

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

A Comprehensive Abstracting and Indexing Journal
of the World's Periodical Literature
in the Social Sciences



PUBLICATION OFFICE: MENASHA, WISCONSIN
EDITORIAL AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE: 611 FAYERWEATHER HALL
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY

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[Published under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council. by Social Science Abstracts, Inc.]

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SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

VOL. 2, No. 3

(REGISTERED IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE)

MARCH, 1930

Entered as second-class matter February 25, 1929, at the post-office at Menasha, Wisconsin, under Act of March 3, 1879. Publication office 450 Abnaip S., Menasha, Wisconsin. Executive and Editorial offices, 611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Published thirteen times a year, that is, monthly with a concluding index issue.

The subscription price is \$6.00 per volume, \$6.50 outside of the United States. Single copies \$1.00, Index number \$2.00.

Notice of change of address should be sent four weeks in advance to 611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York City.

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To facilitate the finding of material in any issue of the *Abstracts*, may we call your attention to the paragraphs printed on page 499 of this issue—How to USE SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS.

In general, abstracts are published as received except that abstracts prepared in Europe are sometimes given preference over domestic materials in order to even up the inevitable delays in receiving copy from distant places. Perhaps a further statement of the factors that enter into the time of preparation and publication will help an understanding of the real complexity of the problem.

We operate on a 60-75 day editorial and publication schedule, which means that 60-75 days elapse between the date of any given month when editing begins and an issue is planned and the date of publication of this issue. This schedule is required for the following reasons: (1) Besides preparing his own copy, each editor reads one other departmental copy as an additional check; (2) assembly of copy is a complex process in a journal that publishes over 1,000 articles in each issue, classified and cross-indexed; then (3) two galley proofs are read at the printing plant and two sets of page proof are read in this office. Furthermore, back of the time span of the publication schedule lies a complex of other factors, too innumerable to mention, which cause delay in publication.

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NUMBER 3

DIVISION I. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

STATISTICAL METHOD

ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 2119, 2659, 2974, 2996)

2088. LEONTIEF, WASSILY. Ein Versuch zur statistischen Analyse von Angebot und Nachfrage. [An attempt at a statistical analysis of supply and demand.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 30(1) Jul. 1929: 1*-53*.—This is an attempt to deduce statistically the demand and supply curves of commodities by a method which differs from that followed by American economists. Whereas the latter generally adjust their raw data for changes in population, in the purchasing power of money, and in other factors, and then apply the correlational calculus either directly to the adjusted data, or to trend ratios or link relatives, sometimes lagging one series behind the other, Leontief derives his curves by a single calculation from the same set of unadjusted prices and quantities. His method is based on the following assumptions: (1) each market transaction represents an intersection of a theoretical demand curve with a theoretical supply curve; (2) for each of these curves the elasticity is approximately constant; and (3) the shiftings of the demand and supply curves are independent of one another. The statistical procedure, which he applies to several series, consists of fitting two straight lines to the "scatter" of the logarithms of the observations. But since the shiftings of the theoretical curves are independent of one another, deviations from one of the lines must be measured parallel to the other. If one curve were given, the other could be found from it. But an infinite number of pairs of curves have this property. To get a unique solution

Leontief arranges his observations in chronological order; divides them in two halves; fits a pair of lines to the "scatter" for each half, imposing the condition (developed by Robert Schmidt) that the two "scatters" should have one pair of supply and demand curves in common, the negatively sloping curve being taken as the demand curve. However, both curves may have the same signs for their slopes. When these "average" curves have been determined, their shifting can be measured.—*Henry Schultz.*

2089. SERAPHIM, HANS-JÜRGEN. Statistik und Sozialökonomie, Betrachtungen zur Methodenlehre. [Statistics and economics, considerations on methodology.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 131(3) Sep. 1929: 321-370.—The author takes the position that a realistic theory of economics is possible, but can be realized only through the proper employment of statistical methods. If it is to be realistic, economics must deal with social phenomena and cultural processes as they are conditioned by economic factors. The method proposed by Max Weber and known as the construction of the ideal type provides the basis for a realistic analysis of the economic aspects of social phenomena. It makes possible the transition from reality to theory. But it represents merely the creation of an hypothesis or a series of hypotheses, which become valid only as they are tested by statistical methods. Statistics is not a science, but a method of analysis, which can be employed to test typical relationships. "It is, as it were, a sieve, through which the hypothetical is filtered in order to approach nearer to reality."—*C. W. Hasek.*

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 2663, 3238)

2090. JONES, VERNON. Educational tests. *Psychol. Bull.* 26(7) Jul. 1929: 397-417.—Review of the literature of this topic for the year. The author treats the extension of educational measurement, current instruments and methods, use of tests in surveys, use of tests in improving marks and marking systems, in pupil classification, in diagnosis and remedial teaching, and in prognosis and guidance. Bibliography of 121 titles.—*Samuel W. Fernberger.*

2091. MAY, MARK A., HARTSHORNE, HUGH, and WELTY, RUTH E. Personality and character tests. *Psychol. Bull.* 26(7) Jul. 1929: 418-444.—Review of the literature which has appeared during the year on this topic. The author treats tests and techniques primarily intended to measure objectively certain personality traits and types of behavior such as altruism, ascendance-submission, bluffing, confidence, cooperation, deception, inhibition, originality, overstatement, and resourcefulness; those intended to measure primarily the affective aspects of personality

such as instincts and emotions, mood and temperament, attitudes and interests. Another section is concerned with tests and techniques intended to measure primarily social-ethical ideas and judgment. Bibliography of 199 titles.—*Samuel W. Fernberger.*

2092. PINTNER, RUDOLF. Intelligence tests. *Psychol. Bull.* 26(7) Jul. 1929: 381-396.—Review of the literature for the year on this topic. The author treats the meaning of intelligence, intelligence scales and individual tests, group tests, findings from testing the superior child, the school child, the college student, the delinquent and the dependant. A section is given to a discussion of the results of testing racial groups, sex differences and the effects of inheritance. Bibliography of 125 titles.—*Samuel W. Fernberger.*

2093. SHUTTLEWORTH, FRANK K. Environmental and character factors involved in scholastic success. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 20(6) Sep. 1929: 424-433.—A battery of three tests devised by the author were given to 192 freshman students at the University of Iowa. Correlation of the test scores with first semester grades showed that the test compared favorably in predictive power with the four University entrance

examinations. Partial correlations indicated that the test measured substantially independent factors.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

COLLECTION OF DATA

2094. FÜRST, GERHARD. Zur Methode der deutschen Berufsstatistik. [Methods of German occupational statistics.] *Allgemeines Stat. Arch.* 19(1) 1929.—A discussion of methods in the light of objectives in the field of statistical collection and classification, as exemplified by the German census of occupations of 1925.—*C. H. Whelden, Jr.*

2095. MALLET, BERNARD. Reform of vital statistics. *Eugenics Rev.* 21(2) Jul. 1929: 87-94.—Good vital statistics are the basis of all eugenic research. Improvement is greatly needed in the registration service of the country. The Registration Act of 1915—a temporary war measure—secured accurate information which supplemented that of the existing registration and census data, and thus formed a basis for an adequate, permanent general registry. A committee of experts, appointed by the Government, drew up a comprehensive plan for a permanent system, but nothing was done and a great opportunity was lost. A central index register would provide: (1) positive identification for everyone; (2) statistical data for research, legislation and administration; (3) a wealth of accurate information for eugenic research—information which would rapidly increase in value as the years passed, making comparison of generations possible. How complete the general register could be made would depend on the extent to which the public and governing authorities could be inculcated with a eugenic conscience. Until such a system can be inaugurated coordination of the various existing organizations collecting data would be of great value.—*R. E. Baber.*

2096. SZTUM DE SZTREM, EDWARD. Powszechny spis rolny. [The general census of agriculture in Poland.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny* 5(4) 1928: 1637-1642.—The Polish Central Office of Statistics is to make a census of agriculture in 1929. The author quotes and comments upon the Polish schedule for the census.—*O. Eisenberg.*

2097. VOGELSANG, MARTIN. Die deutsche Konzernstatistik. [German cartel statistics.] *Allgemeines Stat. Arch.* 19(1) 1929: 29-46.—Whereas German terminology of the pre-war period used the words *Kartell* or *Trust*, the post-war period has witnessed the rapid introduction of the term *Konzern*. Although of American origin, the term does not convey in German the idea of a single centralized management but rather that of some degree of coordination of several more or less separate enterprises. The difficulties of statistical treatment turn in part on the difficulties of definition. Although Baden started the collection of data as early as 1921, it was not possible to cover the subject in any comprehensive manner until the central government took an interest. More or less academic discussions as to the exact meaning of the terminology (*Kartell*, *Konzern*, community of interests, combination, etc.) were circumvented by the Reichstag resolution of 1925 which called for statistics on "*Konzerne*, communities of interest, and similar combinations." The author discusses the question of terminology at length and concludes with the statement that the word *Konzern* really covers "a group of enterprises which, although legally independent, are economically dependent upon one another as they are influenced to a greater or less degree from one single source." The difference between the *Kartell* and *Konzern* therefore is that, while the first is composed of units which are legally as well as economically independent, the second is composed of legally independent but economically dependent units.

The first publication of the German Statistical Office (*Statist. Reichsamts*) appeared in 1927 and followed the vague terminology of the Reichstag. The author discusses in detail the difficulties encountered in the collection of data as to capital, foreign interest, interlinking stock holdings, employees, etc. The efforts of the Swiss Statistical Office at Bern along similar lines are also discussed. The success of the effort to collect data is dependent upon full cooperation of all the statistical agencies of the German States (*Länder*), as only in this way can duplications, etc., be detected. Good corporation statistics furnish the essential ground work for *Konzern* statistics. Lack of publicity as to holdings, directors, etc., is the major obstacle. The chief sources for the statistical work therefore are the commercial and financial pages of newspapers, trade journals, etc., up to and including such modest sources as the death notices of the dailies, indicating interests of powerful individuals which had thus far been discreetly covered by silence.—*Harry D. Gideonse.*

CORRELATION

2098. TRYON, ROBERT CHOATE. The interpretation of the correlation coefficient. *Psychol. Rev.* 36(5) Sep. 1929: 419-445.—The problem of the interpretation of the correlation coefficient consists in how much one variable, say Y , is determined in percentage by X —and vice versa. This controlling question may be phrased in two sets of terms, but results for the problem of interpretation are identical. The degree of determination may be considered as the per cent of total perfect correlation of Y with the complete composite of all the elements comprising it which r_{xy} alone contributes. The degree of determination may be considered as the per cent of the total variance (σ^2) of Y which the variance of X alone contributes. The two definitions are mathematically identical. The degree of determination, in terms of a per cent of total perfect correlation, is given by r_{xy}^2 only in the special case where Y is determined by the entirety of X together with residual factors besides X which make up the rest of Y . In the general case, where X influences Y through a common variable C , the general formula for the degree of determination of Y by X (through C) is r_{xy}^2/r_{cx}^2 . To use this and related formulae, one must either assume the magnitude of the coefficient, r_{cx}^2 , to be a given value, employing various limiting and special middle cases to illustrate the range within which the interpretation of r_{xy} may vary, or one must obtain the actual value of the coefficient, r_{cx}^2 , by using (with caution) Spearman's method of intercorrelations with reference variables. The case where r^2 gives the percentage determination of Y by X is the case where X is itself the common factor C . Where X and Y are equally determined by C , r is the percentage determination of Y by X . Where Y is C , the determination of Y by X is unity or one hundred per cent. The separate contributions of Nygaard, Kelley, Hull, Wright, and Spearman are shown in relation to the general principles here expressed. A bibliography is appended.—*C. H. Whelden, Jr.*

2099. WEIDA, FRANK M. On various conceptions of correlation. *Lehigh Univ. Publ.* 3(9) Sep. 1929: 3-39.—(A reprint from *The Annals of Mathematics*, Vol. 29, No. 3, pp. 276-312.) The paper elucidates the many conceptions of correlation which have developed (1) as an extension of error theory with Pearson and the English school of statisticians, (2) as a part of the theory of connection and concordance with Gini and other Italian workers, (3) as an integral part of the theory of *a priori* probability with Tschuprow and the Russian school. There are many references in footnotes to the basic memoranda on the subject.—*C. H. Whelden, Jr.*

RATES AND RATIOS

(See also Entry 3400)

2100. HEDRICH, A. W. Correction of birth rates for incomplete reporting. *Amer. J. Hygiene*. 10(2) Sep. 1929: 435-452.—This study presents three methods of correcting annual birth totals for incomplete registration. Baltimore birth records, which are used as illustrative material, begin in 1899, but are obviously incomplete for all years prior to 1916, when the city met the 90% test of completeness of registration and was admitted to the Birth Registration Area. The three methods of correction are designated as "A," "B" and "C." Method A starts with the census enumeration of population by age. For example, children of the age of 4 years on January 1, 1920 must have been born in 1915, and except for a small error due to migration, the native born population at age 4 in 1920 would be equal to the births in 1915 less deaths before the census date of children born in that year. Reversing the process, the births in 1915 should be calculable from the enumeration at age 4 in the census of 1920. But when births from 1915 through 1919 were calculated by this method it was found that the theoretical birth totals fell far short of the births actually registered. This could only mean that the census enumeration was incomplete at least in early ages. This led to Method B which involved the correction of the census figures. The correction factor was derived from the Census Bureau test of completeness of birth reporting in 1915, which showed that less than 90 per cent of the births were registered. By subtracting subsequent deaths of children born in 1915, a minimum value was obtained for the population at age 4 in 1920. The enumerated population divided by this minimum population gave a value of 0.879—, the reciprocal of which or 1.1377 + was used as the correction factor for ages under 9, although even this correction obviously underestimated the populations under 2 years. From these adjusted populations the births were calculated as in Method A. Method C rested upon evidence that the true birth rates in Baltimore tended, on the average, to be about the same as those in Boston and on the further assumption that birth registration in Boston has been relatively complete during the entire period of registration in Baltimore. This method in effect consisted in building the annual fluctuations characteristic of the Baltimore rates upon a trend line derived from the reported Boston rates. The estimates by Methods B and C agreed in most years within 2% with a maximum difference of 10% in 1911. The author recommends that: "In the interest of intelligent interpretation of infant mortalities and other statistics of infancy—adjusted birth statistics be estimated, published and employed for the years prior to acceptably complete birth registration."—G. B. L. Arner.

INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 2730, 2922, 2927)

2101. PITT, D. T. New Jersey prices of hired farm labor, feedstuffs and fertilizer materials and their index numbers, 1910-1927. *New Jersey Dept. Agric. Circ.*

#155. 1929: pp. 63.—These three index numbers have 1910-14 as their base. The index of farm wages is a weighted average of the relatives of the wages of New Jersey farm labor as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture. The weights represent the proportions of labor hired by the different methods as reported by county agents. The index of wholesale feedstuffs and that of fertilizer materials are computed by Fisher's "ideal" formula. Market quotations form the prices, and the weights are derived from reported total tonnages sold, distributed on the basis of dealers' estimates of the proportion of particular types. Trends are fitted to each index. The wage index is annual only and includes the period from 1866 to 1927. The feed-stuff index is annual from 1910 to 1927 and monthly for 1927. The fertilizer index is monthly from 1910 to 1927.—Warren C. Waite.

2102. T., M. The index-number method and the study of economic fluctuations in Soviet Russia. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20(5) May 1929: 185-197. Part I.—Russian index-numbers of wholesale prices date back to 1890. The first index-numbers were established for sixty products, divided into seven groups. The main purpose served by these index-numbers was to present general conclusions on the tendencies of the commercial market, especially the agricultural market. The study of retail price movements was begun in 1920 with thirty-nine products divided into nine groups. In 1922 the work was placed on a wider base but 1913 was retained as a basis for calculation. Later the average prices of April 1924 were adopted as a basis. Changes came about so that the chain method was adopted. In 1922 an index of wholesale prices was established with thirteen groups of selected commodities. The work has had a wholesale development in many respects but a satisfactory total index has not yet been worked out.—A. J. Dadisman.

2103. T., M. Economic fluctuations in agriculture. The index-number method and the study of economic fluctuations in Soviet Russia. *Internat. Rev. of Agric.* 20(6) Jun. 1929: 225-236.—This article deals with peasant index-numbers. The general index numbers are of wholesale and retail prices based upon data from large towns and district centers, while the peasants usually buy and sell on smaller markets such as the local village market. Peasant index-numbers were begun in 1925 by the Institute for the Study of Economic Fluctuations, and are now prepared for six separate regions. Twenty-one groups of commodities are considered. Other developments are contemplated among which is index-numbers of wages of agricultural labor. Farm accountancy supplements the work. More than 10,000 peasant farm budgets are analyzed yearly.—A. J. Dadisman.

MECHANICAL AIDS AND LABOR
SAVING DEVICES

2104. BERKSON, JOSEPH. A probability nomogram for estimating the significance of rate differences. *Amer. Jour. Hygiene*. 9(3) May 1929: 695-699.—R. M. Woodbury.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN
HISTORY

(See also Entries 2425, 2498, 2514, 2521, 2578, 2616, 2774)

2105. BOURDON, JEAN. Une nouvelle conception de l'histoire locale. [A new conception of local history.] *Rev. Pol. et Lit. Rev. Bleue*. 69(10) May 18, 1929: 293-295.—Too often, local history concerns itself exclusively with chronicles of ruling families and accounts of petty warfare. Political and military historians are usually interested only in striking events, dramatic episodes, bloodshed. They leave untouched such significant matters as changing cultures, ideas, customs, industrial conditions, and populations; social problems are neglected. Clearly, a new type of local history is needed, one that will find its sources in population statistics. "The compilation of these figures constitutes the solid basis of all study of local social history." Bourdon cites the writings of Arsène Dumont (1849-1902) as models for the local investigator. Especially noteworthy is Mauve's study, "Variations de la population dans le département de l'Allier de 1836 à 1926 in *Bulletin de la Société Bourbonnaise des Études Locales*, 1928. It suggests problems of major importance for the historian. What are the local conditions which account for the statistics of births, marriages, and deaths, and the shifting of population by emigration and immigration? How do these figures and the reasons for them compare with those for France as a whole? Local history which answers questions of this sort will be of greater value to present day readers, because it considers problems of current interest.—*Robert Francis Seybolt*.

2106. BRADNER, LEICESTER. A finding list of Anglo-Latin anthologies. *Modern Philol.* 27(1) Aug. 1929: 97-102.—This is a descriptive list of the more important anthologies of original Anglo-Latin poetry. They are classified as general (eleven titles), university (five titles) and school (four titles) collections.—*S. M. Scott*.

2107. FELLNER, FELIX. Ludwig Pastor, the historian of the popes. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 15(2) Jul. 1929: 154-170.—*F. A. Mullin*.

2108. HACKETT, FRANCIS. On turning historian. *Bookman*. 69(6) Aug. 1929: 575-587.—Hackett discusses some of the problems of the modern historian, together with their special application to the composition of *Henry VIII*.—*E. M. Harmon*.

2109. SIGERIST, HENRY E. Die Geschichte der Medizin im akademischen Unterricht. Ergebnisse einer Rundfrage des Instituts. [The history of medicine in academic instruction. Results of a questionnaire of the Institute.] *Kyklos*. 1 1928: 147-156.—In an attempt to discover the status of the history of medicine as an academic subject of instruction a questionnaire was sent to various universities in both the Old and the New Worlds. This report gives a bibliography of the books used in different schools, a list with biographical notes of the teachers of this subject, and a summary of the present condition of the study. Poland is at the head in this instruction. There and in a few other countries or universities the study is compulsory for all doctors. It is linked with that of the philosophy of medicine. Germany lags behind in the emphasis upon this study in the curriculum, but has a notable group of students interested in the field of medical history.—*K. B. Collier*.

2110. SPAULDING, ELLEN D. A system of handling and depositing personal archives. *Ann. of Iowa*. 17(1) Jul. 1929: 67-73.—By selection of best

features from other systems of handling manuscript collections, a case has been adopted which is made of heavy binder's board, covered with blue vellum. Each case is back-stamped in gilt letters with the name of the general collection, the inclusive years of the whole collection, and the volume number. An inner container is used, with button and tie, which hold the flaps most nearly dust proof. The collection may then be catalogued according to standard library methods. The original incentive for this study was a collection from General Grenville M. Dodge, chief engineer in the building of the Union Pacific and other railroads. A subject classification was used in modification of the normal chronological arrangement.—*Paul D. Hasbrouck*.

2111. UNSIGNED. A memorandum on courses of study in history for children under eleven. *History*. 14(54) Jul. 1929: 111-116.—Three main objectives should be realized in planning courses for children between the ages of 7 and 11 in elementary schools: (1) arousing in children an imaginative sympathy with those great figures of the past whose virtues and qualities can be appreciated by children of these ages; (2) widening their horizon by the imaginative reconstruction of conditions differing from those to which they are accustomed; (3) awakening an interest in their own surroundings as these represent definite links with the past. From 7 to 9 the whole range of general history should furnish the material, including romantic tales of action, pre-history, and the great epic stories. From 7 to 8 the approach is to be through personal anecdote; in the 9th year the stories are longer with a wider range of motive; from 9 to 11, stories centering about personalities and social detail and development are to be taken from English history and the foreign history closely related thereto. Children show a strong interest in nationality at this time and a curiosity as to social background. The time sense should be systematically cultivated through simple time charts. The method is to be essentially story telling, using handwork and dramatization as supplementary methods, particularly the former to illustrate development. Generous use is to be made of illustrations. Two cycles are recommended where school and staff are small: 7-9, stories from general history; 9-11, stories from English history.—*D. C. Knowlton*.

2112. WILLIAMS, BASIL. Migration of historical MSS. *Nineteenth Century*. 106(629) Jul. 1929: 35-48.—The author decries the inaccessibility, loss, destruction, sale, and subsequent untraceability of valuable primary sources of English history which come originally from local authorities or private collections. He advocates the setting aside of many more official local repositories for such materials, and the awakening of a public spirit among private owners to induce them to offer their collections to the nation at a reasonable price before placing them on auction to foreign purchasers.—*Walter C. Langsam*.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN
ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 2687, 2778, 2803)

2113. ATKINS, PAUL M. University instruction in industrial cost accounting. *Accounting Rev.* 4(1) Apr. 1929: 23-32.—A system for teaching cost accounting is outlined. It embodies a preliminary survey of the field under the guidance of a text book and classroom discussion. The subsequent work consists of an investigation of the cost system of some concern with a report thereon.—*C. R. Smith*.

2114. EARLE, F. M. The principles of vocational guidance. *Jour. Indus. Psychol.* 4(1) Jan. 1929: 271-281.—R. M. Woodbury.

2115. FRITZ, EMANUEL. Recruiting lumbermen. *Jour. Forestry.* 27(5) May 1929: 511-514.—The lumber business lacks a personnel equal in training and ability to that of competing industries the ranks of which are full of men whose preliminary training was received at colleges or from their own employers in accordance with definite plans. The lumber industry should take an active interest in the forestry schools that give courses in lumbering and perhaps a college of lumbering, endowed by a lumberman is needed in the west.—P. A. Herbert.

2116. LECOMTE, G. Les principes généraux de la formation professionnelle. [General principles of professional training.] *Réforme Soc.* 9(7-8)1929: 177-200.—G. L. Duprat.

2117. LOMONT. La formation professionnelle: l'oeuvre de la Chambre de commerce de Paris. [Professional training: a work of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris.] *Réforme Soc.* 9(7-8)1929: 201-240.—The Paris Chamber of Commerce has established workshop-schools preparatory to apprenticeship, which provide for professional orientation, study of trades, and specialization. General instruction, hygiene, physical education, and moral training are not neglected. Technical courses permit the extension of professional training to the age of 30. Selection by tests is eliminated: "the true test is effective work."—G. L. Duprat.

2118. PROFFITT, MARIS M. Industrial education. *U. S. Bur. Educ. Bull.* #21. 1929: pp. 24.—R. M. Woodbury.

2119. SCHÜLLERN, v. Über das statistische Seminar Inama Sterneggs. [Inama-Sternegg's seminar in statistics.] *Allgemeines Stat. Arch.* 19(2) 1929: 240-250.—Professor v. Schullern presents a synopsis of the treatment given over a number of years in the seminars of Inama-Sternegg to statistical, economic, and political problems of both a theoretical and a practical nature which are still of outstanding importance.—C. H. Whelden, Jr.

2120. UNSIGNED. The Empire Marketing Board and agricultural research. *J. Ministry of Agric. of Great Britain.* 36(4) Jul. 1929: 353-362.—Funds voted by the British Parliament for encouraging Empire trade are being expended, to an increasing degree, on the promotion of agricultural research. Listed here is a score of specific enquiries already under way in Great Britain.—R. M. Campbell.

2121. WERY, GEORGES. L'Institut national agronomique. [The National Institute of Agronomy.] *Rev. Deux Mondes.* 99 May 15, 1929: 418-435.—A description of the organization and services of a famous French institute.—Geoffrey Bruun.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

2122. ANDREWS, ALEXANDER B. Legal education and admission to the bar. *California Law Rev.* 17(4) May 1929: 383-389.—The article consists of statistical extracts from a committee report to the North Carolina Bar Association, June 1928. It presents an evaluation of the minimum educational requirements in each of the 49 law licensing jurisdictions (District of

Columbia included) based upon a unit value of 100 points for each year of high school, college, and law school study required. Comparative tables upon this basis show an average pre-legal index of 278.06, less than three years of high school, and an average law school study index of 223.47, or more than two years of law school. Another table upon the same basis compares the North Carolina requirements for twelve different professions, admission to which is regulated, and ranks the requirements for the legal profession last.—Murray Seasongood.

2123. LEWIS, WILLIAM DRAPER. Present status of the American Law Institute. *New York Univ. Law Rev.* 6(4) May 1929: 337-345.—The common law system has the great advantage of flexibility but its chief defect is its uncertainty. This uncertainty is attributable to the fact that there are in the United States forty-eight systems of state courts and one system of federal courts. Other causes of the law's uncertainty are the prodigious number of cases decided and reported each year, and the lack of precision in the use of words. The American Law Institute came into existence in 1923 to counteract these tendencies to undue uncertainty and unnecessary complexity of the law. It is attempting restatements which will be codifications of the law in the sense that they will be concise, positive statements of law sufficiently full to be practically useful. They will not be codifications in the sense that they will be formal statements of the law to be given rigidity by enactment. Up to the present time, one volume of the restatement of contracts has been given to the profession in final form and a considerable part of the remainder has been put into tentative form. A tentative draft of the entire subject of conflict of laws is almost complete. Tentative drafts have covered a substantial portion of the law of torts and the work of restatement is under way in agency, business associations, trusts, and property. The Institute is also engaged in another piece of work, that of the production of a model code or series of statutes relating to criminal procedure.—Robert S. Stevens.

2124. STORY, STEPHEN B. Municipal research and the city manager. *Munic. News & Water Works.* 76(3) Mar. 1929: 120-121.—The governmental research agency cannot adequately perform its function unless it is independent of the government. Yet the manager and his subordinates need such a bureau, since their time is so fully occupied with routine duties and with contacts with the public that nothing in the nature of research can be done. Many problems arise within the city organization which need the consideration and study that a research bureau alone can afford. The bureau should act as a friendly but fair, just, and constructive critic of the city government. It should be in a position to appraise accurately the results obtained. It may be in a position to lend encouragement to the manager when his action, though right, just, and proper is unpopular and imperfectly understood. The research bureau can further aid the manager by reporting the trend of public opinion. The bureau may assume the position of a staff agency and work cooperatively with the manager. Once that relationship is assumed, it must be continued without regard to the personality of the manager. Under such circumstances the bureau must be especially tactful and patient.—W. R. Maddox.

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL
METHODS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entry 1:10874)

2125. EREKY, STEFAN. A jogtudomány módszerei. [The methods of jurisprudence.] *Városi Szemle*. 15(4). Jul.-Aug. 1929: 804-865.—The author distinguishes between a legal, a political, and a natural

law method in jurisprudence. The various sociological methods in jurisprudence are brought under the concept of natural law. The legal method is compared with the dualistic conception of Kantian philosophy, the political with Hegel's philosophy, and the natural law method with materialism. After a searching discussion of the methodological ideas of Jellinek, the latest methodological ideas of Kelsen and Duguit are subjected to an adverse criticism.—*J. Moor*.

DIVISION II. SYSTEMATIC MATERIALS

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

GENERAL WORKS ON GEOGRAPHY

HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY
AS A SCIENCE

(See also Entry 2130)

2126. BITTERLING, RICHARD. Carl Ritter zum Gedächtnis an seinem 150. Geburtstag: 7. August 1929. [To the memory of Carl Ritter on the 150th anniversary of his birth: August 7, 1929.] *Geog. Anzeiger*. 30(8) 1929: 233-264.—The geographic organ of the German schools dedicates a number to Carl Ritter, the co-founder of modern geography, in honor of the 150th anniversary of his birth. The article tries to connect Ritter's intellectual background and process of development with his life work. His well-known ethic-religious point of view in regard to geography is critically analyzed. A few travel descriptions which were printed long ago, and which had to be looked up in almost forgotten and inaccessible literature, serve to illustrate the method of presentation of this great geographer.—B. Brandt.

2127. MEINARDUS, WILHELM. Hermann Wag-

ner. *Petermanns Mitteil.* 75(9-10) 1929: 225-299.—This is a necrology of the Nestor of the German geographers, whose influence in the development of geography during the past fifty years has been given noteworthy recognition. Through his work as a teacher, Wagner found the causes of the low level at which geographical instruction was at that time, and he did everything to bring it to a higher level. He is to be credited with the establishment of professorships in this subject as well as with the improvement of academic instruction and the methodical treatment of the entire field. He distinguished himself as a co-founder of the German Geographers' Society. During scores of years, his name became well known in all parts of the world through the publication of the *Geographischer Jahrbuch*. In his research methods, Wagner was guided by his mathematical-statistical inclination, and in the extent of his research field by his close contact with Justus Perthe's Geographical Institute. Wagner helped to solve many problems in mathematical geography and cartography and was especially interested in their historical problems.—B. Brandt.

SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 979, 3322)

2128. SORRE, MAXIMILIEN. L'Organisme humain et le milieu naturel. [The human organism and the natural environmental complex.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Lille*. 71(1) Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1929: 37-53.—This article on the general facts of the distribution of the human race and the important ecological factors involved is the second of a series (See Sorre, M.: "L'Organisme humain et le milieu géographique. Introduction à l'étude de leurs rapports," *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Lille*. Vol. 70 No. 2, Apr.-May-June, 1928: 108-122.). Man is by far the most cosmopolitan and ubiquitous of the animal species, being able to move about and breathe from pole to pole and from 1,200 m. below sea level to an elevation of 8,200 m. in the mountains. The *oekumène* (surface actually habitable and inhabited) is limited in general from 55° S. Lat. to 78°8' N. Lat., within which area there is a great diversity of natural environmental complexes. Absence of settlement within these limits is most often to be explained by the scarcity of food resources. Direct climatic control by light and temperature is less significant in establishing the polar limits of the *oekumène* than such factors as the spread of civilizing influences, the reduction of hunting territories and lack of food resources. Poleward, climatic factors explain the kind of life but have little decisive action on the organism. A study of the fecundity of the human race as related to climate indicates that climate does not effect variation in fecundity (this will be the subject of a later article). The *oekumène* has no equatorial limits which actually forbid the presence of man. Here climate acts directly in favoring both the rapid development and the enervation of life. The natural conditions attendant upon altitude (strong insolation, cold, and diminution of barometric pressure) do act directly upon the organism and limit distribution. The limit of perpetual snow, though not in the strict sense of the word an ecological factor, does affect man's activities. Finally, the general

distribution of races tends to show that the plasticity of man is not inconsistent with the existence of "geographic types" adapted to different environmental complexes. Man can acclimate himself to new conditions but seemingly at a high price.—E. P. Jackson.

MAPS

(See also Entries 2153, 2163, 2164, 2169, 2176)

2129. BOWIE, WILLIAM. Notable progress in surveying instruments. *Sci. Monthly*. Nov. 1929: 402-406.—John Love writing in 1688 declared that the reading of angles as close as five minutes was as nearly accurate as could be made with the instruments of his time. Today theodolites read by micrometer microscopes permit a refinement in measurement of triangles with a closing error of only one second. The development of surveying instruments is due chiefly to the astronomers who gradually improved their skill in the measurement of the heavenly bodies. When the cross wires were added to the telescope, notable progress was immediately stimulated. The attempts to measure degrees of latitude, aside from the scientific value of the results, assisted the map and chart makers. Ramsden's theodolite of 1787 was an important improvement of older instruments. By the use of a micrometer it could be read to single seconds. Hassler, appointed in 1816 to the service later to become the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the United States, was responsible for some of the excellent old charts of the coastline. Modern surveying, making use of the theodolite and the simplified transit, achieves incredible accuracy. The angles in the first-order triangulation are measured with a closing error of about one second. Improvements in the accuracy of base measurements made it possible to measure the twenty-mile base used by Prof. A. A. Michelson near Pasadena within a possible error of 0.14 inch. In the 250 years since Love wrote his book

an almost unbelievable accuracy in the science and art of measuring has been made possible.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

2130. DIERCKE, PAUL. Zwei Probleme der Kartenwissenschaft und ihre Beziehungen zu Albrecht Dürer. [Two problems of cartography in their relation to Albrecht Dürer.] *Geog. Anzeiger*. 30(5) 1929: 146-156.—The occurrence of the 400th anniversary of the death of Albrecht Dürer calls attention to the important role which this versatile artist played in the history of cartography, which role was recognized by Carl Ritter. Through the analyses of two maps of the 16th century, the *Imago Orbis* by Johann Stab and Mercator's large world map of 1569, Diercke attempts to prove Dürer's share in these works. In the first analysis, he mentions the net of degrees in the external plan, which is unique in the history of cartography. In the second analysis, Dürer's studies on proportions and perspectives, as well as the studies of Etzlaub, are connected with Mercator's projection in a most interesting way.—*B. Brandt.*

2131. GOODE, J. PAUL. The polar equal area—A new projection for the World map. *Ann. Assn. of Amer. Geographers*. 19(3) Sep. 1929: 157-161.—The Polar Equal Area projection supplies the need for a world map that shows true space relations across the north pole and for the continental areas on both sides of the equator. It is based on the principle stated by Werner in 1514 A.D., but instead of using a central meridian for the entire world, each continent is supplied with a mid-meridian. These may focus upon either pole. True latitude distances are measured off along each mid-meridian and through the points so determined, arcs of a circle are described centering at the pole. These form the parallels of latitude. The meridians are drawn as free curves through homologous points on the parallels. The parallels are continuous throughout continental areas but interrupted over the oceans. For a projection showing oceanic unity the same principle is applied. In this case the oceans are supplied with mid-meridians and the parallels are interrupted over continental areas. While this is a strictly equal area projection, the distortion in the shape of land masses is reduced to a minimum.—*Lois Olson.*

POPULATION

(See Entries 2154, 2157, 2162, 2667)

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 2128, 2169, 2580, 2667)

2132. ATWOOD, WALLACE W. The agricultural lands neighboring the east margin of the Pacific. *Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress. Tokyo*. Oct. 30-Nov. 11, 1926. 2 1928: 1623-1657.—Bordering the eastern margins of the Pacific Ocean are disconnected lowlands with notable agricultural possibilities. They are now partly under cultivation and when eventually used to capacity should support large populations. The regions are as follows: (1) the central valley of Chile; (2) the coastal plain of Peru; (3) the coastal lowlands of southern California; (4) the Valley of California; (5) the Willamette-Puget Sound lowland; (6) the Columbia River plateau; (7) the valley lowlands of British Columbia; (8) the lowlands of Alaska. Considerable difficulty was met in assembling the data for these regions because they are ordinarily published for political units rather than geographical or natural region units. This study has emphasized once more "the incompleteness of the information available and the lack of coordination of the data on a scientific geographic basis." Such studies properly conducted

would aid in a determination of the size of population which the respective parts of the earth can support. They "lead coming generations to make more efficient use of the natural resources," and should also aid in the logical flow of international commerce.—*Eugene van Cleef.*

2133. HINTE, E. van. De ontwikkeling van eenige middelen van vervoer. [The development of certain means of transportation.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 20(10) Oct. 15, 1929: 398-409.—*William Van Royen.*

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

(See Entries 1283, 1868, 3220, 3254, 3272, 3273)

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 2128, 2207)

2134. DEMANGEON, A. La géographie des langues. [The geography of language.] *Ann. de Géog.* 38(215) Sep. 15, 1929: 427-438.—The geography of language appears to be an integral part of the study of human geography. As language is the vehicle of human relations, and mobile as man himself, it disseminates not only his ideas, but his feelings, tastes, manners, customs. It is the criterion of a common civilization, and has been since the dawn of history. The distribution of a language is a measure of the power of expansion of the people who speak it. Possession of a common language, even of an imperfectly developed one, is an incentive to unite and to form a group which may become the basis of nationality. The sense of nationality, in turn, or national consciousness, resulting from this community of language, may result in the founding of an independent political unit, of which there have been many examples in eastern Europe since the world war. Europe presents the astounding phenomena of almost as many states as linguistic groups, states formed irrespective of difference of race, which is no obstacle to the use of a common language by a group. The political recognition of many hitherto local languages, adequate for only local needs and not sufficiently developed to serve as instruments of communication between peoples, is thus taking place just as the world is tending more and more to a single civilization, although diversity of language is opposed to pooling the intellectual capital of humanity for the common good. The second part of Professor Demangeon's paper contains statistics of the number of persons speaking different languages in European countries today. This material is taken from an appendix by L. Tesnière, to a volume by A. Meillet, *Les langues dans l'Europe nouvelle*, (Paris, 1928) upon which Demangeon has based his article.—*Millicent T. Bingham.*

2135. PEATTIE, RODERICK. The consequences of provincialisms. *J. of Geog.* 28(8) Nov. 1929: 327-333.—The development of travel and communication in the last century has entirely altered the character of environment and multiplied tremendously the number of influences to which man is subjected. The gratitude for the benefits enjoyed from nature binds people together in a loyalty to homeland which transcends all superficial patriotisms fostered by imperial governments. The consciousness of locality is one of the most tenacious of historical motives. It is this provincialism which causes the geographer to study the earth by natural regions in spite of political boundaries. The fact that statistics, upon which geographic studies must be based, are compiled for political rather than for physical divisions often deters the geographer from following a plan of such obvious virtues.—*Lynn H. Halverson.*

REGIONAL STUDIES

POLAR REGIONS

ARCTIC

(See also Entry 1929)

2136. SMITH, EDWARD H. Narrative account of the "Marion" expedition. *Hydrographic Rev.* 6(1) May 1929: 197-203.—In the summer of 1928 the Coast Guard Patrol boat *Marion* cruised between Baffin Land, Labrador and Greenland for the purpose of investigating the currents, ice, weather and in furtherance of a knowledge of oceanographic and physical conditions of this water area. There has been a need for more extensive knowledge of ocean currents—the transporters of icebergs—further north so that the pathway of the bergs might be traced from their source to their point of dissipation. Such knowledge is needed in the Ice Patrol's work of sending out the radio warnings and forecasts of the location and movements of the icebergs in the North Atlantic. These warnings have done much to insure the safety of the trans-Atlantic liners. The expedition covered over 3,100 miles and made an oceanographic survey of a 450,000 mile area, took over 2,100 soundings and obtained information on port facilities, harbors and weather conditions.—*E. T. Platt.*

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES AND
NEW GUINEA

(See also Entries 1134, 1661, 1674, 1734, 2237, 2655, 2793)

2137. ELICANO, V. Phosphate resources of the Philippine Islands. *Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress. Tokyo. Oct. 30-Nov. 11, 1926. 2* 1928: 1740-1743.—During the past five years intensive cultivation of sugar cane and rice in the Philippine Islands has created a larger demand for fertilizers and has instigated a search for phosphate rock. So far no sedimentary phosphate rock deposit has been discovered in the Philippines. However, the leaching of phosphate from guano has permeated and locally enriched limestone formations. Such impregnated limestone forms the bulk of the local supply of phosphate rock. Many samples of guano and phosphate rock from caves in many parts of the Philippines showed an exceptionally high content of phosphoric acid. It is impossible to estimate the quantity or the value of the guano or phosphate rock deposits in the islands, for not all limestone localities have been explored and many of the known deposits are inaccessible. Limestones occur on nearly all the islands. Analyses of limestones from various localities showed them to have an appreciable content of phosphoric acid. (There are two tables. Table I gives the results of analyses of guano and phosphate rock from various localities. Table II gives the results of analyses of fresh limestones.)—*John Wesley Coulter.*

2138. FAUSTINO, LEOPOLDO A. The coal resources of the Philippine Islands. *Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress. Tokyo. Oct. 30-Nov. 11, 1926. 2* 1928: 1748-1752.—Although coal was discovered in the Philippines over 100 years ago the actual amount of mining has been insignificant. Some coal is found on practically all of the larger islands of the archipelago and in a majority of the provinces, but in commercial quantities it occurs only in seven of the forty-eight provinces. The estimated reserves total

21,000,000 metric tons. The coals are lignite, sub-bituminous, and bituminous. The coal basins are small and discontinuous and of irregular outline, and the seams are generally folded and faulted. Production is not sufficient to meet demand and great quantities are imported. The coal is generally non-coking.—*John E. Orchard.*

2139. HERRE, ALBERT W. Philippine fisheries. A summary of the fishery resources of the Philippines, their present conditions and their possibilities. *Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress. Tokyo. Oct. 30-Nov. 11, 1926. 2* 1928: 2174-2203.—The greatest variety of fish in the world occurs in the Philippines. The animal protein food of the nearly 12,000,000 Filipinos is almost entirely fish. In spite of this, fish are generally expensive and the market is poorly supplied. The reasons for this apparently anomalous condition are partly climatic and partly due to the economic structure and development of Philippine society. Malay wanderers from the mainland of Asia brought with them effective methods of fishing, which are still the chief and almost the only methods practised in the islands. Native boats, however, are unseaworthy. The use of good sea-going boats would not only enable fishing to be carried on during periods of rough weather, but would also allow fishermen to follow fish to remote localities and thus maintain a more continuous supply. The most important group of marine fishes in the Philippines, commercially, is that of the Clupeidae, which includes the sardines, herrings, and the allied species. The rivers and lakes of the Philippines are notable for the variety of sea fishes which enter them. The fresh water fishes of importance are dalag, hito, kanduli and the climbing perch. Estancia, on the northeastern corner of the island of Panay is the most important fishing place in the Islands. The best market is Manila. At present all fish are marketed in the round. Game fishing in the Philippines is attractive. Among other products of the sea the most important are pearls and pearl shell.—*John Wesley Coulter.*

2140. SARABER, F. H. De wereldproductie van maïs en die van Z. W. Celebes in het bijzonder. [The world production of corn and the production of corn in S. W. Celebes.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 20(11) Nov. 15, 1929: 434-437.—The production of corn has increased in most countries. The production of corn in Europe is not sufficient to meet the demand. Most of the deficit is imported from the Argentine. Java and Madura rank sixth in the list of corn producing countries. Corn is the best food in many parts of the Dutch East Indies and in some sections it is also the cheapest food. Exports amount to about 70,000 tons for the whole of the Archipelago, most of which is destined for Holland and Japan. Corn is produced on the drier grounds, especially in central and eastern Java and on the Little Soenda Islands. The growing season is from three to four months. Very often corn is planted after the rice harvest as a second crop. It is largely used as feed for cattle and chickens. In Celebes the region around Lake Tempe, and the Wadjo district are the main corn growing sections. During the rainy seasons large areas around the lake and also the lower parts of the valleys are flooded. After the floods subside these areas are used for corn. According to fairly accurate meteorological observations of the natives, the areas are free from danger of inundation only for 2½ months. The growing of corn on these lands is therefore a rather risky enterprise. The population, however, has developed a variety which ripens within that period. Through better methods of drainage the area available for corn could be much enlarged.

The corn is exported via Palima to Macassar and Sourabaya. (Maps.)—*William Van Royen*.

2141. SWART, B. De openlegging van Sumatra. Land- en waterwegen, spoor- en tramwegen. [The commercial development of Sumatra. Land and water ways, railroads and tramways.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 20(10) Oct. 15, 1929: 385-398.—Description of roads and other means of transport in the different provinces of Sumatra, especially of those constructed or improved in recent years.—*William Van Royen*.

2142. VUUREN, L. van. Zur Anthro-po-geographie von Zentral-Celebes. [Anthropo-geography of Central Celebes.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin.* (3-4) 1929: 108-113.—This article primarily is concerned with the people of Central Celebes and approaches the problem through a brief discussion of the origin, location, and physical conditions of the Celebes Islands. The various combinations of races and cultures are difficult to present completely because much in that regard is still unexplained. At least four classes of people and three migrations, each with a different stage of civilization, are recognized. The inhabitants comprise a most unique people with varying peculiarities in cultural development related to the intermingling of races and to factors of the physical environment. Primitive mountain folk of Toradja inhabit the table lands of the interior and for hundreds of years have been under Mohammedan control, but because of isolation and difficulties of approach they have continued in the religion of their forefathers. These peculiar religious practices stunt the social and economic development of the people. Two important principles are expressed. The first concerns the values that constitute the mental capacity of these primitive people, and the second is concerned with the measures for controlling the situation in an effort to bring about more desirable conditions.—*Sam T. Bratton*.

ASIA

China, Manchuria, Korea

(See Entries 2654, 2742, 2806)

India

(See also Entries 2633, 2635)

2143. MUKERJEE, RADHA KAMAL. The concentration of population in eastern Bengal. *Indian J. of Econ.* 9 Pt. 2. (33) Oct. 1928: 144-152.—The most densely populated rural areas in the world are to be found in eastern Bengal where selected thanas have more than 1,300 persons per square mile, and individual areas have a density of over 2,500 per square mile. It is in the lands to the seaward and eastward where the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers are now creating new land that the greatest density is found. The newest alluvium as yet deters settlement, but as soon as new land of any considerable area is built above the water level, it is requisitioned for agriculture. The people raise chiefly aman, a winter rice, aus, an autumn crop, jute, and fruit crops. Some of the older lands of the delta have become too dry for rice lands because of the shifts in the distributaries of the Ganges. These areas of older alluvium now suffer from lack of water, and as a consequence, agricultural depression has resulted. With the spread of malaria consequent upon the breakdown in agriculture, there has resulted a general shift in population to the newer alluvium. In the new areas where the rains come early the peasant is reasonably certain of

a paddy crop. Jute, betel-nut, and coconut plantations yield him a cash income, and the distributaries supply fish as a source of food, thus contributing to the relatively high standard of living on the new alluvium. The waywardness of the Ganges robs one area of its very life to bestow its bounty upon another.—*Guy-Harold Smith*.

Western Turkistan

(See Entries 2154, 3074)

Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Caucasus

(See Entries 2416, 3117, 3254, 3319)

Northern Asia

(See also Entries 184, 2154, 2236)

2144. POLEVOY, P. I. Mineral resources of the Russian Far East. *Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress. Tokyo.* Oct. 30-Nov. 11, 1926 (2) 1928: 1754-1757.—The vast territory, sparse population, undeveloped mining and insufficient degree of geological research put obstacles in the way of attempting to make up the total of the mineral resources of the Russian Far East. The Geological Committee of the Russian Far East registered 1,144 ore deposits, without counting numerous gold placers. The gold industry has the best prospects. The second place belongs to mineral fuel. There is a table of twenty-eight useful minerals at the end of which is listed mineral springs. The mineral deposits are arranged categorically with regard to (1) deposits exploited; (2) deposits inspected by specialists; (3) deposits known by unverified reports; (4) deposits, the situation of which is not clearly defined. There is also a map showing the scheme of organization and results obtained by the Mineral Resources Bureau of the USSR Geological Committee.—*John Wesley Coulter*.

EUROPE

(See also Entries 2134, 2253, 3220)

2145. BLINK, H. Verbreiding van landbouwstaten en nijverheidsstaten in Europa. [Agricultural and industrial countries in Europe.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 20(11) Nov. 15, 1929: 432-433.—The article is a graphic representation for most of the European countries of the percentages of population engaged in the main occupational classes, and of the percentages of tilled land, grassland, forest, and other land. After England and Belgium, the Netherlands has the smallest percentage of persons engaged in agriculture. (Graphs.)—*William Van Royen*.

France

(See also Entry 2343)

2146. BLANCHARD, EMILE. La production du blé en France et dans l'Afrique du Nord. [Wheat production in France and in North Africa.] *Rev. Econ. Française.* 51, n.s. (7) Jul. 1929: 241-248.—A statistical comparison of two four-year periods (1909-1913; 1923-1927) shows a noticeable decrease in the consumption of wheat by France (in spite of an increase in the consumption of hard wheat) because of the obligatory use of wheat substitutes, poorer quality and increased price of bread, and increased consumption of meat. There has been a decrease in

the domestic supply, and an increase in the imports from North Africa and foreign countries. The production figures show a great decrease of wheat acreage, in spite of the acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine after the war. There was, however, a slight increase in the average yield per hectare. Statistics for 1928, giving the distribution of wheat throughout the eight regional groups of *départements*, shows the region north of the Loire River to have the greatest acreage, the highest yield per hectare, and the largest total production. Improvement of farming methods in backward areas and reclamation of land by irrigation and drainage are advocated. The imports from French North Africa (now relatively heaviest from Algeria and Tunisia) can be greatly increased by further improving native methods of cultivation and by the improvement of the types of wheat grown and marketed. This is especially applicable to Morocco. Furthermore, the Moroccan industry should be stimulated by a seasonal regulation of imports to France and importation free of duty.—*E. P. Jackson.*

2147. DEFFONTAINES, P. Montauban. *Étude de géographie urbaine*. [Montauban. A study in urban geography.] *Ann. de Géog.* 38 (215) Sep. 15, 1929: 460-469.—This study in urban geography is concerned chiefly with the economic history of Montauban, a city of 26,000, in the Basin of Aquitaine. Three periods of marked prosperity in the past are contrasted with its present industrial stagnation.—*Millicent T. Bingham.*

2148. KREBS, NORBERT. *Kulturgeographische Wandlungen in Südfrankreich*. [Economic-geographic changes in southern France.] *Geog. Jahresbericht aus Österreich.* 14-15 1929: 77-78.—The Mediterranean littoral of France, through which the Roman culture was carried into ancient Gallia and through which mediaeval France received goods from the Orient, has lost its great importance as a center of sea-traffic through the change of direction of the main channels of commerce in modern times. Today, the ancient harbors lie mostly inland, because the alluvial soil deposited by the Rhone has moved the shore far into the sea. In consequence of this fact the economic conditions of this country have changed in various ways. In several districts an intensified agriculture has taken the place of the former primitive farming. Changes, such as these, which tend towards harmonizing the economy and the actual conditions are represented in graphic descriptions of landscapes of the Languedoc, the Provence, and the Maritime Alps.—*Otto Berninger.*

2149. WOOD, JUNIUS B. St. Malo, ancient city of Corsairs; an old Brittany seaport. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 56 (2) Aug. 1929: 131-177.

Low Countries

(See Entries 2221, 2222)

Switzerland and the Alps

2150. FLÜCKIGER, OTTO. *Pässe und Grenzen*. [Passes and frontiers.] *Mitteil. d. Geographisch-Ethnographischen Gesellsch. Zürich*, 1926-27 and 1927-28. 27-28 1928: 39-65.—Two types of passes are distinguished: on the one hand, lowerings of the ridge (Scharte, Joch, Furka) caused by the approaching of erosion-cirques, and, on the other hand, broad and very much deepened furrows probably formed in mountain gaps by ice-streams which destroyed the separating ridges. Ice-erosion to a depth of several hundred meters occurred in Alpine gaps of this latter type. Passes of this type permit the development of regular communication between neighboring valleys. Favored by circumstances, roads over passes of this

type may become highways of international importance. Political boundaries are formed with relation to the location of passes. Ease of communication tends to cause the inhabitants of both pass slopes to unite either on mutual accord or by force on the part of the inhabitants of one slope. From this point of view, the author surveys a number of passes in Switzerland and the western Alps and discovers that this principle often conflicts with another, i.e., the tendency of nations to strive for watershed-frontiers, the latter principle frequently being victorious. Uri, by the gradual annexation of Ticino, extended its political sovereignty over the St. Gothard and far southward. Grisons formerly extended over St. Bernard, Maloja, and Bernina Pass, farther southward than at present. Likewise Valais extended northward over the Gemmi and Sanetsch passes, and southward over the Simplon, while French Savoy extended into Valais over the Col des Montets. In the Western Alps the pass of the Briançonnais which joins together the valleys on either side of Mt. Genève, has long been an historical highway. Until the peace of Utrecht in 1713, the inhabitants of both valleys were politically united. In the eastern Alps, the pass-state of Tyrol, the area comprising the regions united by Brenner and Reschen passes, had existed as a political entity for more than 700 years, when the Treaty of St. Germain established a frontier boundary which divided this ancient pass-state. The exceedingly important passes are to be found chiefly in the main ridge of the Alps in the vicinity of the large longitudinal valleys. There the ice streams were dammed to such gigantic heights, that they could overflow at the lowest parts of their frame thus deepening the valleys even more. In the transverse valleys that phenomenon hardly ever took place. Thus the Alpine valleys are linked together by the main passes in transverse lines, while communication between parallel valleys over the side ridges is far more difficult.—*Hans G. Bobek.*

2151. LÉONARD, ANDRÉ. *Deux villes suisses: Bâle et Berne*. [Two Swiss cities: Basle and Berne.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Lille.* 70 (4) 1928: 225-237.—Basle and Berne offer a significant geographic contrast. Basle, the northern gateway of the country, is the focal point of several valley routes. Its long history shows the strategic importance of its location. Several international railway lines converge or pass here, and it exceeds all other Swiss cities in the variety and quantity of traffic (1/3 of total). Its situation athwart the Rhine (business center, Grand-Bâle, on the left bank, and the industrial Petit-Bâle on the right bank) has given rise to a considerable river traffic. Two ports have developed. Industrial development has been important since the 15th century. Textile and associated industries and the manufacture of pharmaceutical products are among the most important. The capital city of the country, is located in essentially a piedmont country between the plateau and the mountains. The lower city borders on the Aar, and old Berne is at an upper level, easily fortified. The city is the natural gateway to the Oberland and is an important station on the Berne-Lötschberg-Simplon route. There is a feeling present against excessive industrialization of this capital city. The development of parks and attractive buildings, and the scenic exploitation of the countryside are more noticeable than at Basle.—*E. P. Jackson.*

Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 2126, 2127, 2130, 2330, 3269)

2152. OVERBECK, HERMANN. *Raum und Politik in der deutschen Geschichte*. [Space and politics in German history.] *Geog. Bausteine.* (15) 1929: 9-55.

—The history of Germany reflects the geographical features of Central Europe. The central position allowed the emperors to extend their power in all directions. But the Italian adventure was doomed to failure because of the separating force of the Alpine mountains. In the northern lowlands, however, wide areas could be colonized along the Baltic Sea. The parallel order of rivers and mountains in northern Germany did not permit the Hanseatic League to extend farther than the foot of the central hills leaving it without a strong hinterland at a time when new ocean highways were being opened. The political center of Germany, started in the countries around the Harz mountains, then moved south, and now continues to move eastward, a development which adds the dualism of a German west and of a colonial east to the controversy between a maritime north and a continental south. Modern Germany, instead of accepting a naval treaty with England and keeping a firm position in continental Europe tries to find a way out in two directions: northwest toward the ocean; southeast via Turkey, a disastrous policy met with suspicion all around. If Germany is to utilize her peculiar position to the greatest advantage she must concentrate on a strong *Reich* in Central Europe alone with Russia as a continental backer. One of her first objects in this direction must be the *Anschluss* (annexation) of the remaining part of "Greater Germany."—*Werner Neuse.*

2153. STRUKAT, A. *Preussische Landkartenwerke aus dem 17. und 18. Jahrhundert.* [Topographical works in Prussia in the 17th and the 18th centuries.] *Geog. Z.* 35(2)1929: 109–111.—This represents a list and a short description of the most important maps of West Prussia and East Prussia from Henneberger's map in 1576 to Güssefeld's map in 1791.—*B. Brandt.*

Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

(See Entries 2228, 2641, 2674)

East Central Europe

(See Entries 2223, 2665, 3269)

Eastern Europe

2154. REYNOLDS, J. H. *Nationalities in the U.S.S.R.* *Geog. J.* 73(4) Apr. 1929: 370–374.—In 1927 the Commission for Study of the Racial Composition of the Population of Russia, appointed by the Russian Academy of Sciences, Petrograd, issued as Bulletin (Izvestiya) 13, a *List of Nationalities of the USSR*. One hundred and sixty-nine nationalities were tabulated and are here listed together with an estimate of their numbers. The major divisions are: I. *Indo-Europeans*: A. Slavs (99,467,100); B. Baltic Group (253,499); C. Iranians (1,434,258); D. Other Indo-Europeans (2,552,102); II. *Japhetites*: A. Japhetic Indo-Europeans (1,126,594); B. South Caucasians (1,336,745); C. Central Caucasians (23,000); D. Western North Caucasians (263,959); E. Central North Caucasians (241,572); F. Eastern North Caucasians (793,232); III. *Semites* (c. 1,956,745); IV. *Finno-Ugrians*: A. Western (Baltic) Finns (508,983); B. Northern Finns (1,620); C. South-Eastern (Volga) Finns (1,567,301); D. North-Eastern (Perm) Finns (790,422); Ugrians (25,405); V. *Samoyeds* (18,021); VI. *Turks*: A. Chuvashes (1,062,005); B. North-Western Turks (8,215,734); C. South-Western Turks (2,413,716); D. South-Eastern Turks (3,930,703); E. North-Eastern Turks (272,040); VII. *Mongols* (362,847); VIII. *Tungus-Manchus*: A. Tunguses (62,666); B. Manchus (c. 10,000); IX. *Palaeo-Asiatics*: A. Chukot-Koryak-Kamchadals (24,400); B. Yukagir-

Chuvans (1,455); C. Other Palaeo-Asiatics (5,579); D. Attached to Palaeo-Asiatics (Eskimo-Aleutians) (1,635); X. *Far-East Cultured Peoples* (149,383). [The population figures quoted above were derived from reports of various years.]—*E. T. Platt.*

AFRICA

Atlas Region

(See also Entries 508, 1463, 2146)

2155. REYNAUD, SIMON. *L'élevage du mouton au Maroc.* [The raising of sheep in Morocco.] *Rev. Econ. Française.* 51, n.s. (2–3) Feb.–Mar. 1929: 61–69.—Of the 9½ million sheep in Morocco in 1926 all but approximately 100,000 were in flocks owned and managed by natives rather than by Europeans. There was a steady rise in the total from 3½ millions in 1916. The distribution of sheep throughout the protectorate shows a heavier concentration in eastern and central Morocco, especially in and near the Tell and Atlas Ranges, than in western Morocco, which is drier. Important transhumance exists only upon the high plateaus of the Middle Atlas, south and southeast of Meknes, e.g., by the Beni-Mguild and the Zayan tribes. Winter pasturage (October to May) is carried on at an average elevation of from 900–1,200 m. and summer pasturage from 1,600–2,000 m. There are four important types of sheep in Morocco—the small Berber sheep of the mountainous areas (the type most widespread), the larger and stronger Tadmra type of the plain north of the Oued Oum-er-Rbia (a type better suited to a region of sparse water holes), the type of the Beni-Ahsen tribes to the south of the Oued Sebou and near the coast (the best wool-producing type), and the type of the Berguent region raised by the Beni-Guil tribes of eastern Morocco. The extremely rapid recovery of the industry from the drought of 1926 is evidence that the industry has strong possibilities. Water supply and scarcity of natural food are the limiting geographical conditions. The quality of the sheep is being improved by breeding, by the establishment of experimental farms and stations, and by the holding of regular annual fairs. Government agencies such as the *Service de l'Élevage*, the *Service de l'Hydraulique*, as well as native associations are active. The export of sheep is still small, being mostly by way of Oudjda and other posts on the Algerian frontier and through the port of Casablanca. (Tables showing numbers of sheep in European and in native flocks, by civil divisions, for 1926.)—*E. P. Jackson.*

Sahara and Sudan

2156. LABOURET, HENRI. *Irrigations, colonisation intérieure et main-d'œuvre au Soudan français.* [Irrigation, interior colonization, and labor in the French Sudan.] *Ann. d'Hist. Écon. et Sociale.* 11(3) Jul. 15, 1929: 365–376.—Since the early 19th century, sporadic attempts have been made to grow cotton in the French African possessions. Only since the war have these efforts given promise of success. Extensive works are under way which will irrigate the right bank of the Niger. That cotton can be produced successfully has been demonstrated. The social problem is the most difficult, however. Can the natives be induced to abandon their habitual semi-nomadic life and become settled cultivators? Experiments made with several families indicate that the native possesses aptitude for the work, and if properly handled, will prosper under the system. This will be to his benefit no less than to the benefit of French industry.—*M. L. Hansen.*

2157. ROUSSEAU, R. *La population du Sénégal en 1926.* [The population of Senegal in 1926.] *Ann.*

de Géog. 38 (214) Jul. 15, 1929: 399-403.—The number of the inhabitants was established from two kinds of documents, first, the rolls of the native personal tax, a true capitation tax, infants less than ten years, invalids, and those mutilated in war being excepted; second, the lists of communal taxes and those of the *escales* (supply stations?), paid in these localities by each head of a family, considering as such unmarried persons not living with their parents. The second series of documents comprises the total number of the population according to the census of 1926. The greatest density occurs about Dakar and along a coastal strip running thence southeastwards, about Thies and inland along the railway in province of Baol. A third area of density lies along the upper Senegal River. The interior, between the Senegal and the Gambia, in the district known as Ferlo, is comparatively sparsely populated. (Map.)—*S. D. Dodge.*

2158. SACCHETTI, RENZO. L'estetica dell'oasi. [The aesthetics of the oasis.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane.* 3 (2) Feb. 1929: 141-144.—Apparently the encroachments of modern civilization have imperilled the supremacy—not to mention the very existence—of the palm trees in the oases of Tripolitania. Against this aesthetic atrocity Signor Sacchetti announces a crusade and calls for volunteers.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

Upper Guinea

(See also Entries 2559, 2563)

2159. BYRNE, JOSEPH. Sierra Leone: trade and communications. *J. African Soc.* 29 (113) Oct. 1929: 1-6.—The main line of the government railway from Freetown to Pendembu is 227 miles, with a branch line of 104 miles running from Bauya to Kamabai in the Northern Province. The gauge throughout is 2' 6". The present mileage is sufficient, provided that both the railway and waterways are properly fed by coordinated motor roads. In 1926 there were but 224 miles of the latter. The most serious menace to the trade of Sierra Leone is the competition of the Far East in palm kernels, which are there produced on the plantation system. In 1928, 67,000 tons of kernels were exported from Sierra Leone, valued at £1,150,000. An experimental plantation of 2,500 acres has been laid down in Sierra Leone, at a cost of £40,000, to which the African and Eastern Trading Corporation contributed. Slavery as a tribal custom has persisted, but is now reported to be done away by effective ordinances.—*S. D. Dodge.*

Lower Guinea and the Congo Basin

(See Entries 1067, 1072, 2694, 2781, 2809)

Madagascar

(See also Entry 1067)

2160. SWINGLE, CHARLES F. Across Madagascar by boat, railroad and filanzana. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 56 (2) Aug. 1929: 179-211.

tion of the Hudson Bay Railway terminal at Port Nelson, but after two years of wasted effort and heavy expenditures, the natural conditions encountered were found to be insuperable. An especial handicap of Port Nelson as such a terminus is that the time of entrance and exit of vessels is limited to from one to two hours each day for the six months ice-free period. Moreover, the amount of dredging necessary to produce a usable harbor would have been over 8,500,000 dollars and would have taken 6 years additional time in the port's development. Later surveys revealed that, apart from the necessity of constructing 87 miles of additional railway, Ft. Churchill as the terminus is in every other important respect incomparably superior to Port Nelson. Consequently improvement work is actively in progress at Ft. Churchill and the port will be ready for use in 1930. Although the ice-free period at Ft. Churchill is only 5 months, it is believed that it will be practicable to keep the port open throughout the year should winter conditions in Hudson Straits warrant this.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

2162. KENSIT, H. E. M. Population, industry and water power. *Canad. Engin.* 57 (18) Oct. 19, 1929: 675-679.—Analysis by the "center of gravity method" in which distances have not been weighted reveals that there has been a pronounced tendency for Canada's population, industries and water power to move westward and northward since 1890. The westward movement of the three items in miles per year has been, respectively: 9, 6, and 8.6, while the northward shift has been, respectively, 3.6, 3, and 2.7.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

2163. OGILVIE, NOEL J. The Geodetic survey of Canada. *Military Engin.* 21 (118) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 301-308.—In 1909, the Geodetic Survey of Canada was established as a branch of the Department of Interior. Four first order triangulation nets on the North American Datum have been run: (1) along the Pacific coast of British Columbia for over 700 miles; (2) along the 49th parallel for 1,250 miles; (3) eastern Canada into Nova Scotia for 1,300 miles; (4) about Lake Superior. Precise traverse measurement in territories unsuited to triangulation have been substituted, and at the end of 1928, 23,700 miles of precise leveling had been run. In long distance sighting, engineers have taken advantage of refraction. For example, in observing points on the north shore of the St. Lawrence from the south coast, it was found that the straight line of 80 miles distance passed under the water, and from low levels the lights were not visible. The expense of building observation towers was obviated when it was discovered that on certain nights refraction was abnormal, and an upward arching of the light rays permitted the sighting of the lights and the completion of the measurements.—*Robert M. Brown.*

2164. WILSON, J. A. Gentlemen adventurers of the air. Many regions of Canada's vast wilderness, long hidden even from fur trappers, are now revealed by exploring airmen. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 56 (5) Nov. 1929: 597-642.

Alaska

(See Entries 1535, 2713)

United States

(See Entry 2667)

NORTHEASTERN STATES

(See Entry 2722)

2161. BENHAM, D. J. Developing a new port on Hudson Bay. *Canad. Engin.* 57 (9) Aug. 27, 1929: 341-348.—Original plans contemplated the construc-

2165. OGILVIE, ALAN G. New York and its region. *Geography.* 15, Pt. 3. (85) Sep. 1929: 199-214.—New York City is preëminent because of its position

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

(See also Entries 2475, 2716)

at America's natural gateway. Here ocean traffic meets the main stream of inland commerce coming through the Mohawk-Hudson corridor. Three or four contrasted physiographic districts converge here. Drowned valleys afford ample harbor and scores of miles of waterfront, while five-foot tides allow easy docking but carry sewerage slowly and uncertainly out to sea. The climate, diversified and rather treacherous, permits year-round navigation but is a source of discomfort in midwinter and midsummer. Manhattan Island, the heart of commercial and financial America, suffers from congestion that is unparalleled in modern civilization. This is due partly to unwise and haphazard housing of hordes of foreign immigrants (for less than one-third of the people in New York City have American background) and to the insistent promotion of manufacturing industries, especially clothing. Engineering has already brought water 160 miles from the Catskills, and has linked the island with land on all sides by tunnels and bridges of ever increasing magnitude. Elevated and subsurface arteries of rapid transit fail to keep up with the growth of the metropolis. Elaborate plans are being worked out by a commission of experts, for the redistribution of the nine million population (to become eighteen million in 1965?) which would make Manhattan island a place of commerce and finance only, would put manufacturing industries into a circumference of satellite cities, (straddling three states), would greatly increase the water frontage by trenching the Jersey salt marshes, and would encourage the development of residential areas in places not well situated for business, like Long Island and the Jersey Highlands.—*J. W. Goldthwait.*

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 2612, 2714)

2166. BRATTON, SAM T. and FAHRNER, LESLIE. Land utilization in a typical hill-and-plains area in the corn belt: Ashland, Missouri. *Bull. of the Geog. Soc. of Philadelphia*. 27 (4) Oct. 1929: 313-318.—The activities of the Ashland area are related to the isolation of the people in a dominantly rural community where a landscape of slight relief permits general agriculture. There is a certain uniformity in ideas which reflects not only uniform physical conditions, but a common tradition, for many of the inhabitants can trace their ancestry to early pioneer families. The larger farms are to be found on the better soils and where the plains areas are more extensive.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

2167. SMITH, GUY-HAROLD. Interstate migration as illustrated by Ohio. *Bull. of the Geog. Soc. of Philadelphia*. 27 (4) Oct. 1929: 301-312.—Emigration from Ohio to other states occurred even before all Ohio lands were occupied and has continued into the present. The present trends of population movements relative to Ohio are portrayed in a series of cartograms of the United States using the sphere-like symbol. Slightly counteracting the dominant westward along-the-parallels migration has been an eastward movement of Ohioans. In addition there has been a movement both north and south, the former largely representing migrations of Negroes from southern states. The extent of migration to and from Ohio is conditioned chiefly by geographical propinquity. It is concluded that sectional displacements in the population give one way of measuring the intrinsic and relative value of geographic regions.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

2168. BRYAN, KIRK. Flood-water farming. *Geog. Rev.* 19 (3) Jul. 1929: 444-456.—Flood-water farming, as long practiced in parts of New Mexico and Arizona,

implies a dependence of agriculture on sporadic floods rather than upon regularly maintained diversions from permanent streams, and thus provides a complete transition between irrigated and non-irrigated land. Flood-water farming is distinguished from dry farming, although the two are similar to the extent that in each practice fields are isolated and frequently abandoned. Sites selected occur either on gentle slopes below rock or shale escarpments or in valley floors inundated by sheet floods. Because of the delicate balance of physical forces necessary, possible sites are limited in area and number. Plantable areas in valley floors are changeable in position, because of periodic changes in position of the discontinuous flats between channels and also because of the increased channeling following disturbance of the surface by cultivation. Flood-water farming has become progressively restricted to smaller and more scattered areas, a change originally started by the introduction by the Spanish of a commercialized agriculture requiring fences and enlarged acreages of grain crops; the operation of the Homestead Law reduced the land available for flood-water farming. In addition, since 1880 the increased vigor of the streams in channeling has rendered many such simple diversions as originally practiced no longer possible. It is suggested that the ruins of many, but not of all, pueblos, may represent sites formerly propitious for flood-water farming and that the initiation of a stage of erosion similar to the present one may easily have been a contributory factor in the decline of the Great Pueblo period.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

Mexico

2169. WAIBEL, LEO. Die wirtschaftsgeographische Gliederung Mexikos. [The economic-geographic organization of Mexico.] *Geog. Z.* 35 (7-8) 1929: 416-439.—This article presents a brief account of the economic geography of Mexico considered from a geographer's point of view rather than from that of an economist. Mexico is a land of contrasts. The contrasting natural equipment (topography, climate, natural vegetation) results in contrasting economic activities and production. However, the exploitation of Mexico is related not only to the factors of the natural environment but also to the skill and culture of its people. Mexico knows no unity of culture. Three quite different cultural periods followed one another and no one of these cultures could displace the one preceding so that today three cultures exist, Old Indian, Middle Age Spanish, and Modern European-American. Each has had a definite effect upon the economic geography of Mexico. An economic map, with explanations of the morphology and distribution of economic landscapes indicated thereon, is an essential part of the discussion. Detailed accounts of such Mexican landscapes as pulque and sisal plantations bear out the author's contention that economic maps should not be accepted simply for the knowledge they convey but should be interpreted. In some areas, especially along the river valleys of the western coastal region, railroads have had a marked effect upon kinds of crops, methods of cultivation, and marketing. Winter vegetables for shipment to markets in the United States are produced upon these lands—a recent agricultural development.—*Sam T. Bratton.*

Central America

(See also Entry 1673)

2170. BENGTON, NELS A. The climatic record of Honduras. *Monthly Weather Rev.* 57 (3) Mar. 1929: 85-90.—Its location on the border zone of the equatorial low pressure belt is largely responsible for the complexity of the climate of Honduras. During the winter months the north-east trades prevail over

the area. In the summer the equatorial belt of low pressure extends northward and covers all but the Caribbean Coast of Honduras. On the south shore north-east winds prevail from October to March, and south-west winds from April to September. Along the Caribbean coast the temperatures vary from a minimum of 62° F. to 100° F., with the coldest temperature in February and the warmest in September. The relative humidity ranges between 80 and 85 percent. The rainfall records from Cuyamel, Yels, and Trujillo indicate that the rainfall of the north coast averages 97.49 inches a year. Rain occurs at all seasons of the year with a maximum in November and a comparatively dry season extending from March to May. The quantity of the rainfall varies greatly from place to place and from year to year. On the Pacific coastal plain is a region of summer rainfall interrupted by a period of scant rain in July and August. The time of greatest rainfall corresponds to the double movement across Honduras of the equatorial low pressure belt. The rainfall of the interior resembles that of the Pacific coast in distribution, but the quantity of the rainfall increases with altitude. In the interior highlands the coldest temperatures occur in December and the hottest in May directly preceding the summer rains. Occasionally these typical conditions of Honduras are interrupted by wet "northers" or cyclonic storms that develop along the border zone between trade winds and the belt of equatorial low pressure.—*Lois Olson.*

West Indies

2171. PLATT, ROBERT S. Geography of a sugar district: Mariel, Cuba. *Geog. Rev.* 19(4) Oct. 1929: 603-612.—The rolling, lowland farm country surrounding Mariel Bay produces sugar cane for manufacture at the Central San Ramón, one of the hundred and eighty mills in Cuba. Less than half the land is at present under cultivation, the remainder being either less productive or merely lying fallow. Originally the Mariel Region supplied seventeen small sugar mills. Their consolidation was accompanied by a concentration of land ownership in a few hands. The resulting large estates have been subdivided into small tracts averaging about eight acres each and rented to tenant farmers. Ox carts still bring the cane from the fields. It is assembled in cane scales which are connected with the mills by a narrow gauge railroad. The harvest begins in December at the close of the rainy season. Then the sugar content is high enough to make milling profitable. The harvest must be completed before the April rains make the roads impassable for the ox carts. During the short dry season the central operates twenty four hours a day. Every ten minutes a car load of cane is fed to the mill, and the sugar product, about 12 percent of the weight of the cane, leaves the central at the rate of one car load every hour and a quarter.—*Lois Olson.*

2172. SHEPARD, C. Y. The sugar industry of the British West Indies and British Guiana with special reference to Trinidad. *Econ. Geog.* 5(2) Apr. 1929: 149-175.—Sugar production in the British colonies is affected greatly by political factors as well as by economic and geographic conditions. Prior to 1800, sugar growing in the British West Indies and British Guiana proved extremely profitable, for the product from these areas enjoyed a monopoly of the English market. Throughout the 19th century, however, the colonies were the subject of political contempt, and the state-aided competition of the beet sugar industry threatened the existence of the colonial cane sugar industry. The abolition of the bounty system near the close of the century and the efforts of the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies to stimulate and co-ordinate scientific agriculture saved the industry, but

the prosperity of the 18th century has not been regained. In spite of the fact that the British West Indies and British Guiana produce sugar more cheaply than any other district within the Empire, improved political treatment is essential to restore economic stability. The salient environmental characteristics of British Guiana and each producing island are discussed in relation to the sugar industry. A detailed description of a large sugar estate in Trinidad is given.—*Clifford M. Zierer.*

SOUTH AMERICA

Brazil

2173. OLIVEIRA, EUZEBIO PAULO de. Mineral resources of Brazil. *Pan-Amer. Geol.* 52(3) Oct. 1929: 185-193.—A synoptic statement of Brazil's mineral deposits. The occurrence of several minerals is noted in various districts of the different states and in cases the production is given.—*Clarence F. Jones.*

2174. VERDUSSEN, JOZÉ. Bello Horizonte, nouvelle capitale de l'état de Minas Geraes. [Bello Horizonte, new capital of Minas Geraes.] *Rev. de L'Amér. Latine.* 18(95) Nov. 1, 1929: 434-438.—*Clarence F. Jones.*

Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile

(See also Entries 2729, 3272)

2175. ESPINOSA, JANUARIO. Santiago's water supply. How the capital's rapidly growing population has made necessary the development of modern water-works high in the Andes. *Chile.* 7(40) Aug. 1929: 56-59.—*Clarence F. Jones.*

2176. KNOCHE, W. Jahres-, Juli- und Januar-Niederschlagskarte der Republik Chile. [Maps of the annual, January, and July precipitation in Chile.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin.* (5-6) 1929: 208-216.—The three maps in 1: 5,000,000 have been drawn by the late director of the Geophysical and Meteorological Institute of Chile on the basis of all the accessible material and with the use of adequate methods of reduction. They represent the mean annual precipitation, with January as the chief summer month, and July as the chief winter month. A condensed text explains the maps.—*Otto Berninger.*

2177. KÜHN, FRANZ. Der Steppencharakter der argentinischen Pampa. [The steppe-like character of the Argentine Pampa.] *Petermanns Mitteilungen.* 75(3-4) 1929: 57-62. (See Abstract #2179.)—*Otto Berninger.*

2178. LANGE, F. Landwirtschaft in Paraguay. [Agriculture in Paraguay.] *Der Tropenpflanzer.* 32(8) Aug. 1929: 317-334.—Though the natural conditions of agriculture in Paraguay cannot be said to be inauspicious, their present state is rather unsatisfactory and a change for the better is not to be expected within a measurable space of time. This is a consequence of the bad state of communication, which involves such high charges for transport that the products are no longer capable of competing in foreign markets. The reason is, moreover, to be sought in the insufficient cultivation of the crops. Most of the products (cotton, peanut, tobacco, maize, oranges) are of inferior quality and sell for low prices. An improvement could be attained only by a systematic growing of highly improved varieties, particularly adapted to the special natural conditions. The most important branches of production are cattle-farming, which holds out a relatively favorable prospect of success and the production of Yerba maté. But the latter has met with a dangerous rival in Argentina—hitherto the chief place of consumption, for in the Argentine territory of Mis

siones large districts have been converted into Yerba maté plantations.—*Otto Berninger.*

2179. SCHMIEDER, OSKAR. Das Pampaproblem. [The problem of the Pampa.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 75 (9-10) 1929: 246-247.—Hitherto it has been generally supposed that the want of trees in the Argentine Pampa is caused by natural conditions. Contrary to this idea, Schmieder has stated in several publications, that this country was formerly wooded and that man destroyed the wood by fire even before the

Spanish Conquest. This hypothesis has been attacked by Mr. Kühn who contests the conclusiveness of Schmieder's arguments. (See Abstract #2177.) Schmieder here supports his opinion, whereby a new possibility is presented, viz., that the grassland originated from a diluvial or post-diluvial climate ill-fitted for woods, and that in the present climate man has kept the country woodless by periodically burning the grass.—*Otto Berninger.*

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 2134, 2231)

2180. HUNTINGFORD, G. W. B. Studies in Nandi Etymology. *Bibliotheca Africana.* 3 (2-3) Jul. 1929: 146-160.—This is a continuation of an earlier article in the same journal. The present article offers a classification in tabular form of related languages and lists of words common to Nandi and Masae, and the Nilotic and Hamitic languages.—*C. P. Pearson.*

2181. SCHUMACHER, PAUL. Bantu und Indonesier. [Bantu and Indonesian.] *Bibliotheca Africana.* 3 (2-3) Jul. 1929: 215-230.—Under the influence of Dr. Wulff's *Indonesische Studien* which deals with the early roots of Indonesian languages, Schumacher has

made a similar study of certain Bantu languages. With some of the earlier anthropologists, such as Ratzel, Schumacher believes that at some early period there may have been contact between certain African Negroes and the ancestors of the now widely scattered peoples of Malaya and Indonesia. Part of the article deals with the linguistic affinities of certain Bantu tongues and the original roots common to them. A direct comparison between certain Papuan words with known meanings, and similar words in the Ruanga (Bantu) dialect, with the same or related meanings, is appended.—*C. P. Pearson.*

ARCHAEOLOGY

PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

2182. BREUIL, H. Gravures aurignaciennes supérieures de l'abri Labatut à Sergeac. [Superior rock engravings of the rock shelter of Labatut in Sergeac.] *Rev. Anthropol.* 39 (4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 147-151.—The rock shelter of Labatut is one of seven looking on to the short narrow valley of the *ruisseau des Roches*. At least three of these have yielded works of art. The figures from Labatut are on two pebbles. One of these has the engraving of a horse on one side and that of a bison on the other. The second pebble bears the figure of a mammoth on one side and a *Bos* (?) on the other.—*George Grant MacCurdy.*

2183. DAWKINS, WILLIAM BOYD. The relation of the prehistoric to the pleistocene and historic periods. *Archaeological J.* 81 (321-324) 1924 (Pub. 1929): p. 1-20.—During the Pleistocene Period, the land mass of Europe was much larger than at present, the climate presented strong contrasts, glaciers extended over the northern part, and fauna now extinct appeared. Under these conditions man first appeared in Europe, using rude stone implements and living by the chase. These implements often classed as Chellean, Acheulian, and Mousterian may be grouped as River Drift implements. These men are now extinct and differed considerably from contemporary man, being more closely allied to the higher apes, *Anthropus neandertalensis*, *Anthropus heidelbergensis*, and *Eoanthropus dawsoni*. They are mapped off from the apes by their use of rough stone implements. True *Homo sapiens* (the cave artists, men of higher culture) learned art elsewhere, invaded, took possession of the hunting grounds, and introduced a higher and hitherto unknown hunting culture. At the close of the Pleistocene Period there was a general sinking of the land, the climate became practically what it is now, and the British Isles were separated from the continent. During this period we lose all touch with the cave-man and

this art. This interval marks off the Pleistocene from the Prehistoric Period, and was of immense duration. The Prehistoric Period is clearly defined from the Pleistocene also by the incoming of man with a Neolithic culture. There was no gradual transition from Pleistocene to Prehistoric culture. It was rather a sequence after an interval of time that has not yet been measured. This transition must have taken place somewhere outside of Europe, probably in Asia, but the region has not yet been discovered. On the other hand, the Prehistoric age gradually shades into the Historic through ever-advancing stages of culture. The Neolithic culture has spread over the whole world, and has since been differentiated by local conditions into the civilizations now found in various regions.—*George Grant MacCurdy.*

2184. GAILLARD, C., PISSOT, J., and COTE, C. L'abri sous roche préhistorique du Sault et l'Abri Trosset, à Serrières-sur-Ain. [Prehistoric rock shelter of Sault and of Abri Trosset at Serrières-sur-Ain.] *L'Anthropologie.* 38 (5-6) 1928: 449-477.—The two rock shelters are on the left bank of the Ain a short distance below the rock shelter of La Genière, recently described by the same authors (*L'Anthropologie* Vol. XXXVII, 1927, 1-27). Each of the two stations has three distinct archaeological levels, Magdalenian, Final Magdalenian (or perhaps Mesolithic), and Neolithic, respectively. These were the culture levels that were also found at La Genière, which yielded among other things an engraving of a bison (on a stone plaque), very closely resembling in style and detail one of the mural polychrome frescoes of the bison at Font-de-Gaume (Dordogne).—*George Grant MacCurdy.*

2185. JOLEAUD, L. Le laboratoire de Paléontologie humaine de la Quina et les récentes découvertes préhistoriques du docteur H. Martin dans La Charente. [The Laboratory of Human Paleontology at La Quina and the recent prehistoric discoveries of Dr. Henri Martin in Charente.] *Ann. de l'Univ. de Paris.* 4 (4)

Jul.-Aug. 1929: 292-302.—The Laboratory of Human Paleontology at La Quina contains the results of 25 years' work on the part of Dr. Henri Martin and offers excellent opportunity for research because of the unique arrangement of documents and exhibits. A Mousterian deposit in the slopes at the foot of rock shelters in the cliffs at La Quina has been found. Remains of more than 20 individuals of the Neandertal type have been discovered. One of these is the skull of an eight year old child which shows a high degree of fixation in skull morphology. Burial of the dead does not seem to have been practiced at La Quina. Bone and stone implements, slight traces of fire and manganese powder for coloring the body have also been found. At Le Roc, a Solutrean station, have been found bones of animals, implements, and three human skeletons. There was no evidence of ritual connected with the burial. Painted bones probably used as amulets were also found there. The most remarkable discovery at Le Roc is a frieze in high relief depicting animals and human beings, and found on rocks overturned so that the figures were on the under side.—*George Grant MacCurdy.*

2186. PITTARD, EUGENE. La première découverte d'art préhistorique a été faite dans la station de Veyrier (Hte-Savoie) par le Genevois François Mayor. [The first prehistoric art was discovered at Le Veyrier (Haute-Savoie) by the Genevan François Mayor.] *Rev. Anthropol.* 39(7-9) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 296-304.—Hitherto it has been supposed that the two figures of the hind engraved on bone from the cave of Chaffaud (Vienne), France, was the first example of cave art discovered (1834-1845). Recent investigations by Pittard reveal that Chaffaud should surrender the palm of priority to Le Veyrier, near Geneva but on French territory (Haute-Savoie). It seems that an engraved baton of reindeer horn was found at Le Veyrier in 1833 by François Mayor of Geneva and reported by him the same year to the *Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle*, Geneva.—*George Grant MacCurdy.*

2187. PRADENNE, A. VAYSON DE. La station paléolithique du Mont-Dol. [Paleolithic station at Mont-Dol.] *L'Anthropologie.* 39(1-3) 1929: 1-42.—The Mont-Dol is located in Brittany, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 km. south of the sea. Popularly called the "Tertre," its oval base measures 600 by 300 meters. It offered several advantages for dwelling purposes, being the only place emerging from the swampy surrounding country, a stronghold easy to defend, a fine observatory, and provided with drinkable water in all seasons. Sirodot, professor at the University of Rennes, partly excavated the site from June to September 1872, and the following year he gave the results of his research in a lecture, since published as a memoir which was analyzed at length by the author of the article. The article deals with the description and stratification of the site, and with the objects found. The author worked there during July and August 1923. The aim was to study the relations existing at Mont-Dol between a quaternary fauna with mammoth, a typical Mousterian industry, and traces of a seashore movement. The industry of Mont-Dol is important in that it is dated by geology and palaeontology. The material used by man for making his implements was 90 percent flint, found as pebbles brought by the sea from the chalk cliffs of Normandy. The artifacts are pebbles of hand stone. The nuclei are of simple and irregular form showing many flakes struck off for use. The flakes look more like those of southwest Mousterian than those of northern France. The pieces with secondary shaping retouch are of the two ordinary Mousterian types, the scraper and the point as illustrated in the plates, and prove that the Mont-Dol industry is identical with that of the

classic cave of Le Moustier. According to the fauna the epoch of occupation was that of the mammoth and reindeer, and usually called Middle Quaternary. The position of the hearths indicates the variations of the sea level, and this gives a great interest to this site. When prehistoric man lived at Mont-Dol it had already been surrounded by the sea, and it could only be used as a shelter, and at least a semi-permanent means of communication with the land must have existed to allow the hunter to go after his game. After the period of human occupation the level of marine formations was raised to 18 meters. This raising of the sea level followed very soon upon the evacuation of the "Tertre" by man, and it must have been this change which caused the abandonment of Mont-Dol. After a discussion of the attempt made by Ch. Deperet at a general chronologic coordination of Quaternary times by means of the study of raised beaches, the author concludes that at a late phase of the Mousterian period the level of the English Channel must have been slightly superior to the present level (about +5 meters), then it was somewhat rapidly raised to about 18 meters, a level never reached again. He gives a graph of the variations of sea levels according to observations made at Mont-Dol. From the study of the gravels of the Somme Valley, it seems that the great sea regression corresponding to gravels with mammoth remains of the river flowing then in the English Channel and of the Dogger Bank—which regression allowed the passage of a cold fauna into England—should be placed in the first Mousterian phase, and the Mousterian transgression or advance would be posterior to it. The facts as found at Mont-Dol seem to agree with this, since we see Mousterians far from the beginning of the period living on the "Tertre" before the advance of the sea. (Twelve plates follow the article.)—*E. B. Renaud.*

2188. SAINT-PÉRIER, RENÉ DE. Les baguettes sculptées dans l'art paléolithique. [Carved rods in Paleolithic art.] *L'Anthropologie.* 39(1-3) 1929: 43-64.—In 1927 the author and his wife discovered in the 2nd Magdalenian level, two of these rods, while exploring the cave of the "Harpons" at Lespugue. This led him to review the other palaeolithic carved rods so far found and to compare them. Altogether, 23 fragments of carved rods of the same style are now known and all come from the region of the Pyrenees. The analysis of their decoration revealed about ten motives. The convex surface only is decorated; the figures are close but not symmetrical. The most striking motive is the spiral found in all sites, sometimes turning right, other times left, in most cases making two turns, although more complex at Arudy. In all we have a small number of distinct motives, arranged without symmetry or apparent rule, so similar that they suggest one artist or copies of one object, or even sometimes pieces of the same rod. A critical examination of the reports of their origin and of the layers where some were found, allows the conclusion that they belong to the Magdalenian period, to a cultural phase without harpoons, to a relatively old stage, but not to the oldest Magdalenian of the Pyrenees. Their rich decoration does not lead one to believe that they were used as weapons as were the much more numerous and plain semi-cylindrical rods, although they could be carried in religious ceremonies. Their comparison to the *batons-messagers*, or sticks with engraved conventional signs from Australia, is suggested. A ceremonial use would explain their presence in only one geographic region, their analogy of decoration in distinct sites and possibly also their intentional fragmentation. The tattooing of the Maoris and natives of the Marquesas Islands contain motives similar to those seen on the prehistoric rods. Their models are engraved on bamboo or other wood. Were the carved rods from the Pyrenees models of the same kind? The true interpretation of their use

is still problematical, but their decoration is so artistic that it can be supposed that their authors may have gone beyond the utilitarian objective in carrying them out and satisfied their aesthetic feelings. So far only hypotheses can be offered.—*E. B. Renaud.*

2189. SARASIN, PAUL. Zur Frage von der prähistorischen Besiedlung von Amerika mit allgemeinen Betrachtungen über die Stufenfolge der Steinzeit. [The question of the prehistoric settlement of America considered with regard to the several periods of the Stone-Age.] *Denkschr. d. Schweizerischen Naturforsch. Gesellsch. Zürich.* 64(3) 1928: 235-275.—In a former study, Sarasin came to the conclusion that the *Homo neandertalensis*, as a representative of the Mousterian, spread East to Tasmania; but his forerunner, the *homo heidelbergensis*, as a representative of the Chellean, pushed on to India from the West. This raises the question of the existence of a separate representative of the Acheulean which is placed between these two periods of the Stone Age. Is it possible that the *Homo neandertalensis* has perhaps conquered still wider territories and settled in America? The existence of stone tools in Patagonia which absolutely correspond to the forms of the Mousterian and therefore were identified as Mousterioliths suggests, at first glance, that this may be so. Those Patagonian Mousterioliths were found associated with typical Neolithic stone tools. However, they cannot be considered as Palaeolithic relics in the Neolithic collections of the Indian—as Sarasin supposed even as late as 1912. For after all, the Palaeolithic age itself did not exist in America. During the Ice Age a migration to America was impossible, and there is no doubt that the so-called Mousterioliths were made by recent man. They were not used as weapons but as tools for scraping and polishing. The so-called Acheuleoliths which correspond morphologically to the stone tools of the European Acheulean and which were discovered in the silt of the Delaware River at Trenton in New Jersey, led Abbott to the assertion that there was a race of men between the *Homo neandertalensis* and the *Homo neidelbergensis*, namely the *Homo delawarensis*. The land bridge between Asia and the New World which made possible the hypothetical migration of this race to America, at the same time made possible the diffusion of the fauna. The skulls thus far found have not supported this hypothesis, however. The extraordinary lowness of the brain-pan, and the inadequate explanation of Hrdlicka that they belong to migrated Dutchmen, who came in one by one from regions where the chamaeccephaly of these degrees is extremely rare, set Sarasin to looking for a new explanation of the two skulls from the silt of the Delaware River—the Burlington County and the Riverview Cemetery skulls. They belong without doubt to recent Indians. The theoretical necessity of the assumption of a *Homo delawarensis* is discredited because the Acheuleoliths are doubtless post-glacial, i.e., Neolithic; for, first, the silt of stratification is not diluvial but rather alluvial in origin; and secondly, it has been seen that they were found not isolated but combined with Neolithic stone tools. The Acheuleoliths were not unused implements—as Holmes believes—they were rather used for certain purposes and were made in great numbers. The so-called Chel-leoliths, Acheuleoliths, and Mousterioliths represent an investigation along traditional lines, as do also the Acheuleoliths and Mousterioliths belonging to the Neolithic period. The Indian formerly brought these latter to the New World as an acquisition from Asia.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

2190. ZAMIATNINE, S. M. Station moustérienne à Ilskaia province de Kouben (Caucase du Nord). [Mousterian station in Ilskaia, province of Kouben. (North Caucasus).] *Rev. Anthropol.* 39(7-9) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 282-295.—The station, in a terrace at an eleva-

tion of some 20 meters above the river, has yielded a typical Mousterian industry, including hand-axes, perforators, points, and scrapers, the points outnumbering the scrapers. Among the large flakes there are some approaching the Levallois type. Lithic materials used include flint, dolomite, hornstone, cornaline, calcedony, gritstone, quartz, and quartzite. Industry in bone is practically lacking. The fossil animal remains include the mammoth, horse, hyena, wolf, *Bos primigenius*, and a species of *Bovidae* small in size.—*G. G. MacCurdy.*

NORTH AMERICA

2191. ANDRÉ-BONNET, J. L. La Pré-Amérique. *Grande Rev.* 33(9) Sep. 1929: 379-396.—In addition to presenting us with a new and convenient term, meaning pre-European native civilization of the Western Hemisphere, André-Bonnet gives us a number of novel ideas. He describes three principal ethnic strains in Middle America and their respective physical characteristics: (1) the Mayas, medium height, dumpy body, ochre-colored skin, round beardless faces, thick straight black hair, black almond-shaped eyes; (2) the Tarascans and Nahuas, small, short, massive bodies, dark ochre-colored skin, straight black hair, heads round and strong, eyes with heavy ridges; (3) Toltecs and Aztec, tall and slender, elongated faces, forehead retreating, light ochre-colored skin tending towards clear brown, straight black hair with gloss, noses aquiline, long eyes without ridges. Two races came into America, the Atlantic and the Pacific seaboards being their respective routes. Tarascan artifacts are found from Canada to Peru, dating as far back as fourteen to thirteen thousand years ago. Tarascan colonies went to South America. The Nahuas built the pyramid of the Sun at San Juan de Teotihuacan in 4800 B. C. The Mayas erected stelae as early as 400 B. C.—*Philip A. Means.*

MEXICO

(See also Entry 2191)

2192. LOTHROP, S. K. Sculptured fragments from Palenque. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. of Great Britain & Ireland.* 59 Jan.-Jun. 53-64.—The Palenque ruins escaped notice until the latter part of the 18th century. The objects described and illustrated were collected by Del Rio and sent to Spain in 1787. They comprise three stone tablets, a stucco head, and ten fragments of stucco relief sculpture, six of which are glyph-blocks from inscriptions. These were the first Old Empire Maya remains to reach Europe.—*A. Irving Hallowell.*

2193. MASON, J. ALDEN. Turquoise mosaics from northern Mexico. *Museum J.* 20(2): Jun. 2, 1929: 157-175.—Turquoise, known to ancient peoples of Mexico as *xiuilit*, or as *chalchihuitl*, jade, quartzite, chromelanite, and similar stones were used, as feathers were, for making mosaics. In 1497, Ahuitzotl, Aztec warrior, mentions, turquoise mosaics among war trophies, especially those made of the *teoxihuitl*, the "divine turquoise." The *Tribute Roll of Moctezuma* refers to three glyphs which are taken to mean turquoise. Hernán Cortés, Cabeza de Vaca, Fray Marcos, Father Sahagun, Hough, Hodge, and others treat of these mosaics among the Mexicans. Mount Chalchihuitl in Los Cerrillos near Santa Fé, New Mexico, is believed to have been the source of the turquoise. Many of the ruins of the southwest yield examples of mosaics of turquoise. The two pendants found at Jalisco by the author are thought to be of ancient workmanship. Of this mosaic work, forty-six pieces of major importance exist, about equally divided among the great museums of the world. Examples of this work discovered recently at Chichen Itza are now in the Museo Nacional, Mexico City. The Museum of the American Indian, Heye Founda-

tion, New York City possesses a number of valuable specimens. The turquoise mosaic work of the Hopi, Zuni, and other Indians of the southwest is believed to be the survival of the old art. The turquoise is but one of the many gems and stones known to the Toltecs and Aztecs. The diamond alone seems not to have been known to them. The ancient Mexicans attached much importance to various kinds of gems and stones for their ornamental, curative, and symbolical properties. The turquoise mosaics, like the feather mosaics, created a great impression upon the Spaniards, who always made much of them. The author thinks both kinds of work were practiced by the Toltecs, whom he would thus class as the most advanced in this artistic work among the ancient peoples of Mexico.—*N. Andrew N. Cleven.*

2194. MASON, J. ALDEN. Zapotec funerary urns from Mexico. *Museum J.* 20 Jun. 1929: 176-200.—The Maya and the Aztec cultures are not the only cultures of importance in Mexico, albeit they are the best known. The culture of the Zapotecs in the State of Oaxaca, southern Mexico, was also of a high order; and could hardly have failed to be influenced by the other two cultures round about them. The funerary urns are the most typical objects of Zapotec pottery found in or around tombs. These tombs are in large mounds called *mogotes*. The urns were not placed in the burial chambers but above the lintel of the door, on the roof, the floor, in niches over the door, or in the façade. In most cases the urns are found in groups of five, but the reason for such arrangement is unknown. They are composed of hard, dark, heavy, and rather thick pottery, are unpainted, and usually large in size; all have the same general form and ornamentation, the shape usually being that of the human body. The University Museum, New York City, has about forty of these urns. The common type consists of a human figure sitting crosslegged with large hands resting on the knees; the legs and feet are somewhat conventionalized. The body is clothed, has an ornate headdress, a breast ornament, and earrings. The face is naturalistic and may have been a likeness of the deceased. There are also other forms of urns, some in which the human body is joined with that of an animal, and some wholly without any human features. Examples of standing human figures about 20 inches in height are found in the State of Oaxaca.—*N. Andrew N. Cleven.*

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries, 2189, 2191)

2195. GAYTON, A. H. Yokuts and Western Mono pottery making. *Univ. California Publ. in Amer. Archaeol. and Ethnol.* 24(3) 1929: 239-255.—Descriptions of the method of pottery manufacture in the San Joaquin Valley of California were obtained from several native informants, and photographs illustrate the technique. Thirty-four extant specimens of the pottery, some represented in photographs, are described for their common form and style. San Joaquin pottery was probably genetically related to southwestern pottery, though crude and on the extreme periphery of southwestern influence. A map shows the tribal distribution of San Joaquin pottery.—*M. Jacobs.*

2196. HEWETT, EDGAR L. Annual report of the School of American Research for the year 1928. *Bull. Archaeol. Instit. America.* 19 Dec. 1928: 100-114.—The work of the school has had a marked effect in stimulating the use of the regional type of architecture in the southwest, and in increasing interest in authentic Indian handicrafts. More attention now needs to be given to the solutions, through a study of the living Indians, of problems which can only be conjecturally

studied through the remains of their ancestors. It is necessary also that more of the materials for study of southwestern archaeology should be kept in the states where they are found, instead of being diverted to eastern and foreign museums as has been done to too great an extent in the past. A comprehensive plan for cooperative study of the sciences of man in the southwest is offered, in which the University of New Mexico and the School of American Research of the Archaeological Institute of America are already cooperating.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

2197. MATHIASSEN, THERKEL. Det vingede Naalehus. [The winged needle-case.] *Geog. Tidsskr.* 32(1) Mar. 1929: 15-22.—An elaboration of the explanation of the winged needlecase form given in *Archaeology of the Central Eskimos* (II, p. 92). A realistic human figure has in the course of time been transformed into the type of winged needlecases found at Point Barrow. The question of the antiquity of the realistic human figure in Eskimo culture is considered.—*Inst. of Econ. & Hist. (Copenhagen.)*

2198. MATHIASSEN, THERKEL. Spørgsmaalet om Eskimokulturens Oprindelse. [The question of the origin of Eskimo culture.] *Geog. Tidsskr.* 32(2-3) Jun.-Sep. 1929: 116-126.—The hypothesis of Birket-Smith concerning the rise of Eskimo culture and the four Eskimo culture periods is considered. The author, in his archaeological researches, has been unable to find a trace of Birket-Smith's "palae-Eskimo culture." He contends, therefore, that the reindeer culture is derived from the coast culture. He considers systematically the ethnological arguments of Birket-Smith, and finds them inadequate.—*Inst. of Econ. & Hist. (Copenhagen.)*

2199. SCHENCK, W. EGBERT, and DAWSON, ELMER J. Archaeology of the northern San Joaquin valley. *Univ. California Publ. in Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol.* 24(4) 1929: 289-413.—Certain middens, marking old village sites in the Sacramento-San Joaquin delta region, are the subject of a study based upon recent archaeological investigations and upon a detailed examination of all available specimens and data previously obtained from the area. Structure and stratification, burials and artifacts contained, time and length of occupation, and identity and culture of the occupants are considered. This is followed by a statement of outstanding problems arising from the study.—*W. C. McKern.*

2200. STEWARD, JULIAN H. Petroglyphs of California and adjoining states. *Univ. California Publ. in Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol.* 24(2) 1929: 47-238.—A general treatment of petroglyphs and painted pictographs in California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Lower California. Types and elements are classified, and their distribution studied to determine culture areas. Age, origin, and purpose are critically considered. A definite distribution of motifs suggests a purposeful origin, which remains, for the most part, problematical.—*W. C. McKern.*

2201. WEST, GEORGE A. Copper: its mining and use by the aborigines of the Lake Superior region. *Bull. Pub. Museum of Milwaukee.* 10(1) May 29, 1929: pp. 184.—An account of the McDonald-Massee Isle Royale Expedition, 1928, is followed by a discussion of the historical and archaeological data relative to the origin of copper mines on Isle Royale, which are described. It is concluded that the mines are prehistoric, (the work of near-local Indians) and the source of much of the primitive copper supply for the eastern half of the United States area. A classification of aboriginal copper artifacts from the Western Woodland area is offered.—*W. C. McKern.*

EUROPE

2202. FORDE, DARYLL, C. The Megalithic culture sequence in Iberia. *Ann. of Archeol. & Anthropol.* 16(3-4) Oct. 1929: 37-46 (Univ. Liverpool).—A critical analysis of the theory that the Iberian megaliths represent a clearly defined evolutionary development of successive types reveals the inadequacy of this view. Attention has been centered too much upon the typology of the tombs. The tomb furniture associated with the different types does not show the parallel development which might be expected, although most writers have minimized this fact. The tombs of simpler construction, instead of showing a homogeneous and fairly uniform furniture, exhibit greater variability in this respect than do the more elaborate tombs of southern Spain. Many of these were undoubtedly contemporaneous with the simpler forms, and the latter probably represent "a provincial degradation typical of peripheral areas." This interpretation is born out by the geographical distribution of the different types, southern Spain and Portugal being the centers of the tombs of rich furniture whether of rock-cut, megalithic, or corbelled type. The less elaborate tombs of the north contain certain objects which are typologically late. The solution of the problem depends partly upon local investigation, but also involves the wider questions of the relationship of Iberia with early Mediterranean cultures.—A. Irving Hallowell.

2203. RAISTRICK, A., and CHAPMAN, S. E. The lynchets groups of upper Wharfedale, Yorkshire. *Antiquity.* 3(10) Jun. 1929: 165-181.—From evidence presented in this paper and in the course of mapping several thousand acres of lynchets, the authors conclude that "the strip lynchets of the north of England preserve to us the actual common fields of the Anglian settlers of the 7th to 9th centuries. The rectangular lynchets of the higher slopes of the hills are of dates ranging from early Iron Age to the period of the Roman occupation, and to the early 4th century A.D."—A. Irving Hallowell.

AFRICA

2204. WEIDENREICH, FRANZ. Tatsachen, Legenden und Theorien über den "Duck" Menschen von Rhodesia. [Facts, legends and theories about the

"Duck" men of Rhodesia.] *Die Naturwissenschaften.* 17(15) Apr. 1929: 233-238.—Weidenreich in consequence of the additional findings of Hrdlička, gives a description of the place where the skull of Broken Hill in northern Rhodesia was found. From this skull Hrdlička drew the conclusion that the cavern was inhabited for a long time by men who prepared their meals there. Hrdlička denies the finding of parts of the skeleton belonging to the skull. Harris showed the first picture of the skull in the *Illustrated London News* (Nov. 19, 1921) and, in consequence of its monkey-like appearance, it created a sensation. The skull entirely intact showed a round hole on the left side about the ear-hole, and on the right side the temporal bone and one part of the occipital bone were missing. This was thought to be caused by a modern projectile. Also, behind the left ear-hole, there was a loss of substance which extended from the inside of the mastoid to a small opening at the top of the mastoid. This fact led to the legend of an individual who had had mastoiditis and suffered a radical operation—the opening of the mastoid. Both legends, however, together with the discovery of bones which belonged to animals still extant in Africa, led to the opinion that the skull belonged to a recent individual. From available illustrations and from a cast of the skull, Keith concluded that the Rhodesian race to which it belonged was morphologically older than the Neanderthal race. Pycraft concluded that the human bones found in the cavern belong to more than three different individuals. On all the bones Hrdlička found signs of recent man only; but according to Pycraft, one pile of the bones showed characteristics different from the skull and the other pile showed peculiarities that were notably the characteristics of a primitive race. Weidenreich sees no coercive reason to refer an exceptional position to the Rhodesian type: it is that of a Neanderthal man who differed racially from the type of man from La Chapelle-aux-Saints, and thereby represents the most primitive form between Pithecanthropus and the European Neanderthal type. According to Weidenreich, men of the recent type have carried parts of animals and persons into the cavern, or, perhaps, they carried into the cavern, a man ill with mastoiditis and contemporary with the living primitive Rhodesian type, intending to remove the brain from the right side (large hole) of the skull.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entry 2346)

2205. CANNEY, M. A. The ceremonial use of sand. *J. Manchester Egyptian & Oriental Soc.* 14 1929: 35-52.—The preservative qualities of sand and salt led to a belief in the life-giving potency of these substances. They were used for re-creation or healing, producing fertility, warding off evil eye, and for bringing long life and good luck. The practice of strewing sand is fairly common. It is used in church processions, funerals, etc. It has been found in the burial mounds of Britain and Egypt, and in the walls of buildings in Palestine. Ashes are similarly employed in India and Sinai. Sand deposits are found in the graves of Ur, Syria, and Coptic Egypt. Sand is used for mummy packing in Egypt and elsewhere. One of the duties of the Egyptian *shawabti* was to "carry the sand of the east to the west." This refers to the work of carrying ceremonial sand in funeral processions. A case of sand and salt being used to cure sickness is given in a text set up by a Karian sophist, Apellas, at Epidaurus in the second half of the second century, A.D. The Santals of Bengal say that if sand is eaten in food there will be a good harvest. Sand is

often used as a symbol of abundance, as in Genesis XXXII, 13: "I will make thy seed like the sand of the sea which cannot be numbered for multitude." It is used in sympathetic magic, in making charts, in conjuring and divination, and also to break charms. Among the Arabian tribes, the head is covered with sand, to express grief. Sand drawings are made on the occasion of weddings in Central Australia and by the North American Indians, and rice flour is used for the same purpose in India. In Central Australia, sand paintings and sand drawings are used to cure disease, and to insure good crops and abundant rain.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

2206. DE KEIJSER, J. L. M. Oer-Kannibalisme. [Prehistoric Cannibalism.] *Mensch en Maatschappij.* 5(1) Jan. 1929: 35-38.—The theory of Steinmetz that cannibalism must have been of necessity a general custom of prehistoric peoples (first expounded in his *Endokannibalismus Mitteil. der Anthropol. Gesellschaft in Wien*, 1896, republished in his *Gesammelte kleinere Schriften zur Ethnologie u. Soziologie*, Vol. I. 1928) has been assailed by Küsters (*Das Grab der Afrikaner, Anthropos*, Vol. XVI-XVII) and by Westermarck (*Origin & Development of Moral Ideas*

1926, Vol. II, 569 p.). The critique is without foundation and the views of Steinmetz have not been disproved.—*Frans M. Olbrechts*.

2207. HABERLANDT, ARTHUR. Neuere kultureographische Erkenntnisse in der Volkskunde. [Newer cultural-geographical findings in their relation to ethnology.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien*. 72 (1-4) 1929: 118-126.—In the 19th century, ethnology tried to look at the original popular dependence of the manifestation of culture in the light of comparative philology. Today such a critical examination is preceded by the establishment of geographic dissemination and cultural depth. This creates entirely new points of view, and does away with the old methods. A number of examples taken from Central-European forms of material and spiritual culture serve as illustrations.—*B. Brandt*.

2208. LOEB, MARGERY L. The black art. How both civilized and savage folk practice the arts of witch and wizard. *Natural Hist.* 29 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 400-409.—A number of specific examples and selected photographs are given. Mention is made of some amazing survivals in modern life.—*Helen H. Roberts*.

2209. MAASS, ERNST. Heilige Steine. [Sacred stones.] *Rheinisches Museum f. Philol.* 78 (1) 1929: 1-25.—The sacred stones of classical antiquity together with their cult are evidence of the silent forces in all religions, the first beginnings of which are to be noted in the feeling and worship of the "unheard" and "unknowable." This sort of worship was practiced by the unlettered and ignorant as well as by the wise and prudent. Each class of people entered into the mysteries by means of dreams. This whole phase of primitive religious belief and practice is widely illustrated among pre-literate peoples today, notably among the Balinese. Anciently, and now, these sacred stones were anointed either with blood or oil. Frequently they compose the whole of the shrine, which is without other effigy, and is sometimes surrounded with a wall of stones. At other times there is a sacred chair to the invisible yet near-hovering deity. This sacred-stone cult lasted on into Christendom as late as the tenth century. Even then it became Christianized, as when western European peasants carried in their hearts a reverence and awe for certain stones and for the alder and juniper trees. Large stones in Alpine districts were often given votive offerings down to late historic times. Stones, altars, and gods were synonymous in antiquity. The author gives extended treatment to some fifteen examples from classical antiquity of the healing and other virtues of sacred stones.—*E. D. Harvey*.

2210. MESHCHANINOV, I. Мещанинов, И. О доисторическом переселении народов. [Pre-historic migrations of peoples.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии*. 29 (5) 1928: 190-238.—The author starts with the thesis contained in G. Wilke's book *Kulturbeziehungen zwischen Indien, Orient und Europa*. Wilke maintains that civilization had but one origin; its cradle was in Central and Western Europe, the native place of the Indo-Germanic people. From there, civilization spread over the East, India, and the Orient by means of migration which brought the East in touch with the West. This circumstance explains the existence of the neolithic civilization in Europe as well as in Asia. The author opposes to this theory the Iaphet theory and refutes Wilke's statement as to the unity of civilization and the part played by the migratory movement. Man has everywhere a cultural impulse and like forms of culture can be produced by similar exterior conditions. Migration of tribes is only one of the episodes which served the transport of cultural forms. Migration contributed rather to the mixture of different peoples and cultures and this gave rise to new civilizations. Changes in civilization can occur by

invasion of peoples as well as by new economic conditions. The whole significance of migration consists in a shock to each of two different parties, which shock results in an alteration of the old economic conditions and social structure, and the consequence of which is a new stage of civilization.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg*.

2211. MYRES, J. L. The science of man in the service of the state. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. of Great Britain & Ireland*. 59 Jan.-Jun. 1929: 19-52.—This presidential address deals with the problem of the formation of a general social science with particular application to the problems of understanding and governing the dependencies of empire, and with particular reference to the ethnology of pre-literate peoples therein. The function of this general science is "how it happens that this or that kind of man is, and how he behaves as he does, in respect to the resources of nature or the persons of his fellow-men, in this or that regional set of circumstances, and at this or that period in the career of humanity as a whole." The rise of such a generalized master human science has been necessarily slow because of the previous occupation of its field by pre-established particular human sciences and because it was necessarily the end-result of the dialectic of human experience in founding sciences, was necessarily of very slow growth. Self-consciousness of the very far-reaching implications of anthropological sciences was long-delayed, but began to come about with the published results of the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to the Torres Straits. That expedition included such diverse scientists as Haddon, Seligman, Rivers, MacDougall, *et alii*. And when they came to write their results they were further influenced to the scientific good by the works of Hubert and Mauss and Durkheim of the French school. Seven significant applications of such a master science are possible and are of very great value in the practical art of government.—*E. D. Harvey*.

2212. THURNWALD, R. Moderne Volkenkunde, wat haar drijft en wat zij wil. [Modern ethnology, its motives and aims.] *Mensch en Maatschappij* 5 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-16.—The author first presents a short but original survey of ethnologic interest and theories: the marvelous accounts of the Middle-Ages, the naive relations of the discoverers, the utopian speculations of the *Aufklärung*, the modern scientific trend of thought with Darwin and Bastian, and then closes with a more thorough discussion of the views of Frobenius-Graebner-Schmidt. These theories are "mainly based on museum-material, i.e., to a great extent on fossils, not on life." Ethnology should devote its attention not only to the purely scientific but also to the practical and realistic. It ought to answer three questions: (1) what are the requirements of the present time and of reality; (2) what are the requirements of science; (3) how can a study of ethnology affect modern life. (a) Ethnology, by an intimate knowledge of the mentality and the point of view of native races may enable us to assist the untutored peoples of the globe to pass through the difficult process of civilization and adaptation. This process may be as fatal to the white race as to the colored peoples. (b) Culture is complex and ever changing; this has been disregarded too often; there is a continual progress or regress, borrowing and diffusing, in which many factors play their parts. (c) We may be enabled to look at the fundamental in life, i.e., the masses of collected and interpreted data may give us an insight into the cultural activity of man.—*Frans M. Olbrechts*.

2213. WAHLUNG, ST. Sozialer Aufstieg und anthropologische Auslese. [Social ascent and anthropological selection.] *Hereditas*. 12 1929: 71-108.—On the basis of his extended researches in Baden Ammon (1893, 1899, 1900) attempted to prove that city-

dwellers have longer heads than the people in the country. Using conscripts in Baden, he compared "the real city-dwellers," persons who were born in the town and whose fathers were born in the same town, with "the half-city-dwellers," i.e., those who were born in the city but whose fathers came from any place in the country in Baden, with "the emigrants" who lived in the city but were born in the country, and with the city-dwellers who were born in the same city where they lived. Gumpłowicz, in 1902, stressed the fact that this longheaded people, who migrated to the city, came from parts of the country where this typical characteristic was found. In addition, Ammon recognized a selection which took place again in the city among the inner groups of the immigrants because the real city-dwellers were more long-headed than the immigrants as well as the half-city-dwellers. Wahlund points out that the stream of immigrants towards the city has doubtless changed in the course of time with regard to their geographical origin, such change being due entirely to the commercial development of the flat country. The critical valuation of the most important but controversial socio-anthropological studies of Ammon, Backmann, Bryn, Laponge, Livi, Niceforo, Pfizner, Roberts, and Beddve, Röse, Roth-Lutra, and Westergaard consequently is proof neither for nor against the theory of social selection. In order to eliminate the distinct geographical combination and other misleading conclusions from the groups compared in the former studies, Wahlund studied 677 students of the Swedish *Institut für Rassenbiologie*, which included 47,387 men as conscripts, and about the same number (exactly, only 618) of non-students, who, in so far as possible, were equal with regard to their geographical and social origins. The coefficients of the correlation of the relatively homogeneous group of students do not differ from those of all Swedish groups. In comparison with the whole population, the special types of students increase by significant degrees in height, in breadth of shoulders, in prominence of cheek-bone, and in size of head. As a result of the work in these selected groups, it was found, according to the actual material, that the differences in size of the body are not the consequences of a social selection but the influence of a particular environment. Definite conclusions cannot be made concerning the differences in size of head and in the condition of environment and selection. As a result of a separate study of the contrasts between those students whose fathers passed the *Abiturientenexamen* and those students whose fathers did not, Wahlund asserts that the greater size of body and shoulders of the students as contrasted with the body and shoulder size of the non-students is related to influences of environment. However, the greater size of head and face of the students who descend from non-Academians shows a certain social selection relative to size of head.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entry 3313)

2214. COOPER, JOHN M. Field notes on the Ojibwa of northern Ontario. *J. Washington Acad. Sci.* 19(6) Mar. 1929: pp. 128.—An abstract listing some outstanding traits of the social and religious culture of the Ojibwa of Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods. The traits include types of divination and magic, mythical beings, medicine men, concept of future life and of Supreme Being, family hunting grounds, and chieftaincy. The basic culture pattern closely resembles that of the Cree and Montagnais of the northern and northeastern Algonkian area.—John M. Cooper.

SOUTH AMERICA

2215. GUERRERO, J. C. Der Staatssozialismus im alten Peru. [State socialism in ancient Peru.] *Nord u. Süd.* 52(6) Jun. 1929: 538-543.—Philip A. Means.

2216. NORDENSKIÖLD, E. L'apiculture indienne. [Bee-culture among Indians.] *J. de la Soc. d. Américanistes de Paris.* 21(1) 1929: 169-182.—This paper collects references to bee-culture in pre-Columbian America and published observations of the author upon the apiculture of the South American Indians of the present day. Wild honey-producing bees, usually stingless, are common in tropical America. The honey does not crystallize as does honey from our bees. Some bees produce honey that is poisonous. Bolivian Indians use certain inedible varieties as medicines. Certain tribes of Paraguay eat honey found in hollow trees by inserting long brushes into an aperture. The Mahúna of Brazil take the first step in apiculture by carrying the hives of wild bees to their villages to be cared for there. The Pareísi of Matto Grosso put their bees in gourd bee-hives. In Venezuela and Colombia true apiculture was widely practiced. So also it was among northwest Amazon tribes who made their hives of tree trunks. The Aztec colonists in Salvador brought bee-keeping to Central America. Pre-Columbian apiculture among the Mayas is attested by Cortez, and the Maya ceremonies carried on in the interests of apiculture are described by Landa. Sapper and Stoll have described bee-keeping among the present-day Indians of Guatemala, and Starr and Diguett have described it for the Mexicans. The Mexicans also domesticated a wasp which produced honey but not wax. Pre-Columbian apiculture is not reported north of Mexico; it was not practiced in Peru. (A map shows the distribution of the custom.)—Robert Redfield.

EUROPE

(See also Entry 3352)

2217. BREZINA, ERNST, und WASTL, JOSEF. Anthropologische, Konstitutions- und gewerbehygienische Untersuchungen an Wiener Strassenbahnbediensteten. [Anthropological researches as to health and industrial hygiene among the street car workers of Vienna.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropolog. Gesellschaft in Wien.* 59(5-6) 1929: 311-322.—The authors continue the discussion of their study among the street car workers of Vienna (*Mitteil. Anthropol. Gesellsch.* 59(1) 1929: 19-38.). According to the relative weights for the same age and the same bodily size established by Hassing, the weights of these workers increased in the period between their 30th and 50th years among conductors and motormen, and they decreased among switchmen and trackmen. The comparison between race and occupation shows that the members of the Alpine race are indifferent in the choice of their occupations, while the Nordic and the Dinaric races prefer the track jobs, and the Eastern race prefers the conductors' job, which the Nordic race apparently avoids. There is a definite relationship between race and constitutional types; the members of the Nordic race are chiefly slender and seldom heavy set, while the members of the Eastern race are very often heavy set and seldom slender. The Alpine and the Dinaric races are indifferent. The comparison of the average weights of the members of the different races with Hassing's normal weights, shows that the Nordic and the Dinaric races are slightly under average, while the Alpine race is slightly above average, and the Eastern race very much above average. (The tables include biometric statistics of certain bodily measurements and proportions of 192 individuals, as well as for the five occupational groups, among which four are divided into two age groups. Statistical demonstration of the relationship between race and occupa-

tion, race and bodily structure, complexion and bodily structure, and also bodily structure and occupation, and studies in correlation are included.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

2218. BRYN, HALFDAN. Seelische Unterschiede zweier Spielformen der nordischen Rasse. [Psychological differences between two variants of the Nordic race.] *Volk und Rasse*. 4(3) 1929: 158-164.—A description of the differences between north and south Norwegian race groups.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

2219. KOEHNE, KARL. Zur Haarfarbe der Bewohner Deutschlands in der germanischen Urzeit. [The hair color of the inhabitants of Germany in the early Germanic period.] *Arch. f. Rassen-u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 20(4): 1928: 433-437.—The sources, hitherto not utilized for this purpose, show that in the period of Roman occupation the German soldiers had a hair color which differed, in the period before the migrations, from that which characterizes the Nordic race. The author lists the source material.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

2220. ODEEN, NILS. Studier över den nordiska gudavärldens uppkomst. [Studies in the origins of northern mythology.] *Acta Philologica Scandinavica*. 4(2) 1929: 122-171.—Analogies of the Old Norse mythical war between the two hostile races of gods, the Aesir and the Vanir, with certain parallel myths of ancient Greece and India tend to prove that this war is a memory, not of the struggles with diverse races conquered by the Germanic (or Scandinavian) invaders, but rather the faint echo of a conflict between different cults. The same seems true with regard to the continual warfare between the Old Norse divinities and the giants. Under the influence of Schelling's conception of myths as objectivized ideas, Max Müller had, during the seventies of the last century, tried to derive the mythologies of the various Indo-European peoples from that of the Vedas. After him a reaction set in, going in an opposite direction and denying any primitive connections. At present, the tendency is again to see distinct similarities, between, Greek and East Indian myths. Along these lines, for example, certain analogies are shown between the functions of the Germanic Nerthus-Njorthr, (viz., Freyr-Freya) and the Indian gods Kālī (and Rudra); between those of Tyr and the Greek Zeus, the Roman Jupiter, the Indian Dyaus; between Thor and the Greek Heracles, and the Indian Rudra. The cult of Othin as a chthonic divinity may, contrary to prevailing ideas, have existed in Scandinavia in the oldest times; but the conception of Othin as war-god and as allfather seem to have been introduced there from the South, during the period of the Great Migrations.—*L. M. Hollander*.

2221. POLLAND, RUDOLPH. Die rassische Zusammensetzung der Bevölkerung Steiermarks. [The racial composition of the population of Steiermark.] *Volk und Rasse*. 4(1) 1929: 16-24.—The major portion of the population of Styria is of Nordic-Dinaric origin. In the eastern districts the East-Baltic type is predominant. Nordic types are more frequent in the valleys in the west. The author describes also the mental traits and distinguishes some clearly marked types.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

2222. RECHE, OTTO. Der gegenwärtige Stand unserer Kenntnisse von der Rassenkunde der Friesen. [The present status of our knowledge of the racial relationship of the Frisians.] *Volk und Rasse*. 4(3) 1929: 129-158.—Schwalbe was the first to insist, contrary to the conclusions of Virchow, that there is no genetic connection between the Neandertal species and the Frisians. One must follow Nils Åberg and regard the Nordic peoples of the lowlands as a colony of Nordic civilization; during the Stone Age and in the ensuing Bronze Age, the people of Netherlands were of the Nordic race and shared the Nordic culture. According to Rademacher an invasion from the Rhine

province slowly pervaded the Nordic culture, the German, and that of South Holland, and this changed the racial composition. The expansion of the Germans extended southward to the territory around the mouth of the Rhine and led to the settlement of the previously unoccupied territory of Friesland and Groningen. These oldest Frisians belong to the Nordic race and Nyëssen distinguishes a low head Friterp type and a high head burial mound type. The racial composition in Groningen remained unchanged until the Middle Ages.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

2223. RECHE, OTTO. Nordischgermanisches in der Bevölkerung des polnischen Staates. [The Nordic German element in the population of Poland.] *Volk u. Rasse*. 4(2) 1929: 78-86.—On the basis of the racial investigations by Czekanowski and Mydlarski, who distinguish six components, Reche adds two more types. According to Czekanowski, members of the Nordic race constitute the fundamental element in the state. Reche adds that in the Nordic territories in the West, North, and East there was an earlier German element which has left its traces in the racial character of the present inhabitants, although the speech may be Polish, White Russian, Ruthenian, Lettish, or Lithuanian.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

2224. SCHLAGINHAUFEN, OTTO. Gottfried Kellers Ahnen- und Sippschaftstafel. [Gottfried Keller's tables of descent and kinship.] *Arch. Julius Klaus-Stiftung*. 4(1) 1929: 1-22.—A study of Gottfried Keller's descent through five generations, and of kinship through three generations. The ancestors in the paternal line are found in the northern part of the canton of Zurich, though the maternal similarities are drawn from a much wider territory, namely, throughout four cantons.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

2225. SCHULZ, WALTHER. Fremdes Blut im germanischen Adel der geschichtlichen Frühzeit. [Foreign blood in the German aristocracy in early historical times.] *Volk und Rasse*. 3(4) 1928: 206-210.—Various finds in central Germany—among them a Thuringian cemetery of the fifth to sixth centuries, at Obermöllern, in the district of Naumburg, a find from the middle of the fifth century in Lützen, and finally a burial station at Boxhornschanze in the State province of Quedlinburg—contain numerous skulls of females which are brachycephalic, and these are associated with the German nobility of early historical times. Their presence indicates political marriages with women of alien peoples.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

2226. STRENGER, EMILIE. Nordischer Bluteinfluss bei den Tschechen. [Nordic blood among the Czechs.] *Volk u. Rasse*. 3(4) 1928: 228-229.—The Czechs of the lower classes show predominantly Alpine and Mongolian traits, and the upper classes have more marked indications of Nordic blood, due to intrusions during the period of the struggle for freedom.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

2227. WESSÉN, ELIAS. Schwedische Ortsnamen und altnordische Mythologie. [Swedish place-names and old Norse mythology.] *Acta Philologica Scandinavica*. 4(2) 1929: 97-115.—A study of the theophoric place-names of southern and central Sweden shows (1) that in prehistoric times the god Ullr ranked first in popularity in these regions, his name entering into names of choice and large farms of the oldest stratum of settlement as often as that of Othin, Thor, Freyr, and Freya combined; (2) that his successor in favor in Sweden, the god Njorthr, has much more in common with the goddess Nerthus, described by Tacitus, than the god of the same name in old Icelandic sources; (3) that the goddess Freya is not, as generally supposed, a late and purely poetic figure, secondarily formed as the feminine to correspond to Freyr, her brother, but had an early and independent existence as goddess of fertility; (4) that in historic times Freyr

supplants Ullr, concerning whom tradition and mythology are silent. *Ullr freyr* (*Ullr* the Lord) becomes *Freyr Sniaguth*, (*Freyr*, the god of the Swedes).—*L. M. Hollander*.

2228. WIKLUND, K. B. *Lapparna och stora världen*. [The Laplanders and the outside world.] *Svenska Turistföreningens Årsskrift*. 1929: 89-1 2.—The author has undertaken to delve into old sources in order to collect all the material which refers to the Lapps. The oldest item is taken from Tacitus, who, in the year 98 A. D., tells of them from hearsay. Throughout the ages these people are repeatedly referred to, though often in a cursory way. In the year 1053, Pope Leo IX granted to the Bishop of Hamburg the power over the papal legation of the north, to which the Lapps belonged. Saxo in the beginning of the 13th century describes the Lapps as skillful sorcerers and as extremely good hunters and ski-runners. In 1555, Claus Magnus published his famous *Historia om de nordiska folken* (History of the northern peoples). It was published in numerous editions and was translated into a great majority of languages. It gives some very interesting information about the Lapps and is illustrated by some excellent pictures. In 1673 the renowned philologist, Joannes Schefferus, published a remarkable book called *Laponia*; this was written in Latin but was translated into French, German, English, and Dutch. During the 17th and 18th centuries Laplanders, Lapp drums, and reindeer were sent to various royal courts as interesting curiosities. During the 18th century many important books were written about these people, the most noteworthy, undoubtedly, being Karl von Linne; those of Per Högström and Knud Leem, however, are also of great merit. Högström's work has been translated into Danish and German, while Leem's is found in Danish and Latin. Sedan has written a very comprehensive book which treats the Lapps not only from an anthropological, ethnological, and linguistic point of view but even attempts to find their place in the history of religion. Probably no other nomadic people have been the object of as intensive study as the Lapps. The whole matter can, however, be viewed from a quite different angle: the interest of the Lapps in the outside world. It has been found that in the very earliest times the Lapps were conquered by a Finnish tribe, from whom they acquired their present language and a part of their cultural qualities. Later on, this cultural stage was placed on a still higher level through their contacts with the northern peoples. This seems to be true not only as far as their material civilization is concerned but also holds true for their religious development. These contacts have caused the Laplanders to be greatly influenced by Swedish community life, although their own peculiar manner of living has been responsible for creating and retaining certain distinctive characteristics.—*S. Linné*.

AFRICA

(See also Entries 2181, 2563)

2229. DART, R. A. *The South African Negro*. *Amer. J. Physical Anthropol.* 13 (2) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 309-318.—*W. D. Wallis*.

2230. TORDAY, E. *The principles of Bantu marriage*. *Africa*. 2 (3) Jul. 1929: 255-290.—Polygyny is practiced all over Bantu Africa with few exceptions. Even among those tribes where polygyny is practiced, it must be limited to certain upper classes on account of the fact that nowhere in Africa does the number of women greatly exceed that of men. The highest known proportion is about 115 to 100; in south-west Africa, it is 90 to 100. Only a few women, from three to twenty, are real wives (*nkonde*); the others form what is called *djenga* and are hired out as concubines

by the chief to his subjects and are a considerable source of revenue to him. Bantu chiefs disregard the sacred laws of exogamy. Polyandry is practiced only by elder women of the royal blood and secretly. Even polygynic establishments are organized on the basis of monogynic households. A sharp line is always drawn between the first wife and the others. The rights, duties, and manner of choosing the first wife, and the privileges of her children are explained. Girls have much freedom in consenting to marriage. The author vigorously denies the purchase of brides; the Bantus unanimously declare that the practice does not exist; the native word never implies buying and selling. Laws should not be made permitting marriage at an earlier age than native custom permits. Guarantee, exchange, fertility payment, dowry, adultery, and posthumous marriage are explained.—*R. W. Logan*.

2231. WÖLFEL, J. *Einige africanische Axiome und ihre Grundlagen*. [Some African axioms and their bases.] *Bibliotheca Africana*. 3 (2-3) Jul. 1929: 109-116.—The terms Hamite and Hamitic have been subject to careless usage and have given rise to much confusion. Certain assumptions about the so-called Hamitic peoples have become crystallized into axioms. These axioms the author challenges. The four principal axioms run as follows: First, that the marks of Euro-peoid races can have come into Africa only through a Hamitic speaking people; second, that the raising of cattle, as distinguished from the raising of smaller domestic animals, such as sheep and swine, is due almost entirely to Hamitic influences and is practiced mostly by Hamitic peoples; third, that cultural elements found among both Hamites and non-Hamites must be due to the influence of the former; and fourth, that certain grammatical peculiarities of Hamitic speech when found among non-Hamites in Africa must reveal Hamitic influence. The author analyzes each of these fundamental assumptions in the light of much evidence which has been assembled in this field. He suggests that linguistic and racial relationships should be designated by separate and distinctive terms.—*C. P. Pearson*.

ASIA

(See also Entries 2154, 2181, 2301, 2363)

2232. BARTLETT, HARLEY HARRIS. *Color nomenclature in Battak and Malay*. *Papers, Michigan Acad. of Sci. Arts & Letters*. 10 1928 (Pub. 1929): 1-52.—Claims have been made that the Indonesian languages indicate a lack of color sense, especially in green and blue. The studies of Rivers in the Torres Straits and of Maas in Indonesia indicate that a defect in color nomenclature in a given dialect may possibly be associated with defective sensibility among the speakers of that dialect; to the distribution of pigments in nature, or to the absence of aesthetic interest in nature. Geiger's analysis of early written literature indicates that as we approach the primitive the failure to differentiate the middle colors increases, until at last only black and red remain. Andree, on the contrary, holds that there are primitive people with keen sense of color who discriminate the whole scale of colors and their intermediates. In this investigation the author painted strips of paper with water colors and had identifications made by natives singly and in groups. The tests were made primarily on the Battak of Sumatra, but full comparisons are given for Indonesian languages. The results show that while the peoples under discussion are capable of making finer color distinctions than their vocabularies indicate, yet their color nomenclature shows defects similar to those found among the Papuan. If language reflects race psychology, the study of color vision is worthy of more attention than it has received.—*Fay-Cooper Cole*.

2233. BURYKINA, N. БУРЫКИНА, Н. Яутские обычаи, связанные с рождением ребенка. [Customs in relation to child-birth in the district of Yakutsk.] Сборник Трудов Исследовательского Общества "Саха Кескиле." 5 1928: 142-150.—This study deals with the laws protecting the pregnant woman. Methods of treatment are described; further the mythological character and cult of the goddess Aisyt and of the evil spirits, Abagy or Abasy, and, also, the influence of the shaman are discussed.—*E. Kagarov.*

2234. GEURTJENS, H. Het Taboe-schap bij bevallingen op Zuid-N. Guinea. [Tabu with regard to birth in southern New Guinea.] *Mensch en Maatschappij*. 5 (2) Mar. 1929: 119-132.—A detailed description of beliefs and customs concerning sexual life, pregnancy, birth, etc. by one who has known the people intimately for many years.—*Frans M. Olbrechts*

2235. MEYER, J. J. Einen Scheidenden bis an ein Wasser begleiten. [To accompany a departing one up to a water body.] *Zeitschr. f. Indologie u. Iranistik*. 7 (1) 1929: 71-88.—Some years ago Th. Zachariae described the Indian custom of accompanying a departing guest to the border of a body or stream of water, but until recently an explanation of that custom has been wanting. Water forms a natural boundary and boundaries are full of magic power. The border of a forest and the wood of the milk tree possess the same significance. Water is magical, purifying, hallowing. The Indian man fears the evil spirits of the boundary, and for the safety of his own life returns therefrom. Human egoism, which is the main impulse in the wide realm of superstition, has also had a part in the formation of the custom under discussion. The custom of accompanying a guest only a short distance, if one wished him to return, is a minor phase of the same custom.—*W. Lentz.*

2236. ПОРОВ, Г. А. ПОПОВ, Г. А. ОМОКИ. [The Omocks.] Сборник Трудов Исследовательского Общества "Саха Кескиле." 5 1928: 95-102.—A brief description of the Omocks, some 500 men and women, nomading along the middle and lower Alazea River. The occupations of the Omocks are hunting (chiefly white foxes) and fur trading, fishing, and reindeer and dog breeding. Their family and public life and their religion are briefly described. In the author's opinion the Omocks are a Yukaghir tribe which for a long while was subdued under the influence of the Lamuts, Tunguses, and Yakuts.—*Eugene Kagarov.*

2237. RUINEN, W. Ethnographische gegevens van West-Ceram. [Ethnographical data about western Ceram.] *Mensch en Maatschappij*. 5 (3) May 1929: 220-232.—Additional data are given in a review by Dr. J. Ph. Duyvendak of a book by G. de Vries, "*Bij de Berg-Alfoeren op West-Ceram*" (Among the mountain Alfurs of western Ceram).—*Frans M. Olbrechts.*

2238. STRECKER, JOHN K. Dragons and other reptiles, real and imaginary. *Baylor Univ. Contributions to Folklore*. (#3) Apr. 15, 1929: pp. 18.—In this brochure an attempt is made to trace the origin of dragon representations among the Chinese. Memories of dinosaurs and the more recent possible contacts of the Chinese with giant lizards of the Malay Archipelago are invoked to this end. The author also discusses various popular beliefs relating to sea-serpents, heliotropes, disappearing broods, and the alleged ability of snakes to charm their victims. Rational explanations of these matters are offered.—*C. P. Pearson.*

2239. STRELOV, E. D. СТЕПЕЛОВ, Е. Д. К вопросу о вымирании якутов [Concerning the question of the extinction of the Yakuts.] Сборник Трудов Исследовательского Общества "Саха Кескиле." 5 1928: 122-141.—An analysis of statistical natality and mortality tables showing that a partial extinction of the Yakuts is an undeniable fact.—*Eugene Kagarov.*

AUSTRALIA

2240. WINTHUIS, J. Das Zweigeschlechterwesen bei den Zentral-Australiern und anderen Völkern. [The bisexual character among tribes of central-Australia and among other tribes.] *Forsch. z. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 5 1928: pp. 297.—The author, who lived for twelve years as a missionary among the natives of the Gazelle Peninsula (New-Pommern, South Sea), has established, as the final conclusion of his ethnological researches among these tribes and among the Australians, that the focus of their thinking is procreation. It is closely connected with their idea of a highest being, and with their beliefs in the soul. They believe that not only all nature, but man also, was formerly bisexual. To restore to men bisexuality, which is considered as the highest form of life, and with it immortality is the underlying idea of their religious ceremonies. Their marriage-classes also have bisexual character, because the one-half of the tribe personifies the female-male, the other half the male-female principle. Their figurative idioms and gestures, their dances, their traditions, and songs show the sign of this bisexual thought. We can point out those primitive forms or types among numerous other primitive races, as among the Archaic peoples, and in our own civilization in the beginning. The author characterizes, as a further essential part of primitive thinking, the tendency towards identification and animistic conception of nature. For the primitive man the form is always definite. A line, drawn on the face, is not a symbol for him but the *membrum virile*, a circle the *membrum muliebre*. There is nothing without life for him, even hair, finger-nails, excrements, are thought of as living personalities—the part is taken for the whole, the whole for the part. The author describes the latter form of thinking as the participative one. As another peculiarity of thinking, he stresses the collectivistic form of idea, the knowledge of which he considers extraordinarily important for the understanding of totemism. Taking as a basis this particular primitive idea of the world, the thinking of primitive races is not allogical or prelogical but in every way logical, and bound with inescapable consequences. (19 illustrations).—*H. Thurnwald.*

OCEANIA

2241. SPEISER, FELIX. Anthropologische Messungen aus Espiritu Santo (Neue Hebriden). [Anthropological measurements from Espiritu Santo (New Hebrides).] *Verhandl. d. Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Basel*. 39 1927-28 (Publ. 1929): 79-166.—After presenting the results of his anthropological measurements from the Santo-Cruz Islands (*Arch. f. Anthrop.* N. Ser. 19) Speiser published his conclusions regarding the anthropological measurements from Espiritu Santo, as the second part of the anthropological researches resulting from his travels in the New Hebrides in 1910-12. He distinguished five different groups; northeast-Santo, central-Santo, Talamacco, west-Santo, and southwest-Santo. Since mixture had already taken place on a large scale, it is surprising that great differences between the single groups could be worked out. These mixtures were the results of several factors. The lack of women very often had forced the men to get their wives from regions far away. Depopulation had taken place in coastal areas at times when great numbers had wandered toward the inland regions. As a result of these inland migrations lands along the coast became available to other inhabitant groups in the inland regions. Further complications in racial proportions developed by virtue of the fact that in early times the men of the northeast and purchased their wives in Central-Santo; people from the mountains

of the west and from Central-Santo had migrated towards Talamacco. The mixture of the population of Central-Santo with elements out of the southwest was so extensive as to have caused a decided change of types. Such factors as the above rendered hopeless any attempt on the part of the author to ascertain the exact ascendance of the 214 people, whom he examined. The studies of correlation proved that the small and the large types presented only different variations of the same race. Consequently the conclusion is that there is no real pygmy race in Espiritu Santo, but that the population shows a particular vagueness in stature which is accompanied by trifling variations in the sizes of head and face as well as in the proportions of the head and face. To support the argument that it is correct to speak of a small type in the mountains in contrast to the large type Melanesians of the coast the author cites certain findings from his study of the population of Malekula: the variations in the size of the body indicate the same shifting of the

proportions. The least difference exists between the small and the large types of the same island (Espiritu-Santo and Malekula) and the greatest between the small sized groups of the two islands; the small types are less related to each other than to the large types living on the same island. Therefore, the small types cannot represent a special race. In order to complete his demonstration as far as possible, Speiser compared, moreover, the infantile and adult skulls from Penteiote (New Hebrides) with the result that the proportions of the face (not those of the head) point in the same direction as the confrontation of the small and the large types had shown. The whole thorough consideration shows that the small types (without mentioning the size of the body) are pubescent individuals whose development has stopped with complete puberty; the further development in the post puberty is missing. Probably the small type is a modification in consequence of unfavorable vital considerations but not a mutation. —K. H. Roth-Lutra.

HISTORY ARCHAEOLOGY

(See also Entry 2332)

EGYPT

2242. BISSING, FR. W. von. Stela des Nechtmin aus der El Amarnazeit. [Stela of Nechtmin of the El Amarna period.] *Z. f. Ägyptische Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 64 (2) 1929: 113-117.—The stela of Nechtmin was obtained in 1910 from an Egyptian art dealer. One side was published by von Bissing in his *Kultur des alten Ägyptens*, Abb. II. The sides and back of the stela are remarkably well preserved but, in the front, the face of Nechtmin and several places in the inscriptions have seemingly been purposely mutilated. From the fact that the stela contains variants of hymns to the sun, we infer that it was erected when such hymns were customary, the sixth year of the reign of Ikhnaton being the most likely time. The mutilation would probably have taken place during that period when Tutankhamon withdrew from El Amarna to Thebes, breaking away from his father-in-law, but not from the Aton religion, since it is the name of the king, in each case, and not that of the god, which is defaced. (Plate.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

2243. OSTEN, HANS HENNING von der. Aghaya Kaleh. *Amer. J. of Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 45 (4) Jul. 1929: 275-278.—This is a description of the site of Aghaya Kaleh in Asia Minor by von der Osten of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. On a brief visit to the site, von der Osten took many photographs and made many descriptive notes. These constitute the present article.—*J. M. Powis Smith*.

2244. SCHMIDT, ERICH F. Test excavations in the city on Kerkenes Dagh. *Amer. J. of Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 45 (4) Jul. 1929: 221-274.—This is the report of trial digs by the expedition of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago in the ruins of the city on Kerkenes Dagh, in Asia Minor. The purpose of the tests was to discover whether the city had been built or occupied during the period of the Hittite Empire or during some earlier or later period. The digging continued for one week and was carried on at 14 different points in the ruins. From the pottery excavated, it was decided that the city belonged to post-Hittite and pre-

classical times. The report is enriched by many illustrations.—*J. M. Powis Smith*.

2245. SPRENGLING, MARTIN. The epigraphic material of Aghaya Kaleh. *Amer. J. of Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 45 (4) Jul. 1929: 279-280.—A study of the Greek and Aramaic inscription found at Aghaya Kaleh and photographed by von der Osten. There are ten lines of Greek and five of Aramaic. Sprengling points out that they are constructed on the basis of 14 letters to the line, and he contributes several useful text-critical notes.—*J. M. Powis Smith*.

ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

2246. BUHRER, ALBERT. The galleys of Caligula. *Nineteenth Cent.* 106 (630) Aug. 1929: 222-229.—The work of reclaiming the two galleys, which sailed the waters of the beautiful Lake of Nemi in the days of Caligula, is now well under way. Unsuccessful efforts were made to extract one of the galleys piece by piece in 1446, 1535, 1827, and 1895. After the last of these attempts which finally identified the galley with Caligula by means of lead tubes bearing the stamps "C. Caesaris Aug. Germanici," the government perceived that valuable archaeological evidence was being destroyed and prohibited further pillage. The present plan, which was worked out by a commission in 1927 and put into operation in October of last year, is designed to preserve the two galleys intact. The specifications provide for the lowering of the water level of the lake 22 metres by four large electric pumps. The water is carried away by the old aqueduct dating from Etruscan times, which has been made serviceable again. The beam of the first barque appeared on April 1 and is now completely exposed. It is 64 by 20 metres. Although greatly damaged by the work of earlier excavators the galleys will provide extremely valuable evidence on Roman naval construction, as the woodwork, nails, rivets, and plating on the hull are the only records we have of the actual methods of Roman shipwrights. It is thought that one of the two ships was a royal residence and the other an attendant vessel.—*O. W. Qualley*.

2247. LUGLI, GIUSEPPE. Dove sorgeva Alba Longa? [What was the site of Alba Longa?] *Nuova*

Antologia. 266 (1378) Aug. 16, 1929: 522-528.—Inspired by an old commentary on Cluvero's *Italia Antica*, locating Alba Longa on the south bank of the Alban Lake along the ridge above Castel Gandolfo, Thomas Ashby has established the site of the ancient city. The necropolis of Pascolare at Castel Gandolfo indicates a notable settlement on the hill dominating Pascolare; the name Albani Longani Bovillenses claimed by the people of Bovillae indicates that the site should be sought on that side of the lake; Castel Gandolfo dominates the lake, and affords the long narrow site required, which may have been even longer in antiquity when it included the territory of the Convento di Propaganda Fide; Cicero and Juvenal mention memorials of Alba Longa at the spot in classical times, in their descriptions of the villas of Clodius and Domitian respectively, the sites of which have been identified at Castel Gandolfo. A further proof is the use by Domitian's contemporaries of the name Arx Albana for Domitian's villa. The history of the necropolis, founded toward the end of the second millennium B.C., declining in the 7th century and totally unused from the 6th, supports this evidence. A map of the site is given.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

2248. PELLATI, FRANCESCO. Scoperte e scavi di antichità in Italia. [Discoveries and excavations of antiquity in Italy.] *Nuova Antologia*. 266 (1377) Aug. 1, 1929: 385-397.—The excavation of the four temples in the Largo Argentina is now completed and discussions of date and identification are being carried on. The new work on the tomb of the Scipios is also finished, and new urns have been discovered; the whole has now been restored to a condition befitting the great Romans for whom it was built. Restorations in the House of the Vestals are being carried on with the great caution required by the difficulties of the task, and the attempt at solution of the problems of the Ara Pacis is also continued. Cozzo's statements that the Pantheon as it stands is the work of Agrippa rather than Hadrian, that the famous cupola is merely a sham decoration of no structural value, and that the whole structure is in a dangerously weak condition, have been completely refuted by recent investigation and the problems of orientation of the original building are again being considered, with a strong possibility that the temple of Agrippa occupied only the site of the present portico. In Sicily the chief work of late has been the systematic excavation of the Doric temple at Himera with a surprising amount of its architectural and decorative elements preserved in full polychrome, and the excavation of the altars to the underworld divinities at Agrigentum. Excavations in the amphitheaters at Rimini and Imola indicate in the former case unexpectedly large size, in the later, an interesting example of wooden structure over foundations of masonry. (Illustrated with photographs).—*Eva M. Sanford*.

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

2249. COLLINGWOOD, R. G., and TAYLOR, M. V. Roman Britain in 1928. *J. Roman Studies*. 18 (2) 1928: 191-214.—A brief account is given of the results of excavations and investigations at various sites in Wales, Scotland, and England. Ten inscriptions are edited. There are several illustrations and plans of sites.—*J. A. O. Larsen*.

2250. JULLIAN, CAMILLE. Au champ magique de Glozel. [On the magic field of Glozel.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes*. 29 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1927: 157-186; (3) Jul.-Sep. 1927: 295-299; (4) Oct.-Dec. 1927: 377-390; 30 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1928: 63-67; (2) Apr.-Jun. 1928: 107-114; (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 205-210; (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 302-306; 31 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 37-41; (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 151-160; (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 230-235.—In a series of articles the author discusses the finds made at

Glozel in 1925 and published during the next year in a series of brochures by Morlet and Fradin. The site is a *campus feralis* and the objects and inscriptions have to do with magical practices dating from the later Roman Empire, probably about 300 A.D. The author is merely making an introductory survey of the material which merits an exhaustive treatise as it offers very valuable information in regard to the last manifestations of paganism. The author finds many parallels to the documents in the Pergamon inscriptions, the Sethianic tablets of imprecation, the papyrus of Oslo, and other magical papyri. There are many plates illustrating the material studied and there are photographs and transcriptions of twelve documents which the author considers authentic. The last three articles deal with the paleography of the documents; the earlier ones are occupied with presentation of the remains and documents.—*T. A. Brady*.

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entry 1208)

2251. HERZFELD, ERNST. Bericht über die Ausgrabungen von Pasargadae 1928. [Report on the excavations of Pasargadae 1928.] *Archaeol. Mitteil. a. Iran*. 1 (1) Jan. 1929: 4-16.—Since the beginning of the 19th century the ruins of Mashhad i Murghab or Mashhad i Mâdar i Lulaimân have been known, and have been accepted as those of Pasargadae, the town of Cyrus, who founded the empire of the Achaemenids. Herzfeld, who has already explored many of the towns and buildings of old Persia, has, in 1928, examined the ruins in question and presents here his arguments for the correctness of the old suggestion. Ecbatana was the first Media town founded at the same time as Rome; Pasargadae was begun 160 years later in 559-550 B.C. The type of the settlement is very ancient. There is no closed-in town, no wall, but there are groups of buildings separated one from another. From the point of the history of art, the buildings and their reliefs are more ancient than Persepolis, the town of Darius I. Herzfeld found a temple, which is the oldest and the only old Persian temple yet discovered. Philology and history have also been enriched by the discovery of two new short inscriptions of Cyrus, containing the title that Cyrus gave to himself. (Plates).—*W. Lentz*.

2252. HERZFELD, ERNST. Rapport sur l'état actuel des ruines de Persépolis et propositions pour leur conservation. [Report on the present condition of the ruins of Persepolis and plans for their conservation.] *Archaeol. Mitteil. a. Iran*. 1 (1) Jan. 1929: 17-40 (in French) 1-24 (in Persian).—During a journey of archaeological exploration in Persia in 1923-4, Herzfeld spent six weeks in examining Persepolis. This work received the approval of some prominent people of Persia, and the Persian government asked him to make a detailed report on it. He did it in French, and his paper was translated into Persian. Both versions are published here, together with a great number of photographic plates. The description of the ruins is divided into two parts: the terrace of Darius I, and the old town. The buildings and the reliefs indicate their official or private character. A second chapter enumerates the causes of the destruction: fire, earth-quake, water, plants, and the work of man. Herzfeld concludes his paper by forecasting the finds that are to be expected and with some remarks on the importance of the work for general, and in particular for Persian history, and the history of art. He gives an estimate according to which the expenses of the whole work of conservation would not exceed 100,000 tomans.—*W. Lentz*.

AMERICA

(See Entries 2189, 2194, 2201)

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 2271, 2425, 3361)

2253. BANERJI R. L. Land surveying and the early history of its development. *Modern Rev.* 46(2) Aug. 1929: 158-163.—The Chaldaeans knew the principle of the right angled triangle about a thousand years before Pythagoras (530 B.C.) and 1200 years before Euclid. Traces of surveys in Egypt date back to the second millennium B.C., and the rules of the Chinese Emperor Hwang-li date from about 2637 B.C. ($\pi=3$). A list of maps ranging from 1370 B.C. is given. The gnomon dates from Anaximander (612 B.C.), and Pytheas fixed the latitude of Marseilles (c. 330 B.C.). Mining necessitated surveys among the Greeks (Hero of Alexandria 285-222 B.C.) and tunneling in Judaea among the Jews as early as Hezekiah. Among the Romans surveying was considered as a liberal art, and survived in Gaul. The earliest example of a plan drawn to scale is that of the monastery of St. Gall (820 A.D.). About this period the magnet was introduced into Europe from the East. It dates at any rate from 2000 B.C. (in China). Angular instruments began to be used in the 16th century. The theodolite is mentioned by Digges (*Pantometria*, 1571) and the quadrant by Tycho Brahe (1546-1601). The plane table was developed by Praetorius in Germany (1590). Scientific surveying may be said to date from 1615 when Snellius, the Dutch geometer, instituted triangulation from a carefully measured base in order to determine an arc of the meridian—a problem first attempted by Eratosthenes (276 B.C.). The advent of the steam engine has been a great factor in the improvement of instruments since then. There are few traces in India, but the binomial theory was known in ancient India; Aryabhatta (6th century A.D.) calculated the earth's circumference to be 25,080 miles; Brahmagupta in 628 A.D. set himself to correct errors in the calendar (*Brahmasiddhanta*); Bhaskara's work in algebra, arithmetic, and mensuration dates from c. 1150 A.D.; Ulugh Beg, in the 15th century founded his system of astronomy and astrology which gave birth to Jai Singh's interest and the famous Ujjain observatory (1699-1728). There is also much material in Abu'l-Fazl's *Am-i Akbari*. Other material survived to be used by Rennel in the construction of his map of Hindoostan (1783).—F. W. Buckler.

2254. EBBELL, B. Die ägyptischen Krankheitsnamen. [Egyptian names of diseases.] *Z. f. Ägyptische Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 64(2) 1929: 117-122.—Most Egyptian names of diseases seem to be designations of a single symptom, and not names for the whole disease (symptom-complex). Thus *šfw* indicates the "discharging skin" which is found in cases of wounds, bruises, and eczema. Unless the word is found together with *wš'w*, it must not be translated as "eczema." When the disease consists of only one symptom, of course, the Egyptian name would, in that case, cover the disease, e.g.: falling-hair, night-blindness, epilepsy. The word *tw* \rightarrow *w* does not mean "boil," but "pyogenic membrane." *ht nt mw m irty* (rise of water in the eyes) indicates "cataract." Petroleum seems to have been used as a medicine against this disease. *S* \rightarrow *k d f d* was a remedy against mydriasis.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

2255. LEVINSON, A. Pioneers of pediatrics. *Medic. Life.* 36(7) Jul. 1929: 345-389.—Although pediatrics as a specialty is of comparative recent origin, the care and treatment of children have from the beginning of medicine engaged the attention of medical men. A paper written about 1552 B.C. gives pediatric formulae. However, the child was not recognized as an

individual with specific physiologic characteristics for many centuries. Contributions of the pioneers are grouped by periods, as "Greek and Roman," and by their nature, as "infant feeding." The founding home is mentioned as one of the important sources of information. Interspersed with the strictly medical achievements are the sources of much health knowledge required to-day of social workers, as Hippocrates' observation that infants tolerate fasting poorly, Sydenham's 17th century accurate clinical description of St. Vitus Dance, and Sir Jonathan Hutchinson's well known "triad." The article is illustrated by many photographs, and contains a bibliography. Living pioneers are largely excluded.—Alice L. Berry.

2256. PIRKNER, E. H. Epilepsy in the light of history. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* 1(4) Jul. 1929: 453-480.—References in the Old Testament, the Talmud, and the Sanskrit Sushruta Samhita indicate some ancient knowledge of epilepsy. The clearest classical description is given by Hippocrates; the medieval and early modern accounts which followed add little to our general knowledge of the disease. Various historical characters have been afflicted with epilepsy, and still others have been suspected, sometimes upon insufficient grounds. The evidence in the cases of Kambyses, of King Saul, and of Julius Caesar, for instance, seems convincing. On the other hand, the claim that St. Paul and Napoleon were epileptics is not well substantiated. One of the most interesting historical cases is that of Mahomet, who was probably subject to epilepsy, since some of the visions which affected his career can be most plausibly explained in terms of the "aura" associated with this affliction. Also interesting are the cases of distinguished literary men, notably Dostoevsky and Flaubert, who were subject to epilepsy; and who have penned such accounts of its symptoms as are superior to anything found in the medical literature.—R. H. Shryock.

2257. SUNDARI MOHAN DAS. Evolution of the nurse. *Modern Rev.* 46(2) Aug. 1929: 163-168.—In India the earliest mention of nurses is in the Rig Veda and Yajur-Veda which speaks of the four feet of treatment as being the physician, the drug, the nurse, and the patient and which sees the essential qualities of a nurse in the ability to prepare invalid diet, to put the patient in the required position, to love his or her employer, and to be pure in character. The Buddhist period favored hospitals and nurses. Asoka, in the 3rd century B.C., founded many hospitals. Systematic nursing came with the hospitals. One of the inscriptions at Angkor tells of 202 hospitals in Cambodia in 1185 A.D. with nurses whose uniforms were bodices over their breasts, breeches to their knees, and aprons tied to neck and waist. In Europe Latin writers mentioned Greek slaves, some of them female, who practiced medicine in the 2nd century B.C. With the founding of monasteries in the 6th century, nurses flourished but came later to serve but condescendingly. In the 13th century St. Francis of Assisi revived nursing but the nurses soon sank to the level of servants and women of loose life, censured for copying ladies' dress. The 17th century saw the first secular societies of nurses; one of them, the Sisters of Charity of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul, is the largest nursing organization in the world today. Modern nursing dates from the foundation of the Kaiserwerth Deaconesses Institution at Duesseldorf as a hospital and training school for Protestant nurses and of the Institution of Nursing Sisters in London in 1840 by Elizabeth Fry. At this time the occupation of nursing was in low esteem from which it was raised partly by Florence Nightingale, trained at

a Kaiserwerth nursing institution, superintendent of the Harley Street Charitable Institution, and charged with the reorganization of the British military hospital at Scutari during the Crimean War. In 1870 hospitals began to open training schools for nurses. In 1919 the nurses' registration act regulated the training and provided for examination. In India ward boys and ayas served as nurses in the hospitals until the time of the mutiny. In 1871 the English began the teaching of obstetrical nursing. In 1881 training schools for nurses began to open in the hospitals which in 1927 graduated 224 Indian nurses, many of them Hindu widows. In 1923 the State Medical Faculty established examinations for nurses.—*Emily Hickman.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 2251, 2252, 2331)

2258. ASHMOLE, BERNARD. Details of Roman sculpture. *J. Roman Studies*. 18 (2) 1928: 179-180.—The author emphasizes the need of "a series of photographs, not retouched, of the details of dated monuments of the Roman Empire." Something like a thesaurus or corpus of such photographs is desirable. In the absence of such a work, Ashmole has made a private collection containing about 200 photographs. This he has turned over to the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. The society will arrange to sell copies of these at cost price. A plate shows six examples of the photographs.—*J. A. O. Larsen.*

2259. BISSING, FR. W. von. Die älteste Darstellung der geflügelten Sonnenscheibe. [The oldest representation of the winged sun-disk.] *Z. f. Ägyptische Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 64 (2) 1929: 112.—The ivory comb of King Unepheps of the 1st Dynasty, published by Petrie in *Tombs of the Courtiers*, Plate XII, upon careful study proves to represent the first appearance of the winged sun-disk. This oldest example also clarifies the symbolic meaning of the sun-disk as the sky.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

2260. KOEPP, FRIEDRICH. Émile Espérandieu, "Recueil général des bas-reliefs (statues et bustes) de la Gaule romaine." [Émile Espérandieu's "General collection of the bas-reliefs (statues and busts) of Roman Gaul."] *Göttingische Gelehrte Anz.* 19 (7) Jul. 1929: 317-327.—The ten volumes of Espérandieu's collection, in spite of the impossibility of absolute finality or inclusiveness in a work of such wide scope, provide materials of inestimable value for the study of Gallo-Roman sculpture, religion, and civilization arranged topographically. The *Recueil* will be for many years the authoritative work on the subject.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

2261. SAMBON, ARTHUR. Quelques sculptures grecques inédites. [Some unpublished works of Greek sculpture.] *Acropole*. 4 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 68-73.—Describes certain Greek sculptures recently exhibited at Messina which have not hitherto been published; especially a charioteer's head from the collection of Colonel Henry Walters, which the author believes to be a work of Myron of about 460 B.C.; and a head of Athena, likewise in the style of Myron. Photographs of both heads are reproduced.—*Donald McFayden.*

2262. SARGEANT, G. M. Plato's quarrel with art. *Nineteenth Cent.* 106 (630) Aug. 1929: 230-242.—The Greeks of the 6th and 5th centuries B.C. did not recognize the satisfaction of the aesthetic emotions as an end in itself. Among them sculpture and painting were encouraged because they were thought to have an important bearing on the religious, political, and social aspects of the state. Plato was strongly opposed to the tendency manifesting itself in his day, which made the cult of art an end in itself and an occupation for idle people. Beauty which arouses only pleasure

has no excellence, he maintained, and should not be contemplated. Art must be recalled to the service of the state and developed into a social art which can draw together and occupy the mass of citizens, not as spectators, but as creators and participants in such forms as the choric song and dance or hymn-singing.—*O. W. Qualley.*

2263. TOYNBEE, JOCELYN. Note on a Roman sarcophagus in the Campo Santo, Pisa. *J. Roman Studies*. 18 (2) 1928: 215-216.—This is a description of a garland-style sarcophagus of the Trajano-Hadrianic age. (Two plates.)—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

EGYPT

(See also Entries 2242, 2254, 2259)

2264. KEES, HERMAN. Kulttopographische und mythologische Beiträge. [Contributions on cult-topography and mythology.] *Z. f. Ägyptische Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 64 (2) 1929: 99-112.—This is to serve as a foundation for a future "cult-topography" of Egypt, a very important task in the investigation of Egyptian religion, since we are constantly reminded of the fragmentary nature of our knowledge on this subject. The conflict between the two strongly opposed forces in Egyptian religion (the state religion and the local cults) led to many curious compromises. The following selections will serve to show how the Egyptian pantheon slowly increased: (1) The two children of Horus in the cult of Hierakonpolis. (2) The northern and the southern Horus. (3) The "eldest" Horus. (4) An Upper-Egyptian crocodile-god as "Horus."—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

2265. REISNER, GEORGE. Nefertkauw, the eldest daughter of Sneferuw. *Z. f. Ägyptische Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 64 (2) 1929: 97-99.—Above the false door in the tomb of Sneferuwkhaf at Giza there is an inscription which Sethe, in vol. 50, p. 57, of this journal, emended and read as follows: "The king of Upper and Lower Egypt, Sneferuw; his eldest daughter, Nefertkauw; their son, Neferma'at; his son, Sneferuwkhaf." The conclusion is maintained in a further article, "Zum Inzest des Sneferu" in vol. 54, p. 54. During the month of February, 1926, the Harvard-Boston Expedition excavated the area which contains the above tomb, the mastaba of Prince Neferma'at being in front of it. This latter mastaba contains a similar inscription and, on a lintel over the entrance to the chapel of Sneferuwkhaf, the same inscription occurs again. From the third inscription, the meaning is unmistakable: "The King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Sneferuw; his eldest daughter (is) Nefertkauw; her son is Neferma'at," etc. The probability seems to be that Nefertkauw was married to Cheops, that Neferma'at was a son and Sneferuwkhaf a grandson of Cheops. (Plates.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See Entries 2243, 2244, 2245)

PALESTINE

(See also Entries 2256, 2308)

2266. FINKELSTEIN, LOUIS. The Pharisees: their origin and their philosophy. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 22 (3) Jul. 1929: 185-261.—Geiger's theory of the origin and nature of this leading sect of post-Maccabean Judaism, even as modified and improved by Wellhausen and Schürer, fails to cover all the data from Talmudic and non-Talmudic sources. Evidences from Josephus, the Talmud, and the New Testament indicate that more attention should be paid to social and economic

than to political and religious conditions as the real basis of difference between Sadducee and Pharisee. Under five captions Finkelstein argues for urban versus rural culture as the principal factor of difference: (1) Evidence from Josephus; (2) urban influence in Pharisaic ceremonial law; (3) civil law of the Pharisees; (4) Pharisaic dogma and theology; (5) political ideals. The Sadducees were largely representative of the Maccabean priestly nobility and in the later period were chiefly concentrated in Jerusalem and the temple. But this aristocracy consisted mainly of great landholders whose estates were outside Jerusalem. Moreover in many respects the conservative attitude in matters of religious practice assumed by the Sadducees coincides with that of the Galilean "people of the soil." The Pharisees were the liberals of the time, adapting their interpretation of the law to conditions of trade and urban life; individualists and pacifists as against the nationalism of the conservative Sadducees. The ultimate triumph of Pharisaism, on which the overthrow of Jerusalem in 70 A. D. set the capstone, was due to the progressive extension through school and synagogue of urban institutions and cosmopolitan sympathies at the expense of agrarian nationalism.—*B. W. Bacon.*

2267. KATZENELSON, J. L. הרליגיה והפוליטיקה בדברי ימי העברים הקדמונים [Religion and politics in the history of the ancient Hebrews.] *Hatekufah*. (24) 1929: 309-334; (25) 1929: 323-378.—The monotheistic principle, which in early times did so much to unite the tribes of Israel into one nation, subsequently proved to be the principal cause for the

failure of the Hebrews to form a great and extensive empire. It was customary for one nation conquering another to accept the god of this people as equal and coexistent with its own deities. This made possible the readier assimilation of the conquered peoples. The kings of Israel were anxious to extend their sway over all the neighboring and related peoples and for this reason, primarily, worked for the introduction of the worship of the various idols of these nations. They were ready to sacrifice religious and moral principles for the sake of a great Hebrew empire. The prophets, backed by the masses of the people, among whom idol worship was not very prevalent, and animated by those ethical and spiritual ideals, which, contrary to current biblical criticism, were already developed before the exile, struggled for the monotheistic principle and in this way prevented the formation of a mighty empire. Yet, in the long run, it was they who made possible the continued survival of the Jewish people. This becomes particularly evident during the period of the Babylonian exile when the failure of the Jews to become assimilated cannot be attributed to persecution by the ruling powers, nor can it be solely due to the body of custom and tradition that set them apart, but must for the most part be attributed to the activity of the prophets. The author also sets forth a novel theory concerning the ten tribes of Israel. They did not, as is commonly held, become assimilated and lost, but had been settled in northern Syria, and during this exilic period had become reunited with the exiles from Judah.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

CRETE AND GREEE

(See also Entries 2253, 2255, 2256, 2261, 2262, 2290, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2302, 2378, 2538)

2268. BERVE, H. Wilcken, "Alexanders Zug in die Oase Siwa." [Wilcken "Alexander's journey to the oasis of Siwah."] *Gnomon*. 5 (7) Jul. 1929: 370-386.—The reviewer takes issue with Wilcken who accepts the account of Callisthenes as literally and completely true. Berve maintains that Callisthenes did not distort but concealed some of the truth, that his work was "corrected" for publication and made part of Alexander's propaganda. After a detailed review of the evidence, Berve concludes that the real motive for the oasis visit was to obtain a statement of divine parentage. He holds that Wilcken's thesis to the contrary is untenable.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

2269. BÖLTE, FELIX. Zu lakonischen Festen. [The Laconian festivals.] *Rheinischen Museum f. Philol.* 78 (2) 1929: 124-144.—This is a detailed discussion of some problems connected with the Gymnopaidia, Parparonia, Hyacinthia, and Carneia.—*H. G. Robertson.*

2270. CANTER, H. V. Excursus in Greek and Roman historians. *Philol. Quart.* 8 (3) Jul. 1929: 233-247.—This is an analysis of the frequency and the nature of the excursus in 25 leading Greek and Roman historians and a characterization of its technique and content.—*Henning Larsen.*

2271. CAVAIGNAC, E. Note sur la chronologie attique. [Note on Athenian chronology.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes*. 31 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 209-216.—The clear evidence for the existence of a civil year along with the religious in 5th century Athens is not vitiated by errors in past workings out of the hypothesis; the prytanies were divisions of the civil years, while the festivals were calculated by the older lunar calendar. The civil year consisted of 355 days normally, with an intercalary year of 385 once in three years. The arrangement seems to date from the end of the 6th century; as the civil year lost one day in four years, while the religious year, based on the eight year lunar cycle,

gained three days every sixteen years, the two calendars soon failed to coincide; the adoption of the nineteen year lunar cycle and occasional irregular intercalations helped matters toward the end of the 5th century and after 410 the two calendars were systematically kept together.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

2272. DEONNA, W. L'île de Rhodes et son passé. [The island of Rhodes and its past.] *Acropole*. 3 (11-12) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 166-212.—A summary of Rhodian history and archaeology from prehistoric times to the present is presented. (Bibliography.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

2273. EHRENBURG, VICTOR. Zum zweiten attischen Bund. [The second Athenian confederacy.] *Hermes*. 64 (3) Jul. 1929: 322-338.—The author maintains the following points: (1) It has long been recognized that in the list of states affixed to the famous "Constitution of the Second Athenian Confederacy" (Dittenberger, *Sylloge inscriptionum graecarum*, 3rd ed. Vol. I, no. 147) the names of the Chians, the Mytlenaeans, the Methymnaeans, the Rhodians, the Byzantines, and the Thebans alone are in the original "hand," that the other names must be later additions. Ehrenberg points to Dittenberger no. 149 as showing that the Methymnaeans were not included originally in the list, and argues that their name must have been added between the passing of the original decree and the carving of the existing stone copy, despite the fact that they were already allies of Athens when the decree was passed. (2) The mutilated decree *Inscriptiones graecae* II. 40 enacted that the provisions of all previous treaties with certain allies should be harmonized with those of the "Constitution." (3) Addition of new names to the list appended to our stone copy of the decree continued down to 374/3 B.C., but then ceased. This date marks the disappearance from the political list of Timotheus and Chabrias and the shifting of Athenian attention from Sparta to Thebes and Jason

of Phrae (whose name perhaps stood in one of the erasures on the stone) as the chief menace. (4) In the light of all these facts Ehrenberg reconstructs the course of events thus: Athens between 384/3 B.C. and the date of the "Constitution" had at various times entered into alliance with Chios, Thebes, etc., and was now anxious to secure other allies. In order to do so the *ecclesia* on motion of a certain Aristoteles passed a decree defining the rights which Athens was prepared to allow to those states who should join the confederacy, as well as those which were already in alliance with Athens. The so-called "Constitution," it is to be noted, is in form a decree of the Athenian *ecclesia*. (5) It is usually said that the provision that there should be no exaction of *phoros* was meaningless, inasmuch as the contribution (as we know from other sources) was levied under the name of *syntaxis*. Ehrenberg suggests that the distinction was a real one; that *phoros* meant an annual contribution, whereas a *syntaxis* meant an occasional contribution asked for in some special emergency; that the *syntaxis* became an annual exaction only at a later time, when the confederacy degenerated into a second empire.—Donald McFayden.

2274. FRIES, C. Homerische Beiträge. [Homeric contributions.] *Rheinische Museum f. Philol.* 78 (2) 1929: 144-147.—Homeric monarchy still retains traces of the absolutism of the patriarchal kingship and Achilles in the *Menis* symbolizes the uprising of the landed nobility.—H. G. Robertson.

2275. GAGLIUOLO, F. Sul problema di Thespis e l'origine del dramma satiresco. [The problem of Thespis and the origin of the satyr drama.] *Riv. Indo-Greco-Italica di Filol.-Lingua-Antichità*. 13 (1-2) 1929: 1-14.—In the numerous questions raised by the religious origin of Greek tragedy Thespis occupies an important position rather as a point of junction of various forces than as an originator. The Dionysiac dithyramb by itself would never develop into tragedy; it was the combination of it with customs connected with local cults which made the development possible. On Dorian soil a similar combination between the dithyramb and carnival customs of other cults was effected by Arion; the satyrs, previously independent daemons, were thus brought into connection with Dionysus and further development made possible; the satyr drama should be regarded as a Dorian growth, parallel to comedy, rather than as an earlier stage of tragedy.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

2276. GEFFCKEN, JOHANNES. Platon und der Orient. [Plato and the East.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung*. 5 (5) 1929: 517-528.—Geffcken presents evidence which demonstrates a marked parallelism between certain eastern ideas and the thought of Plato. The conclusions, in general, agree with those of Reitzenstein in *Studien der Bibliothek Warburg*, 1929, and of W. Jaeger.—J. J. Van Nostrand.

2277. HERRMANN, LÉON. Le date de l'histoire d'Alexandre le Grand par Quinte-Curce. [The date of the history of Alexander the Great by Quintus Curtius.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes*. 31 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 217-224.—Recent discussion has reopened the question of the date of the Alexandrian history of Quintus Curtius Rufus. The author is probably to be identified with the Curtius Rufus referred to by Tacitus and Pliny the Younger. The sentence which speaks of the Roman Empire as now saved from civil war after a night of peril and suggests that the long if not eternal rule of the present house is now assured, is best taken as dating the publication of the work soon after the accession of Claudius in 41; the night of peril would refer to the hours of confusion after the death of Caligula, the expectation of the continuance of the reigning house would be justified by the birth of the future Britannicus. Quite possibly the history was originally composed to

be published under Caligula in view of his reference to himself as the second Alexander.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

2278. JACOBY, F. Thukydides und die Vorgeschichte des Peloponnesischen Krieges. [Thucydides and the prelude to the Peloponnesian War.] *Nachr. v. d. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch. Göttingen, Phil.-Hist. Kl.* (1) 1929: 1-34.—The present article does not attempt a general discussion of the "Thucydidean question," but only the necessary preliminary thereto, a discussion of the text and meaning of Thucydides. The carefully given date in II, 1 must be emended (reading *καὶ* for *καὶ*), so as to make the attack on Plataea 16 instead of 6 months after the hostilities at Potidaea. Some of the worst difficulties in chronology are thus cleared up, and at least we have an intelligible sequence of events; the sea-fight at Sybota in September, 433, the conflict of Athenians and Corinthians at Potidaea in the following months, the Peloponnesian decision to declare war in the following spring, and the outbreak of hostilities in March, 431, nearly, as Thucydides states, a year afterward.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

2279. MAGNIEN, V. Notes sur la théologie antique. [Notes on ancient theology.] *Acropole*. 4 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 16-34.—The author maintains that back of the mythology of Greece there lay an ancient, highly developed set of theological conceptions, based upon a definite anthropological theory. In the light of this theory he apparently intends to explain and harmonize the apparently irreconcilable attributes of certain Greek deities. In the present article he thus treats the various attributes and functions of Poseidon.—Donald McFayden.

2280. MÉAUTIS, GEORGES. Les "Bacchantes" d'Euripide. [The "Bacchae" of Euripides.] *Acropole*. 3 (11-12) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 153-165.—This is a study of the *Bacchae* from the point of view of comparative religion and with reference to its Macedonian background. It gives a more sympathetic treatment of oriental religious phenomena than we would find in the older Euripides,—yet at the same time the author's "conversion" was not without heavy reservations.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

2281. REINMUTH, OSCAR WILLIAM. The foreigners in the Athenian ephebia. *Univ. Nebraska, Studies in Lang., Lit. & Crit.* #9 1929: pp. 56.—The evidence from all the extant ephebic inscriptions containing references to foreigners is considered in this study with special emphasis upon the manner of a foreigner's admission into the Athenian ephebia, the annual foreign enrollment during the known existence of the ephebia, the regional provenience of the foreign constituency, the training and treatment of foreigners as members of the Athenian ephebia. The study significantly indicates a heavier Roman representation than has been previously recognized and suggests a more accurate classification of the foreign ephebi with more consideration of those of Italian extraction and a modified view of the Roman attitude toward the Athenian ephebic college.—F. D. Smith.

2282. SCHWAHN, WALTHER. Zu IG. 160 (Philippis Landfrieden). [On IG. 160. (The peace of Philip.)] *Rheinisches Museum f. Philol.* 78 (2) 1929: 188-198.—The fragmentary second column of this inscription may be restored and contains the oath taken by Philip. In this we see him as the constitutional head of a Greek confederation.—H. G. Robertson.

2283. SOLMSEN, F. Rostagni, "La poetica di Aristotele." [The Poetics of Aristotle.] *Gnomon*. 5 (7) Jul. 1929: 400-414.—The first truly historical presentation of ancient aesthetics, its basis, its development and its points of difference from modern aesthetics. The review is a summary of Rostagni's complete contribution to the study. (Articles in *Studi Ital.* 1921.

Riv. di Filol. 1923, 1924, 1926, 1927.)—J. J. Van Nostrand.

2284. VELLAY, CHARLES. Le rôle de la Chersonèse de Thrace dans la guerre de Troie. [The part of the Thracian Chersonese in the Trojan War.] *Acropole.* 3 (11-12) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 241-245.—The Achaean forces seized the Chersonese before attacking Troy, and then were able to use it as a base of supplies, as we may see from the traditions and other evidence.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

2285. VELLAY, CHARLES. Les nouveaux aspects de la question de Troie. 4. L'hypothèse de Kara-Your. [New aspects of the Trojan question. 4. The hypothesis of Kara-Your.] *Acropole.* 4 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 5-15.—The author completes his review of the recent theories as to the site of Troy, arriving at the conclusion that the upshot of all the recent discussions is to prove that the accepted identification of Hissarlik as the site of ancient Troy is impossible. His own

solution of the problem will appear shortly.—Donald McFayden.

2286. WOLFF, E. Snell, Aischylos und das Handeln im Drama. [Aeschylus and moral decision in drama.] *Gnomon.* 5 (7) Jul. 1929: 386-400.—Snell interprets Greek tragedy as the expression of the growing ethical consciousness of the Greeks. In tragedy men make, are forced to make, moral decisions. Absent from epic and lyric poetry, in which fate or the gods make decisions for men, this moral responsibility is the heart of tragedy. For the old question, "What will happen to, or what will become of me?" is substituted the new question, "What shall I do?" To this assertion Wolff replies that freedom of will is not infrequently found in the epic, that its heroes, too, have their dramatic moments. Again Snell seeks to limit this ethical advance to Athens alone by ascribing to the Attic dialect the word *dran*. Wolff finds it elsewhere and is of the opinion that the idea may be found in the writings of those to whom the Attic word was unknown.—J. J. Van Nostrand.

ROME

(See also Entries 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2256, 2258, 2260, 2263, 2270, 2277, 2281, 2378, 2409)

2287. AEBISCHER, PAUL. Quelques traces du culte des "Matres" en toponymie particulièrement en Suisse romande. [Some traces of the cult of the "Matres" in place names, especially in Roman Switzerland.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* 31 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 237-252.—Many French place names, here collected, are derived from the Gallic cult of the "Matres"; in a number of cases where the modern name more or less disguises its derivation medieval documents give an unmistakable form. Careful study of certain names in French Switzerland for which other derivations have been proposed shows an original reference to the "Matres." Names of this type usually attached to streams or springs; in some cases the "Matres" themselves have survived in local tradition as fairies, in others the religious aspect of a place was continued without too great a change of sound by a dedication to St. Mary or St. Martin. In general, the original form behind such names seems to have been *matra* in Gaul, *matrona* in the valleys of the Rhine and the Po, and either *matra* or *matrona* in Switzerland.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

2288. ARMINI, HARRY. *Studia Apuleiana.* [Studies in Apuleius.] *Eranos.* 26 (4) 1928: 273-339.—Textual notes on 89 pages in the *Metamorphosis* and 30 pages in the other writings of Apuleius are here given.—J. J. Van Nostrand.

2289. AUBIN, HERMANN. Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung des römischen Deutschlands. [The economic development of Roman Germany.] *Hist. Z.* 141 (1) 1929: 1-22.—The chief agricultural developments lay in the partial substitution of monetary for produce payments of rentals, and in the introduction of crops not hitherto grown in the territory. The Roman armies at first had to provide by their own labor and technical skill the articles and constructions necessary for their private and military life, but as their presence gradually increased the skill and the standard of consumption among the natives, private manufactures increased, together with civilian markets for imports from other parts of the empire and exports for the foreign markets. The distresses of the later days of the empire brought a return to the earlier economy, with industry conditioned by the army alone. It was thus that medieval industry developed in Germany on a level distinctly below that reached earlier.—Eva M. Sanford.

2290. CONWAY, R. S. Vergil as a student of Homer. *Bull. John Rylands Libr. Manchester.* 13 (2)

Jul. 1929: 272-292.—This study is concerned mainly with three points: "the profound interest and respect with which Vergil regarded the great Greek epic; some of the rules of poetic craftsmanship which he set himself to follow; and chiefly, some of the inward principles which lay deepest in his nature and by which the course of his work was governed and inspired." There are some quotations and full notes.—N. C. Debevoise.

2291. ENSSLIN, WILHELM. Dalmatius Censor, der Halbbruder Konstantins I. [Dalmatius Censor, the half-brother of Constantine I.] *Rheinisches Museum f. Philol.* 78 (2) 1929: 199-212.—Ernest Stein in his *Geschichte des spätromischen Reiches* says that the first known *magister militum* was Constantine's nephew Dalmatius. He also thinks that the younger Dalmatius was consul in 333. The *Chronicon Paschale* seems to support the view that the younger Dalmatius was consul in that year, but this is impossible because of his age. The author shows that the older Dalmatius was in all probability the one appointed censor to deal with Athanasius, and the same man was made praetor in 324, and was consul for the year 333. A Dalmatius is referred to as στρατηγός Παμάλων, but this is probably not the Greek term for *magister militum*, which is usually rendered later as στρατηλάτης. There is no real proof, that either Dalmatius the elder or younger ever held the office of *magister militum*.—T. A. Brady.

2292. FEIST, SIGMUND. Das Volkstum der Kimbern und Teutonen. [The nationality of the Cimbri and Teutons.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 9 (2) 1929: 129-160.—In several cases, such as that of the Bastarnae on the lower Danube, a tribe described as German by later writers appears on investigation to have been considered Celtic when it first appeared. Strabo is the first writer who clearly describes the Cimbri and Teutons as Germanic in our sense; the tradition which places the home of the Cimbri in Jutland is an unjustified localization of the vague statements of Posidonius, perhaps due to the desire of the admiral under Augustus who received tribute from that region to claim the conquest of so famous a nation. Careful study of the earliest evidence shows that the Teutons (whose name also appears as Toutons and in other forms) were one of the divisions of the Helvetii; the seat of the latter tribe until their final movement into Switzerland just before the time of Caesar was in Hesse, the original home of the Cimbri south of them in northern Baden. Proper names support us in considering these groups

as Celtic; the term German as first applied to them was probably not used as opposed to Celtic, but merely to indicate inhabitants of the right bank of the Rhine.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

2293. GEIGENMÜLLER, PAUL. *Stellung und Pflichten des Menschen im Kosmos nach Epiktet.* [The status and duties of man in the cosmos according to Epictetus.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 5 (5) 1929: 529-542.—Based upon a collection of approximately 375 relevant passages in the extant writings of Epictetus, this study reproduces the views of the Roman Stoic. After a description of the non-human elements in the universal, namely the deity, gods, daemons above man, and animals beneath him, there follows a detailed account of man and his obligations.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

2294. GRENIER, ALBERT. *L'organisation défensive de la Gaule au IV^e siècle.* [The defensive organization of Gaul in the fourth century.] *Rev. d. Cours et Conférences.* 30 (15) Jul. 15, 1929: 632-641.—The Roman Empire tried three forms of frontier protection, aggressive interference, peaceful penetration, and pure defense, but was forced by the internal disorders of the 3d century to rely upon the third method. In this century the Romans were driven back of the Rhine-Danube line; the Franks even surged across it, and pirates threatened the Gallic shore. Instead of a concentration of legions at regular intervals behind Roman settlements and outposts the empire trusted ever more to fortification, usually of cities. Archeological remains show that a few fortifications conformed to the sites of old legionnaire camps, others were commercial centers fortified, and others, new military centers. Like the older arrangement, smaller units served as outposts for the greater fortified cities. However, many cities even far distant from the frontier fortified themselves. The great impulse in this new defensive system came from the emperors, notably Diocletian, Constantine, Julian, and Valentinian. To protect the shores, fleets and cavalry, usually Sarmatian, were united in a mobile organization. The 4th century system has left traces in numerous place names and is probably responsible for the location of the French-German language line today. The organization failed not through weakness in fortification or in man-power, but because of the defection of the army leaders.—*J. C. Russell.*

2295. JONES, A. H. M. *Inscriptions from Jerash.* *J. Roman Studies.* 18 (2) 1928: 144-178.—Sixty inscriptions from Jerash, the ancient Gerasa in Transjordan, are here discussed varying in date from Domitian's reign to after Justinian. The first ten are Latin, all the rest Greek. The inscriptions prove that Gerasa employed the Pompeian era reckoned from about Oct. 1, 63 B.C. Nos. 1 and 2 are tombstones of Thracian soldiers belonging to Ala I or III Augusta Thracum. In No. 2 the Latin text is followed by a Greek version. No. 12 appears to be an inscription in honor of Domitian and seems to have suffered changes twice. It first was amended to make room for "Germanicus" after the emperor had assumed that title. Later his names were erased. No. 14 is interpreted as a decree of the Sacred Synod of Dionysiac Artists honoring an *agonothetes*. The inscription belongs to the reign of Trajan, and this implies that Trajan, instead of Hadrian, was the author of the reorganization of the Dionysiac artists. No. 16 contains a reference to the imperial cult probably of a *koinon* embracing Syria proper, Phoenicia, Coele Syria, and Commagene. No. 35 commemorates the completion of a church in 526 or 527 A.D. No. 36 contains a quotation from Psalm 86, which had been inscribed in a mosaic floor. (Four plates as well as illustrations and line drawings inserted in the text.)—*J. A. O. Larsen.*

2296. LUNDSTRÖM, VILH. *Kring Livius' liv och verk.* [On Livy's life and work.] *Eranos.* 27 (1) 1929: 1-37.—Modern writers have usually assumed, contrary to all ancient testimony, that Livy lived and worked at Rome and not in his native Padua. The arguments usually put forward for this are inadequate: (1) clear references to Roman topography occur only in the first decade, and are obviously taken from Livy's sources, and are sometimes incorrect for his own time; the later books show no greater familiarity with Rome than with various other places; (2) the authentic references to contacts between Livy and Augustus do not prove that Livy was a member of the emperor's circle, but at most that Livy may have met Augustus and that there may have been occasional intercourse between the court circle and the greatest historian of the day; (3) Livy's neglect of the original sources which might have been available at Rome is notorious; the score or so of authors he uses he might easily have owned or had access to at Padua. A more natural interpretation of Livy's achievements thus becomes possible; and incidentally Asinius Pollio's reproach of provincialism, *patavinitas*, is more rationally explained than if Livy had been merely one of the many Roman writers of non-Roman birth.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

2297. MICKWITZ, GUNNAR. *Tragedien Octavia och den tidigare fabula praetexta.* [The tragedy of Octavia and the earlier fabula praetexta.] *Eranos.* 26 (3) 1928: 234-242.—Recent investigators have recognized two strands of influence in Seneca's *Octavia*,—Greek tragedy, especially Sophocles' *Electra*, and the earlier Roman national drama. The treatment of recent events is common in the latter, and the shift of interest from events to personalities appears in the plays of the period preceding Seneca's. A detailed study of one episode,—Poppaea's dream,—shows the combination of the Roman tradition with motifs drawn from Greek tragedy and elements derived from Seneca's own observation and individuality.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

2298. PIGANIOL, A. *L'oeuvre des Gracques.* [The work of the Gracchi.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 1 (3) Jul. 15, 1929: 382-389.—This is summary and criticism of recent studies of the agrarian policy and laws of Gaius and Tiberius Gracchus.—*M. L. Hansen.*

2299. RAMSAY, W. M., and RAMSAY, A. MARGARET. *Roman garrisons and soldiers in Asia Minor.* *J. Roman Studies.* 18 (2) 1928: 181-190.—A Greek epitaph commemorating two brothers from the Lycæonian city of Savatra indicates that *Cohors I Aug. Cyrenaica eq.* was stationed at Ancyra and that it was recruited from Galatia. The inscription probably belongs to the end of Trajan's reign. A detachment of the same cohort can be traced at Iconium. A series of Greek inscriptions shows that *Ala I Aug. Gem. Colonnorum* was closely connected with Iconium. These inscriptions at the same time throw light on the Aponii, a soldier family. One member of this family served as *duumvir* of Iconium. After 115 A. D. when Cappadocia was detached from Galatia, *Cohors I Raetorum eq.* either was moved to the eastern frontier or scattered over both provinces. A recruiting ground for the cohort was Eumenetici Campi of the province of Asia. A family of soldiers of Savatra is revealed by two Latin inscriptions. One member served as a centurion in western instead of in local legions.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*

2300. RICKARD, T. A. *The mining of the Romans in Spain.* *J. Roman Studies.* 18 (2) 1928: 129-143.—The mines that contributed most to the treasury of the empire were those of southern Spain, the ancient Tarshish. Diodorus gives a description, probably from Posidonius, of the methods employed in mining. Among other things, he mentions that water was removed by a series of "so-called Egyptian screws." Sev-

eral of these screw-pumps have been found. (An illustration is given.) Each pump raised the water five feet. Similar pumps are used in Egypt today. At Rio Tinto, where an English company is exploiting a large copper mine, the shafts from Roman times can be seen, and thirty wooden water-wheels have been discovered. The amount of ancient slag is so great that it has been used for ballasting the railroad from the mines to Huelva 52 miles away. Ancient Spain is said to have yielded much gold and silver. Methods of procuring the silver are discussed. As to the Roman administration, it was not until after Flavian times that all mines were placed under procurators. The procurator leased

the single pits to *conductores*, who arranged for working them. The *conductores* were allowed to have associates, and thus there is the beginning of a mining company with shareholders. At least in the case of one community, the entire settlement was under the control of the imperial officials, and members of many professions had to pay for the right to conduct their business. Schoolmasters, on the other hand, were exempt from taxation. The object of this control was in part to secure the welfare of the community. Later the state tended to take over itself the working of the mines. Some further description is given of sites of mines, tools employed, and the like.—*J. A. O. Larsen.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See Entry 2228)

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 2251, 2252, 2253, 2257, 2276, 2557)

2301. NAZÁROFF, P. S. The Scythians, past and present. [Burr, Malcolm tr.] *Edinburgh Rev.* 250(509) Jul. 1929: 108-122.—Pavel Stepanovich Nazároff was born at Orenburg in the Urals; he has known the customs, life, and language of the Kirghiz from his boyhood. He has devoted his whole life to a study of the natural history of Turkestan and, as mining engineer, has explored that vast territory in detail. Nazároff points out that, although the ancient Scythians, of whose history and life Herodotus gives an interesting account, are not mentioned in history after the 4th century A.D., several millions of them still survive in southern Russia and the Kirghiz steppes and form a distinct race of nomad Turki peoples. In their customs, language, culture, and manner of life, there is preserved much of the ancient Scythian. The crescent-shaped battle-axe and the goblet, mentioned by Herodotus as characteristic weapons and articles of Scythian life, have only recently been discarded by the Kirghiz. Mare's milk, which was carefully prepared and used as food in the days of Herodotus, still remains the chief article of diet, while Amazons closely akin to the type told of by the historian have frequently been noted in Central Asia. Ancient Scythian art in tomb frescoes is closely reproduced in modern Kirghiz funeral art, even to the smallest details, and presents subjects which can be found everywhere in modern Kirghiz life.—*O. W. Qualley.*

2302. BURTON, R. G. Alexander the Great and the Indian frontier. *Edinburgh Rev.* 250(509) Jul. 1929: 50-64.—Burton's article is a review of Sir Aurel Stein's book, *On Alexander's Track to the Indus*. Sir Aurel Stein, whose explorations in Tibet and Chinese Turkestan have added so much to our knowledge of archaeology of those regions, describes in his book his explorations in the northwest frontier of India where no European foot has trod since the time of Alexander, more than 2,000 years ago. Traversing again the route of Alexander as it is recorded by Arrian, Sir Aurel has identified the ancient Bazira with modern Bir-kot, Ora with Udegram, and Aornos with Pir Sar.—*O. W. Qualley.*

2303. HERZFELD, ERNST. Zarathustra. *Archaeol.*

Mitteil. a. Iran. 1(2) Oct. 1929: 76-123.—One of the most obscure parts of Persian history is the question as to the time and the home of Zoroaster, the prophet of ancient Iran. There are scholars who believe him to have been born in Media; according to others he was a Bactrian, and there is no agreement as to whether he lived before 1000 B.C. or a generation before Darius I. This is because we have only a small number of documents for Persian history down to the Arabic conquest. The Achaemenid inscriptions do not mention the prophet at all. The Gáthás, i.e., hymns, of Zoroaster, are very difficult to understand; and as for the persons surrounding Zoroaster, they do not give more than allusions. One of these is the king, Vishtáspa, the patron of Zarathustra. Herzfeld believes the old suggestion to be right, that he is identical with the "historical" Vishtáspa, the father of Darius I. He gives two new arguments for this hypothesis. By a comparison of the enumeration of the Achaemenid satrapies with the list given by Herodotus he concludes that it was Parthava, the satrapy of Vishtáspa, and gives an account of its ancient history. The conclusions on the connection between Vishtáspa and Zoroaster are to appear in the following article. The other argument is taken from the form of the name of the king. Vishtáspa is a usual Iranic (Indo-European) proper name, a composite form of *aspa*, "horse." But the names of the kings after the time of Vishtáspa are of a religious character, formed by names of gods of the Gáthás. Darius = *Da-rayavahush* "possessing or fixing the good (scil. mind)" and Xerxes = *Rta-xshathra* "giving power to the truth" give evidence by their names of being Zoroastrians. Vishtáspa's name belongs to the older group of non-religious names. He lived from ca. 580 to 500 B.C.—*W. Lentz.*

2304. WELLER, H. Zum zweiten Heft der neuen Mahábhārata-Ausgabe. [On the second fascicle of the new Mahábhārata-edition.] *Z. f. Indologie u. Iranistik.* 7(1) 1929: 91-95.—*W. Lentz.*

2305. ZACHARIAE, THEODOR. Die Wortsammlung des Demetrios Galanos und ihre Quelle. [Demetrios Galanos' collection of words and its source.] *Z. f. Indologie u. Iranistik.* 7(1) 1929: 54-70.—Boethlingk's Sanskrit dictionary contains a great number of words derived from "Gal.", i.e., the synonymic Sanskrit glossary of Demetrios Galanos. The compiler of this glossary is unknown. More important than his name is the question of his source, namely the Kalpadrukósa of Kéśava, written in verse. The compiler gives the text in prose, but mistakes are not rare. More than once he does not understand the *kośa*, gives false forms of words or omits some parts. The Kalpadru, itself, has just been edited by an Indian philologist, Rámavatára Sarma. Zachariae gives a number of notes referring to this text.—*W. Lentz.*

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 2266, 2369, 2450)

2306. MOXON, T. A. Did St. Paul see Christ in the flesh? *Church Quart. Rev.* 108 (216) Jul. 1929: 320-328.—All the three synoptics record the incident of the rich young "ruler." Who was this perfect Jew according to the Law? Moxon makes an attempt to identify him with Saul the Pharisee. When this assumption is accepted, many puzzles about Paul's apostleship may be explained. Rom. 7 reads like an autobiography and seems like an amplification of the question of the young ruler. Both had the same impetuosity. For the poverty of Paul Ramsay suggested disinheritance. But would it not be more plausible to admit that Saul obeyed the suggestion of the Master: "Sell all that thou hast and give it to the poor"? The author admits that "all this is a hypothesis, which may be a worthy contribution to the study of New Testament if it explains the life and teaching of St. Paul better."—*Gabriel Rombotis.*

2307. PATTON, CARL S. Some late elements in the teachings of Jesus. *J. of Religion.* 9 (3) Jul. 1929: 389-397.—Numerous passages in the Synoptic Gospels usually attributed to Jesus "fall under suspicion" upon closer scrutiny. Such passages fall into two classes: (1) passages or statements coming from the Evangelists, and probably intended to be so understood, but because of the absence of modern printing devices, such as quotation marks, etc., they have come to be attributed to Jesus; (2) passages of the Evangelists which are clearly intended by them to be understood as the words of Jesus. Numerous examples are given, e.g., Jesus' explanation of the parable of the sower and some of the interpretations of parables which do not fit the time of the parable itself, while in other instances whole parables fall under suspicion. The object of this study is not to reinterpret the teachings of Jesus in the light of a clearer discrimination between his own words and those of later writers, but to point out that such a discrimination is desirable.—*W. W. Sweet.*

2308. RIDDLE, DONALD W. The so-called Jewish Christians. *Anglican Theol. Rev.* 12 (1) Jul. 15, 1929: 15-33.—Tübingen views of the Petro-Pauline controversy are in need of further revision. Paul was a product rather than a creator of Hellenism, and Peter (at least before the coming to Antioch of the delegation "from James") a leader of the non-nationalistic universalism prevalent at Antioch, if not Damascus

also. This was the common basis of the Christian movement. Not the doctrines but the mode of life of the Jew was the point at issue, successful Gentile missions provoking a counter propaganda. The Gospel of Matthew and the Epistles of Hebrews and Ps. Barnabas illustrate for the region of Antioch and for Alexandria rejection of the Jewish mode of life and Jewish theology with retention of Jewish characteristics and modes of thought in other respects.—*B. W. Bacon.*

2309. SCHAEDEER, H. H. Reitzenstein: Die Vorgeschichte der christlichen Taufe. [The antecedents of Christian baptism.] *Gnomon.* 5 (7) Jul. 1929: 353-370.—Reitzenstein's attempt to find the origins of Christian baptism in Hellenistic religions, and ultimately in Iranian cult practices, is unsuccessful. He attempts to explain the baptismal ritual on the basis of certain Mandaic texts (xxx and xxxi ed. Lidzbarski) and of a passage in Philo's *Quaestiones in Exodum*. His symbolical interpretation of the threefold conquest of mountain, fire, and water, and of the fourfold questioning of believing souls as to their witness of righteousness in the Mandaic baptismal texts is not justified, nor is his general reconstruction of a Mandaic baptismal mystery. The resemblances in language and imagery between Mandaic ritual and Iranian and Hellenistic mysteries are to be explained by the mechanical borrowing of the former from the latter, and do not imply a consistent religious symbolism. Reitzenstein's interpretation of the Philo passage on Exodus 24: 16, (Moses' ascent to Sinai on the seventh day) as a symbolical reference to a "rebirth mystery" is equally unsatisfactory. The passage in Philo is a *lysis* (answer) and must be read in connection with the preceding *zēma* (question), which Reitzenstein neglects to do. The passage is to be understood as a Pythagorean speculation, the like of which occurs frequently in Philo. Moreover Reitzenstein's reading of the Armenian text as a reference not to Moses' call on the seventh day, but to the *Protos Adam* identified with the seventh day, is made possible only by disregarding the logical order of the context and by a mistaken preference for an Armenian mistranslation of the Greek to the correct Greek preserved in Procopius. Finally Reitzenstein's interpretation of Johannine baptism is not supported by any of the Christian sources, which, on the other hand, clearly reveal its Jewish motivation.—*Ralph Marcus.*

THE WORLD 383-1648

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 2253, 2257, 2402, 2425, 3361)

2310. ARPAS. Les soins de la bouche au XIV^e siècle. [The care of the mouth in the fourteenth century.] *Chron. Médic.* 36 (7) Jul. 1929: 190.—A poem of the 14th century entitled *La Clef d'Amour* (*The Key of Love*), which is a very free translation of Ovid's *Art of Love*, includes passages of advice to ladies about their teeth. It urges cleaning them for the sake of beauty and criticizes those who show their teeth in laughing, especially if they are black or unsightly.—*K. B. Collier.*

2311. BULLOCK, FRED. Notes on the early history of the veterinary surgeon in England. *Proc. Royal Soc. Medic.* 22 (5) Mar. 1929: 627-633.—The laws of Wales in the 10th century showed a knowledge

of equine disease in provisions regarding payments to men who gave remedies to animals. With the rise of chivalry the doctor of horses came to be a person apart from the doctor of men and was called "marshal" and his profession "marshalsy." The origin of the word was Old High German for "horse groom." From it came the English "marshal." For several centuries this name replaced the Latin "veterinarius" in use. The earliest English use of the term is in Mace's *Chronicle*, 1330, but marshals were evidently no more than horse-grooms advising on purchases as well as ailments. At first marshals shod horses; by 1374, however, the shoer was called the "farrier" or "smith" and the doctor, the "marshal," though occasionally the design-

nation "farrier" covered both occupations. In the 15th century there came a number of treatises on marshals. In the 17th century the name "farrier" replaced that of "marshal" and in 1674 the Company of Farriers was organized in London. About this time there was revived the term *veterinarius*, at first both shoer and surgeon, often in succession from father to son and using remedies handed down in the family. The company made no effort to educate or train its members though there was considerable demand for veterinary knowledge, the *Gentlemen's Jockeys* and *Pocket Farriers* running into many editions. The 19th century saw the establishment of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, formed by the union of two somewhat earlier schools.—*Emily Hickman*.

2312. D'IRSAY, STEPHEN. Time-implied function: an historical aperçu. *Kyklos*. 1 1928: 52-59.—Harvey in discussing the quantitative aspects of the heart's motion takes into account a factor hitherto omitted, the time involved, and speaks of the number of beats per half-hour. By this introduction of time elements, anatomy became physiology. Originally living beings were regarded morphologically, statically. Space for them is the same as for non-living beings, and movement is disregarded. When time is introduced, a relation between time and space appears, explained by Kepler and his followers for the heavenly bodies and by Galileo first for falling bodies. The whole concept of scientific laws changes. No longer is it the forces themselves but the correlations between them that attract notice. Times comes to be conceived as equivalent to space and as having a direction. From motion and time arises also the concept of a third variable, acceleration. Before the 16th century, as in Plotinian thought, time was an enormous limitless unit, parts of which might be marked off to satisfy empirical needs for clarity, but not really quantitative nor capable of mathematical handling. Perhaps for this reason ancient mathematics was directed by geometry; and space, not other relations, was the basis of its problems, even of those of motion. The Middle Ages, dominated by Aristotle, inherited this mode of thinking in terms of substances, not in terms of functional dependence of other relationship. Causality, not the descriptive or "functional" dependence-relation, was emphasized. Hence the need of observation and of recording the data of experience was slight. From the time of the Renaissance there is a change, and causal thinking disappears. Lord Bacon, for example, desires that its study be transferred from physics to metaphysics. Motion comes to have a value of its own and can produce secondary values of relationship, such as acceleration, through the introduction of quantitative time. Time becomes considered as finite, able to create new relationships or derived functions, and purely descriptive. Descartes is largely influential in applying this new idea to the analysis of mechanical motion. The difference between the anatomy of Vesalius, who explains organic functions not relationally but causally, and that of Harvey and his successors, who base their discussion of organs on the principle of description of functional relationship and disregard causes, was made possible through the introduction of time. Another principle of time, a pragmatic one, its polarity, has been introduced to help to cover the implications of an organ's working. Because of the complex nature of organic events and their inherent, self-determined activity, there is a beginning and an end, hence a direction. This introduction of quantitative time and of its polarity is due to the intellect's thirst for order.—*Katharine B. Collier*.

2313. GINZBURG, YEKUTHIEL. נשמות חופיות, שימות לחולות ומדעים בשראלי [Wandering spirits: notes for the history of the sciences in Israel.] *Ha Tekufah*.

25 1929: 488-497.—This is an account of the work of Rabbi Nathan Note Shapiro, (1585-1633) of Cracow who presents a typical illustration of the Jewish rabbi who displayed his mathematical genius in the manipulation of intricate cabalistic formulas and combinations of numbers.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

2314. LACOSTE, E. Jean Bernier, étudiant en médecine. Une soutenance à Montpellier, en 1647. [Jean Bernier, student of medicine. Sustaining a thesis at Montpellier in 1647.] *Chron. Médic.* 36(7) Jul. 1929: 169-173.—Jean Bernier's fame has been obscured by that of his contemporary, François Bernier, who was graduated by the same medical faculty at Montpellier in 1652, four years later than Jean. Not only were they not related; they were apparently not even acquainted. Jean Bernier, though less interesting and less important, has left an account, partly in manuscript, of the ceremonies connected with the granting of his license on Aug. 28, 1647. The candidate first discourses on receiving the toga, and then discusses the thesis proposed to him: Whether the inactive and monotonous life (*vita deses et otiosa foedi*) of young girls was not the cause of their pallor. Then he is invested with the robe, for which he renders thanks, and the first book of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates is suggested as the subject of his studies for the next year. The whole concludes, still in Latin, with the eloquent compliments of the dean on both his intellectual attainments and his personal pulchritude.—*Katharine B. Collier*.

2315. NUNEMAKER, J. HORACE. The Lapidary of Alfonso X. *Philol. Quart.* 8(3) Jul. 1929: 248-254.—The one modern edition of the *Lapidary of Alfonso X*, used by practically all commentators, contains a very faulty transcription of the text. To correct resultant errors and obviate similar mistakes in the future, Nunemaker gives a brief description of the MSS and their content.—*Henning Larson*.

2316. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. Side-lights on epidemics in England in the sixteenth century. *Medic. J. & Rec.* 129(7) Apr. 3, 1929: 380-382.—From the *Calendar of the Inner Temple Records* and the *Calendar of the Middle Temple Records* covering 1505 to 1593 the author has searched out each mention of *pestilentia* and found it occurring in 30 different years during this period. The *pestilentiae* were not all the plague, however. Some times they were sweating sickness, etc. The references record omissions of feasts, closing of commons, omission of parliament, omission of terms of court, fining of members who did not give notice of the illness of their servants, complaint of admission of strangers some of whom were victims of the plague, to sleep in the inn. One case of pestilence (typhus or gaol fever) arose from the bringing of filthy prisoners into court. From this came the custom of placing before the judge of criminal assize a bouquet of flowers and sweet smelling plants to ward off infection. The records also contain notice of an order to catalogue infected "victualling houses."—*Emily Hickman*.

2317. RADOCANACHI. La corporation des médecins et des pharmaciens de Florence. [The doctors' and pharmacists' guild of Florence.] *Séances et Trav. Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol.* 89 Jul.-Aug. 1929: 55-64.—The material for this article is furnished in an 800 page book by M. Raffaele Ciasca, who uses documents from Florentine and other medieval sources. Details are set forth in the article of the organization of this guild and of the rules that it followed. Fourteenth century doctors, their practices, superstitions, and medicine are likewise described.—*J. A. Rickard*.

2318. SURICO, L. ANTONIO. L'integrazione di $y = x^n$, per n negativo razionale, diverso da -1 di Evangelista Torricelli. [The integration of $y = x^n$], through n negative and rational, differing by -1 ,

by Evangelista Torricelli.] *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 11(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 64-83.—Torricelli deserves credit for priority in discovering his method for cubing solid spheres and squaring the hyperbola. Fermat was unfair in claiming priority for himself.—*Lida Brandt.*

2319. THYSSEN, EDUARD HENDRIK MARIE. Nicolas Tulp. *Medical Life.* 36(8) Aug. 1929: 394-442.—Claes Pieter or Nicolaus Petreus or Nicholas Tulp was born in Amsterdam Oct. 11, 1593 and died at The Hague Sep. 15, 1674. He studied medicine at Leyden and practised it at Amsterdam. He also held various public positions in Amsterdam, serving as mayor four times. Public dissecting was begun in Amsterdam in 1550; the Physicians' Guild obtained from Philip II an annual grant of one corpse, usually a criminal of foreign birth. In 1578 the city appointed a physician as instructor in anatomy for the Guild and in 1639 provided a room for these demonstrations at its own cost. From 1631 to 1652 Tulp was the instructor of the Guild, and is so represented in Rembrandt's painting, *The Anatomy Lesson*. He published in 1641 *Observationum medicarum libri tres* for the enlightenment of his son. A second edition, with a fourth book, in 1652, notes the death of the son. A third edition appeared in 1672, a fourth in 1685, a fifth with a biography in 1716, with the sixth edition as final. Two translations into Dutch were made, one in 1650 and the other in 1740. There is also a manuscript translation by Tulp himself. Accounts of fifty

or more cases of Dr. Tulp's are given from this manuscript.—*Emily Hickman.*

2320. VAN HAAFTEN, M. De zestiende—eeuwse intrestafels van Stevin, Wentzel en Trenchant. [Interest tables in the sixteenth century by Stevin, Wentzel and Trenchant.] *Verzeerings-Arch.* 10(3) Jul. 1929: 99-114.—Simon Stevin was the first to construct compound interest-tables in his first published book (1582) which was reprinted 1590. In his *Pratique d'Arithmétiques* (1585) was a French edition of these tables, which was re-edited in 1625 by Alb. Girard who took care of the edition of *Les Oeuvres de Mathématiques de Simon Stevin* (1634). Van Haaften proves the necessity of a new edition of the first Dutch and French tables which do not correspond everywhere, to enable comparison. Finally works of Martin Wentzel and Jean Trenchant are discussed. The latter, highly esteemed by Stevin and Wentzel, wrote a rare book *Arithmétique*, which should be re-edited and annotated.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

2321. WRIGHT, JONATHAN. The children of the Renaissance and medicine: the art of Montaigne. *Medic. J. & Rec.* 129(10) May 15, 1929: 583-586.—The author discusses Montaigne's philosophy and writing. He denies that Montaigne played an important part in science even in the role of sceptic. The new learning had not yet enlightened him. He was devoted to astrology; he quoted old superstitions; and yet was a "monstrously level headed man and one of the greatest reformers of thought."—*Emily Hickman.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entry 2332)

2322. BLAIR, DOROTHY. The Amida hall of Shiromidzu. *Eastern Art.* 1(4) Apr. 1929: 207-217.—The Amido-do of Shiromidzu is a small Buddhist temple of the Fujiwara period here illustrated for the first time. The temple is described in detail, with analyses of plan, construction methods, and decoration. The altar platform bears a central trinity, carved in wood, consisting of Amida and two attendant Bodhisattvas, Kwannon and Seishi, flanked by two Shitenno, or guardians of the Buddhist heaven. These sculptures may be later reproductions of Fujiwara originals.—*D. V. Thompson Jr.*

2323. CONANT, K. J. Medieval Academy excavations at Cluny, III. *Speculum.* 4(3) Jul. 1929: 291-302.—In this, the last of three articles, Conant presents drawings, photographs, and a description of the transept, calling attention to the fact that it is the only accurate basis for restorations of the church. There remain a north bay of the transept similar to that of the destroyed nave, a middle bay with a tower and a cloister vault similar to three others that have disappeared, a south bay like the west end of the nave, a nearly complete bay of the adjoining aisle of the nave, a tower containing a chapel like that formerly over the great portal, and a rare type of barrel-vaulted sacristy. The material is limestone, originally cream-colored when taken from the monks' quarry near Cluny, but long since weathered to a buff or orange-brown. The stonework of the interior is mostly rough-cut and laid in irregular courses; that of the walls is trimmed stone that was evidently to be stuccoed; the vaulting is actually stuccoed while the arched supports are of cut stone. The architecture of the transept is virile and intelligent both in plan and execution. For instance, the unusual width of the vault was handled by the use of applied arches in the bays, by clever corbelling of the triforium and clerestory, and by trans-

ferring the thrusts to heavy columnar and spur buttresses. The profusion and variety of the sculpturing is admirably illustrated by sixty or more capitals and corbels. Some were copied from antique models, others were free compositions based on classic or natural animal forms. Even the small capitals high above the pavement were carefully and beautifully carved. The artistic sculpturing and rugged architecture of the transept, which was undoubtedly built before 1100 are excellent evidences of 11th-century skill in church building. In addition to ten pages of plates of capitals and eight plans, Conant presents tabulated measurements and four pages of description. (See Abstracts 1: 6046 and 1: 9794.)—*L. C. MacKinney.*

2324. DELVIN, MARY AQUINAS. An English Knight of the Garter in the Spanish chapel in Florence. *Speculum.* 4(3) Jul. 1929: 270-281.—The Spanish chapel of the church of Santa Maria Novella in Florence was called the "vaulted book" by Ruskin. The vaulted roof is divided into four triangular parts, each one containing a painting. Among the pictures of many persons of great ecclesiastical and secular prominence is that of the "Knight of the Garter." Who the knight is and what he did to gain such prominence in the picture has not been satisfactorily determined. Sir Edward C. Despenser is now put forth as the knight who could best justify the prominence secured. Chaucer manifested a special interest in the Knight of the Garter. The fresco is significant because it is one of the first in which it has been recognized that the artist by painting portraits of real persons has made use of historical background. The picture is, therefore, of even greater historical importance than has been supposed.—*T. Bruce Birch.*

2325. EBERSOLT, JEAN. Une nouvelle mosaïque de Kahrié-Djami. [A new mosaic of the Kahrié-Djami.] *Rev. de l'Art.* 55(303) Feb. 1929: 83-86.—

A large mosaic representing the dormition of the Virgin has been found, almost intact, under the plaster above the nave door of the old Chora monastery at Constantinople, now called Kahrié-Djami. On internal evidence it is dated early in the 14th century. It is important as an amplification of the iconographic scheme of the two decorated narthexes. Behind the figure of the Virgin, who lies in the centre with apostles, bishops, and women right and left, stands the Christ in an elliptic aureole of two zones. He holds the soul of the Virgin in his hands. A choir of angels fills the outer zone. In the background two angelic messengers on the right are descending near a house from which come two women. On the left is an arched porch with a double entrance.—*D. V. Thompson Jr.*

2326. JAYNE, HORACE H. F. The Buddhist caves of the Ching Ho Valley. II. *Eastern Art.* 1 (4) Apr. 1929: 243-261.—A small cave to the west of the main temple of the Ching Ho group contains a central group of Amitābha with Manjusri and Samantabhadra, and ranks of Lohans on the sides, with a series of small niches decorated with other figures. All the original carving is hidden under or replaced by modern stucco. The ceiling of the chief cave of Wang Chia K'ou is carved in imitation of a beamed structure. It may have had a central core pillar. The walls bear 23 figures, 9 of colossal size and 14 just over life, carved in the red sandstone of the cliff. There are traces of color on the walls and on the carved ceiling decoration. The latter contained originally representations of the chief incidents in the life of Siddārtha, but much has been lost. Two small carvings found *in situ* are illustrated: one from a photograph, the other, a small stele now in Peking, from a rubbing. A large stele, in the Confucian temple at Ching Chou (Kansu), said to have been removed from Wang Chia K'ou, gives the date 512 A. D., permitting the hypothesis that Wang Chia K'ou, and for inference also Hsia Wang Mu Miao, derive stylistically from Yun Kang, as on internal evidence they appear to do. (See Abstract No. 1: 4982.)—*D. V. Thompson Jr.*

2327. LONG, EDWARD T. Painted roofs in East Anglian churches. *Burlington Mag.* 55 (317) Aug. 1929: 74-81.—Open timber roofs of churches in East Anglia are noted for excellent construction, elaborate design, and rich decoration. None of these are survivals of the pre-conquest period; most of the present remains date from the 15th and 16th centuries. The timber is oak, not Spanish chestnut as previously asserted. These have escaped the iconoclasts under Will Downing during the Commonwealth.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

2328. MEYER, JOHAN. Bemerkninger angaaende det ellefte arhundredes stenbygninger i Trondhjem. [Remarks on eleventh century stone buildings in Trondhjem.] *K. Norske Videnskabers Selskabs Skr.* (2) 1928: pp. 15.—A comparison is made of the stone buildings of Trondhjem with contemporary edifices in other parts of Europe, and a discussion is given of the foreign influences (Anglo-Saxon, Scotch, Irish, and Norman) which are evident.—*M. L. Hansen.*

2329. MIGEON, GASTON. Une sculpture chinoise classique. [A classic Hellenistic Chinese sculpture.] *Rev. de l'Art.* 55 (303) Feb. 1929: 57-62.—A standing Boddhisattva, illustrated by Sirén, (*La Sculpture Chinoise*, Paris, 1927: IV, pl. 539) is here

shown after the removal of the disfiguring modern restored arms which appear in Sirén's illustration. The provenance of the figure is given as Ling Yen sseu, Lang Yen Chan, near Pao ting fu. It is now in the J. D. Rockefeller Jr. collection. Analogies with classic Western sculptures are indicated, and the date of the work is given as early T'ang (middle or late seventh century).—*D. V. Thompson Jr.*

2330. PRIES, JOHANN FRIEDRICH. Die Entwicklung des mecklenburgischen Niedersachsenhauses zum Querhaue und das mecklenburgische Seemannshaus. [The development of the Lower Saxon type in Mecklenburg into the square house and the seaman's house in Mecklenburg.] *Forsch. z. deutschen Landes- u. Volkskunde.* 26 (4) 1928: 331-398.—The oldest peasant houses in Mecklenburg were those introduced by the Low Saxons when they conquered the territory from the Wends in the 11th to 13th centuries. The change from the Low Saxon house to the Middle Saxon house—from the long, narrow to the square—came gradually through the incorporation one by one of Middle Saxon features. The development can be traced chiefly through the changes in the roof. It is difficult to judge merely from the minor features of the house, whether the population was Wendish or German, because these features were copied so readily and so frequently. Unlike the peasants' house, the fishers' house developed in jumps. The changes of structure of the 19th century were due to the change from rent to ownership, though large estates prevail even to-day in Mecklenburg-Strelitz. (The article contains 16 plates, a map, and several appendices, among them extracts from police regulations of 1516 showing that there were heating stoves and bathrooms in the peasants' houses at that time).—*M. H. Cochran.*

2331. VIELLIARD, JEANNE. Notes sur l'iconographie de Saint Pierre. [Notes on the iconography of St. Peter.] *Moyen Age.* 30 (1) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 1-16.—The St. Peter of the Middle Ages, with his costume and attributes, is a creation of the papacy. The earliest known likeness is that on a bronze medal of the 2nd century, showing a luxuriant head of hair. Early representations follow this. From the 5th century onward he is represented with the tonsure; the earliest known example is the mosaic of St. Agatha of the Goths, made by order of Ricimer in 472. Peter is the only one of the apostles so represented. In the East he is never represented with the tonsure; this indicates the Roman and papal origin of the tonsured portrait. His clerical character appears from the absence of a beard, contrary to the literary tradition that he had a luxurious beard. Later he is represented as celebrating mass. In the 8th century he is represented adorned with the *pallium* and presenting Pope Leo III with the *pallium*. The tiara appears somewhat later. In the 10th century Sergius III represents him arrayed in pontifical robes, with a sort of mitre on his head. This occurs about 25 years after the schism of Photius, and indicates a desire to portray the ecclesiastical supremacy of the West. By the 10th century the character of Peter as pope is fixed in artistic tradition, widely followed in the West. The keys appear as early as the 5th century. Literary and iconographic remains show the pope receiving the keys from St. Peter.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 2107, 2257, 2295, 2331, 2358, 2361, 2364, 2380, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2398, 2403, 2408, 2410, 2442)

2332. ANDERSON, WILLIAM. *Helig Olav i Småland. [St. Olaf in Småland.] K. Norske Videnskabers Selskabs Skr.* (7) pp. 16. 1928.—The presence of many farms, churches, and hills named St. Olaf, his representation in statues and on altar cloths, and the many relics associated with his career are evidence that at some time the saint must have visited the Swedish province of Småland and assisted in the Christianizing of the natives. The strength of this St. Olaf cult has been partially obscured by a West France influence in architecture and relics which reached the North along the routes of trade.—*M. L. Hansen.*

2333. CALISSE, CARLO. *San Benedetto. [St. Benedict.] Nuova Antologia.* 266(1375) Jul. 1, 1929: 11-28.—This is an appreciation of St. Benedict upon the 14th centennial of his founding of the monastery of Monte Cassino and the Benedictine order.—*J. C. Russell.*

2334. CHAPLAN, HARRY. *Mediaeval theory of preaching. Speculum.* 4(3) Jul. 1929: 282-290.—Guibert de Nogent, in his *Liber quo ordine sermo fieri debeat* urges the preacher to use for his moral aim any or all of the four senses of Scriptural interpretation. The same precept is found in a late Dominican tractate professing the influence of St. Thomas Aquinas. The "Aquinas"-tract offers nine methods of expanding a sermon. The fourth method is that emphasized by Guibert: "through a multiplication of senses." Senses are multiplied in four ways: (1) an historical or literal sense; (2) a tropological sense which aims at instruction or correction of morals; (3) an allegorical sense; (4) an anagogical sense, which seeks to excite the contemplation of heavenly things. Gregory the Great justified this multiple method. This method was generally used by the medieval preachers. The method is traced to the Alexandrian attempt to reconcile Christianity and Platonism. Origen, the great allegorist of Christianity, brought the multiple sense of Scripture to the Christian church, and formally fixed the nature of Scriptural exegesis for succeeding centuries. From the historical or literal sense he developed: (1) the literal, (2) the moral, (3) the spiritual. Sabatier, however, says that Eucherius (d.c. 449) was the first to set the style for the Middle Ages. John Scotus Erigena, the great allegorist, believed "in an unlimited sense of Scripture." Erigena stated that "the sense of the divine utterances is manifold and infinite, just as in one single feather of the peacock, one sees a marvelous and beautiful variety of innumerable colors." The Reformation, and especially Melancthon, derided the use of these four senses. A comparative study of Jewish and Christian preaching during the medieval age indicates that there was an interaction between these two religious systems, not only in hermeneutics, but also in other departments of sacred rhetoric.—*T. Bruce Birch.*

2335. DÖLGER, FRANZ. *Ostrogorsky, Georg, "Studien zur Geschichte des byzantinischen Bilderstreites." [The history of iconoclasm in Byzantium.] Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen.* 191(8) Aug. 1929: 353-372.—Dölger's article is a review of Ostrogorsky's book published in Breslau in 1929. On the whole, Dölger finds that this book is an excellent contribution to the history of Byzantine civilization. There is only one important point on which he does not agree with Ostrogorsky; namely, the question about the authorship of some of the tracts directed against idolatry, which were circulating in Byzantium in the 8th and 9th centuries. The iconoclasts insisted that the author of some of these tracts was St. Epiphanius, a church

doctor of the end of the 4th century. Only fragments of these so-called Epiphanius tracts are known now. Some years ago, a German scholar, K. Holl, after a careful analysis of the fragments, confirmed the authorship of Epiphanius (1916). Ostrogorsky resumed the investigation of the problem in his book, using some manuscripts of the National Library in Paris which were not available to Holl as the latter published his article during the World War. Ostrogorsky came to different conclusions than Holl. According to Ostrogorsky, the "Epiphanius" tracts were compiled by the iconoclasts during the period between 754 and 815 A.D., and were ascribed to Epiphanius in order to enjoy the protection of his name. Dölger examines Ostrogorsky's evidence in detail and does not accept it. According to Dölger, Holl, and not Ostrogorsky, is right in this controversy.—*G. Vernadsky.*

2336. FALCO, GIORGIO. *Lineamenti di storia Cassinese dall'VIII al XI secolo. I. [Features of the history of Montecassino from the 8th to the 11th centuries. Part I.] Riv. Storica Italiana.* 46(3) Jul. 1929: 225-270.—After having been virtually deserted for more than a century, Montecassino was again inhabited by a community of monks. The leadership in this revival resided in Petronace of Brescia, who by 729 was presiding over a group of about a dozen monks. Early expansion was slow, and only by 741 did substantial recognition come from the church under Pope Zacharias. Scarcely 30 years after its restoration Montecassino became a center of political activity, where the interests of the popes, Franks, and the Lombards clashed. Although Montecassino was located in Beneventan territory, it soon became a world center, whence spread its monastic influence and whither members of many illustrious families came for peace and refuge, e.g. King Carloman of Austrasia and King Ratchis of Lombard Italy. (There follows a discussion of the economic expansion of the monastery and a consideration of its juridical situation in the Church, the Beneventan dukes, and the Lombard kings.) The history of Montecassino during the age of Charlemagne may be divided into two periods roughly corresponding to the governments of the abbots Teodemario (778-797) and Gisolfo (797-817). The first was characterized by a pro-Frankish policy and a literary revival led by Paul the Deacon. Under Gisolfo, who was a member of the Beneventan ducal family, a provincial outlook prevailed and material interests were uppermost, for this was a period of immense acquisitions of landed property and of extensive works of construction.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

2337. GRAHAM, ROSE. *The Great Schism and the English monasteries of the Cistercian order. Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44(175) Jul. 1929: 373-387.—Between 1378 and 1409 the English Cistercian monasteries suffered greatly because of the Great Schism. The French houses adhered to Avignon, the English to Rome, but out of 70 English houses, 20 were daughter houses of French foundations and unable to elect an abbot without the consent of the father abbot. A provisional government was arranged which temporarily freed the English houses from dependence upon "pretence" abbots who were schismatics, but disputed elections and uncertainty of final authority within the island did serious damage. To complicate matters still further, the needy Boniface IX demanded a contribution which was illegal under English law and, for refusal to pay, put all English Cistercian abbots under excommunication. Very serious breaches of discipline were found at Hayles Abbey and Beaulieu was nearly ruined by a struggle between rival claimants for the dignity

of abbot. Cistercian scholars at Oxford were neglected, and the university attacked exempt orders in 1410 because of the "detestable brawls" in which the Cistercians had been engaged. The difficulty ended only in 1409 when Alexander V was elected at Pisa and recognized by both France and England. English Cistercians were then re-united with the rest of the order under the headship of the abbot of Cîteaux.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

2338. GUILLAUME, PIERRE. *Un précurseur de la Réforme Catholique.* Alonso de Madrid: L'arte para servir a Dios. [A precursor of the Catholic Reformation, Alonso of Madrid: The way to serve God.] *Rev. d'Hist. Eccl.* 25(2) Apr. 1929: 260-274.—Alonso de Madrid was the author of a devotional manual entitled *The Way to Serve God*. The first edition appeared in 1521. That of 1587 was the 12th. The tract is a witness to the character of Christian life on the eve of the great Catholic Reformation. The tract is available in Nueva Biblioteca de autores Españoles, direct. Menéndez y Pelayo, vol. XVI, *Escritos místicos Españoles*, vol. 1., 1911.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

2339. HODGSON, GERALDINE. Concerning Richard Rolle. *Church Quart. Rev.* 108(216) Jul. 1929: 224-237.—Three controversial points are conspicuous in regard to Richard Rolle: (1) his patron when he left his father; (2) the authenticity and authorship of the *Officium*; (3) the moment when he became a hermit. To all these points there are unsatisfactory answers, for we do not possess precise historical evidence. Four MSS regarding the *Officium* have been discovered: one belonging to the Bodleian, another to the British Museum, the third to the Library of Lincoln Cathedral, the fourth at the university of Upsala. The compilers of the *Officium* were working, not for the information of coming generations, but for canonization or beatification. This fact many critics seem to overlook. Rolle was mentioned among the associates of the Sorbonne in 1326. This sheds some light on the third point. As to his priesthood Rolle's status is revealed in his own statement: *non sum episcopus, nec praelatus, nec rector ecclesiarum tamen sollicitus sum pro ecclesia dei.*—*Gabriel Rombotis.*

2340. HOFMANN, GEORGE. *Griechische Patriarchen und römische Päpste, II 1. Patriarch Kyrillos Lukaris und die römische Kirche.* [Greek patriarchs and Roman popes. 1. Patriarch Cyril Lukaris and the Roman church.] *Orientalia Christiana.* 15-1(52) May 1929: 1-114.—After a brief treatment of the life of Cyril Lukaris, patriarch of Alexandria and later of Constantinople, the author presents an exhaustive argument, based partially on new MS material found in the papal archives, regarding the relationship of the Jesuits to Cyril. He refutes the statements made by most modern writers on the subject that the Jesuits wrecked the patriarchal printing press, that they placed on the patriarchal throne Cyril Kontaris, and finally that they instigated the murder of Cyril Lukaris. As for the first charge, the author offers proof that the sequestration of the press was ordered by a Turkish official who was angered at discovering the English coat-of-arms on the title page of Lukaris' book published by the press; instead of instigating this procedure, seven of the Jesuits were exiled to the Island of Chios, and the press was later returned to its original owner. Photographic reproductions of MS material written in Lukaris' own hand, and of other pertinent material, are included. Reprints of 28 documents relative to the subject are gathered into an appendix.—*Matthew Spinka.*

2341. LAMPEN, WILLIBRORD. Alexander von Hales und der Antisemitismus. [Alexander of Hales and anti-Semitism.] *Franziskanische Studien.* 16(1-2) Jul. 1929: 1-14.—In the year 1925 there was published in Berlin by Schwetschke and Son, a little book written

by Friedrich Murawski entitled *Die Juden bei den Kirchenvätern und Scholastikern*. Alexander of Hales is shown pleading for tolerance of the Jews. The Jews must be tolerated for unless the Jewish race remains, others can not be saved. We have received the ancient law from the Jews, and from that race came Christ. No one in any way was to disturb the Jews, during the celebration of their festivals, with clubs or stones. "Do not to another what you do not wish to be done to you."—*T. Bruce Birch.*

2342. LAMPSON, GODFREY LOCKER. A thirteenth century miracle. *Contemp. Rev.* 136(764) Aug. 1929: 190-198.—The Children's Crusade has been a most neglected phase of history. "Yet for its unique and shocking character it may be regarded without exaggeration as perhaps the most astonishing occurrence among the children of men since the records of their deeds have been transmitted to posterity." It was after the miserable failure of the Fourth Crusade that Stephen, a peasant youth of Cloies, gave expression to the new movement. To him were soon ascribed miracles. He too had his voices. The majority of the youths who followed Stephen were boys under twelve, though there were also girls present. The band was a voluntary unorganized group which both perplexed and shocked the elders and those in authority. Stephen, surrounded by his chiefs, led about 30,000 from the castle of Vendôme to Marseilles. The band had been promised a dry path across the Mediterranean. The failure to find the seas parted caused most of the young crusaders to give up in despair. Only about 5,000 remained. They were transported by slave dealers "for the sake of God and without charge" to Syria and the Holy Land. A storm sent one vessel to the bottom with all on board. Those youths who reached Alexandria were sold to the Saracens as slaves. So ended the Stephen Crusade. The German children's crusade, while it had its foundation in the same general temper that had caused the French movement, was an independent crusade. One Nicholas, a lad of ten, was its symbol and inspiration. It numbered from 20,000 to 40,000. It suffered from the same forces of greed, disorganization, and degeneracy. Only 5,000 were left after the Alps were crossed. Political and ecclesiastical rivalries used and abused the youthful crusaders. Acting under orders, the bishop of Brindisi barred the further journey of many. The bishop was unable to stop all of the faithful from their determination to sail. What finally became of those who did sail is unknown.—*E. F. Meyer.*

2343. LAVERGNE, GÉRAUD. *Les noms de lieux d'origine ecclésiastique.* [Names of places of ecclesiastical origin.] *Rev. d'Hist. de l'Eglise de France.* 15(66) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 31-49; (67) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 177-202; (68) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 319-332.—This is a study of French place names derived from a reminiscence of sacred places or churches, of the saints, of the doctrine or ritual, of persons and orders or ecclesiastical institutions, and from borrowings from the toponymy of the Holy Land. An account is given of the changes which have taken place in the names under various phonetic influence.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

2344. LEMAN, AUGUSTE. *Un traité inédit relatif au Grand Schisme d'Occident. Propositions de Chrétien Coc, doyen de Saint-Pierre de Comines au synode de Lille de 1384.* [An unpublished tract relative to the Great Western Schism; the propositions of Chrétien Coc, dean of St. Peters of Comines, at the synod of Lille of 1384.] *Rev. d'Hist. Eccl.* 25(2) Apr. 1929: 239-259.—In the Great Schism Flanders adhered to the Italian pope until the death of Count Louis de Male in 1384. His successor, Philippe le Hardi, endeavored to bring his new subjects under the obedience of the pope of Avignon, Clement VII. To that end a synod was held in Lille in 1384, where Chrétien Coc,

the dean of St. Peters of Comines, made a speech in favor of the proposed transfer of allegiance. The text of this speech is here published for the first time. It was without immediate effect, but in time Philippe le Hardi attained his object.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

2345. MEIER, LUDGER. St. Bonaventura als Meister der Sprache. [St. Bonaventura as a master of language.] *Franziskanische Studien*. 16(1-2) Jul. 1929: 15-28.—Bonaventura was a logician, an artist, a fashioner of ideas, and a master of expression.—*T. Bruce Birch.*

2346. MOGK, EUGEN. Der Ursprung der mittelalterlichen Sühnekreuze. [The origin of the mediaeval expiatory crosses.] *Berichte ü. d. Verhandl. d. Sächsisch. Akad. d. Wissensch., Philol.-Hist. Kl.* 81(1) 1929: 1-28.—Stone crosses appear in large numbers in central and northern Europe. They are found in fields and woods, in villages, beside bridges, in mountainous regions, and very frequently at cross-roads and forks in the road. Folk tales have gathered about them, connecting them with battles, visits of the pestilence, missions, and other notable events, or they have been linked with stories such as that of the double murder of jealous maidens or of brothers who did not recognize each other. These legends are misleading as to the origins of the crosses. They are now recognized as expiatory crosses, and so called by historians of law. Many expiation-agreements between murderers and the kindred of the murdered made in the period from the 14th to the 16th century under the direction of the secular or of the spiritual authorities are extant, and in a majority of these the culprit engages, with other provisions for masses, vigils, etc., to erect a stone cross. Such agreements are a remnant of ancient Germanic family law (*Sippschaftsrecht*) which had been adopted by the church. The conception was that the soul of the murdered, cut off without preparation for death, could find no rest unless provision was made for masses vigils, and a cross. The dead now took up his abode in the cross; hence it was held in awe and avoided. A stone-cross cult also appears in Catholic countries, with lights for the dead as in the practice of the early church. Bowl-shaped cavities in some of the crosses were probably intended for offerings for the dead. The relation of the Christian stone cross to the cult of the dead in Germanic antiquity is examined at length. The view that the cross is of pre-Christian Germanic origin is rejected. The cross-form was distributed over Germany by missionaries from England. Early man everywhere set up stones at cross-roads, as stopping-places of the dead in their wanderings, and at graves as their resting-places. Christianity turned the simple stone into a cross, which retained its function of a resting-place for the dead. The church recognized the custom, together with the Germanic law of compensation to the kindred of the slain; and the cross became a cross of expiation.—*J. T. McNeill.*

2347. NELIS, H. La "Congrégation" des chapitres cathédraux de la province ecclésiastique de Reims à Saint-Quentin 1331-1428. [The "Congregation" of the cathedral chapters of the ecclesiastical province of Rheims to Saint-Quentin 1331-1428.] *Rev. d'Hist. Eccl.* 25 Jul. 1929: 447-470.—The disputes between the bishop of Beauvais and St. Louis led to the calling of provincial councils and to the eventual formation of the capitular congregation. Further meetings were occasioned by the quarrels between the cathedral chapter and the archbishop of Rheims. An account is given of the organization of the congregation, of the number of sessions held between 1331 and 1415, of the number present on each occasion, etc. The congregation had been organized for the defense of its order, but concerned itself also with the reform of its members. Measures were taken, for example, against clerical concubinage.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

2348. OTHMER, CAJUS. Das Martyrium von vier Franziskanern zu Tana in Indien am 9. und 12. April 1321. [The martyrdom of four Franciscans at Tana in India, April 9 and 12, 1321.] *Franziskanische Studien*. 16(1-2) Jul. 1929: 72-80.—The first knowledge of Christianity was carried to India by the Apostle Thomas. The history of missions in India began with the year 1291. The martyrdom of four Franciscans in India in the 14th century is here recounted.—*T. Bruce Birch.*

2349. POCQUET du HAUT-JUSSÉ, B.-A. Pierre Mauclerc et le conflit politico-religieux en Bretagne au XIII^e siècle. [Pierre Mauclerc and the politico-religious controversy in Brittany in the 13th century.] *Rev. d'Hist. de l'Eglise de France*. 15(67). Apr.-Jun. 1929: 137-176.—Pierre Mauclerc tried to establish in Brittany a feudal regime such as that which he had seen functioning in France under the strong hand of his master, Philip Augustus. Pierre was led thereby into a conflict with the church over financial matters. The dispute was pacified only by his son and successor, Jean le Roux, who feared the intervention of the royal judges. The conflict was definitely settled by Clement V in 1309.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

2350. POHL, WENZEL. Ein bedeutsames Werk der Franziskanerscholastik des XIII. Jahrhunderts. [An important work of Franciscan Scholasticism of the 13th century.] *Franziskanische Studien*. 16(1-2) Jul. 1929: 65-71.—Attention is drawn to the remarkable work of a Franciscan scholar of the 13th century by the edition of B. Jansen's Fr. Petrus Johannis Olivi, *Quaestiones in secundum librum Sententiarum*. (Quaracchi prope Florentiam. Vol. I 1922, Vol. II 1924, Vol. III 1926.)—*T. Bruce Birch.*

2351. POLMAN, P. La méthode polémique des premiers adversaires de la Réforme. [The polemical method of the first adversaries of the Reform.] *Rev. d'Hist. Eccl.* 25 Jul. 1929: 471-506.—The early Catholic opponents of the Reformation were forced to consider the problem of authority, because Luther and Calvin declared that they would recognize none but that of the Bible. The Catholics pointed out that the Bible was itself in need of an authoritative interpreter. They appealed to the Fathers, not to any individual, since individuals were often wrong, but to the consensus. On the question of the relative authority of popes and councils, there was a good deal of difference of opinion. The method of polemic was not changed, and appeal was made to the Fathers as much as before, although a few like Erasmus, in his tract on Free Will, restricted themselves to Biblical arguments in order to meet their opponents on their own ground. The patristic argument was not without point, because the reformers were not faithful to their first pronouncements, but as a matter of fact used the Fathers themselves.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

2352. POUZET, PH. Le Pape Innocent IV à Lyon. Le concile de 1245. [Pope Innocent IV at Lyons. The Council of 1245.] *Rev. d'Hist. de l'Eglise de France*. 15(68) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 281-318.—Innocent IV was in Lyons from Dec. 2, 1244 to April 19, 1251, the greater part of his pontificate. The pope came for the council which deposed the emperor Frederick II. An account is given of the proceedings. Quite apart from the council, Lyons became a second Rome, to which all flocked who had business with the curia. During so long a sojourn the pope had occasion to confer various privileges upon the churches and the people of Lyons.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

2353. RIECK, HILARIUS. Zur Geschichte des Wallfahrtsortes Marienthal (Westwald). [Marienthal (Westwald) as a place of pilgrimage.] *Franziskanische Studien*. 16(1-2) Jul. 1929: 120-132.—The article contains a history of the place of pilgrimage in Marienthal, a description and a picture of the old chapel to which

the pilgrims resort and an account of its reconstruction, a description of the place where the miraculous image was found, and a description of the wonder-working images and the little Vesperbild.—*T. Bruce Birch.*

2354. SHEPPARD, LAUNCELOT C. *How the Carthusians pray.* *Thought.* 4(2) Sep. 1929: 294-311.—In 1568 when Pope Pius V imposed the Roman ritual upon the entire church, he exempted local rites that were more than 200 years old; among these was that of Chartreuse. The Carthusian office, which is comparatively unknown due to its rare public use, is based upon the directions given in the Benedictine rule, for its general arrangement. The mass, however, was undoubtedly derived from the ritual of Lyons, to which it bears a striking resemblance. The missal was compiled by Guiges in the 12th century and was based on the principle of Agobard of Lyons (9th century) that no uninspired compositions should be used in the church office. Consequently there have been few innovations and the Carthusian high mass of today is almost identical with that of Guiges' *Consuetudines*. The canon of the mass is Roman; likewise, the antiphony, save for a few Gallican variations, perhaps from Lyons. In the vestments and lessons, however, the Carthusians departed from Roman customs. Except on festival

days, the lesser hours are said by each monk privately in his cell. The lessons, in keeping with 10th-century Cluniac tendencies, and unlike most modern uses, remained primitively long. The homilies and scriptures of the church services were continued in the refectory readings. Among the most unusual of Carthusian features are the "Little Office of Our Lady," said daily in private before the divine office, and the "Office of our Lady" said privately just after prime. The latter is a survival of the early "Dry Mass," since the Council of Trent, used only in the East and among the Carthusians. All in all, the Carthusian ritual is remarkably primitive and expresses admirably the strict, unostentatious spirit of the order.—*L. C. Mac Kinney.*

2355. THOMSON, S. HARRISON. A "lost" chapter of Wyclif's "Summa de Ente." *Speculum.* 4(3) Jul. 1929: 339-346.—Attention is called to the variations in the manuscripts of Wyclif's *Summa de Ente*. A section of the Cambridge manuscript used by M. H. Dzwieckie omits a discussion of the three kinds of predication: formal, essential, and causal, in the approved Realist tone. A transcription of the missing section is given. There are indicated other variations between the Vienna codex and the Cambridge text.—*T. Bruce Birch.*

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS

(See Entries 2328, 2329, 2331, 2334, 2340, 2348, 2356, 2360, 2362, 2371, 2380, 2386, 2407, 2412, 2413, 2415)

EASTERN EUROPE

BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entries 2295, 2325, 2335, 2340)

2356. DIEHL, CHARLES. *La société byzantine à l'époque des Comnènes.* [Byzantine society at the time of the Comneni.] *Rev. Hist. du Sud-Est Européen.* 61(7-9) 1929: 197-280.—The professor of Byzantine history at the University of Paris read the article here produced as a series of lectures at Bucharest in April, 1929. He presented verbal portraits of the four emperors of the family of Comnenus: Alexios, whom he considers to have been a great statesman; John, whose reign was the reign of virtue; Manuel, the most brilliant of the quartette, but the author of more evil than good to his empire; and Andronikos, "the most extraordinary" man of the family, whose adventurous life was an epitome of the virtues and vices of Byzantine society in the 12th century. He then describes the court life of the period and the palace of Blachernai; the religious life with its charitable establishments; the taste for astrology and magic characteristic of the age; and the relations between Byzantium and the West, which had such great historical consequences. Neither Latins nor Byzantines were made for collaboration; the former suspected the latter and disliked their etiquette; the latter considered the former as insolent, greedy, and braggarts. The fourth Crusade with the partition of the Byzantine Empire was the natural result.—*William Miller.*

2357. DÖLGER, FRANZ. *Der Kodikellos des Christodulos in Palermo.* Ein bisher unerkannter Typus der byzantinischen Kaiserurkunde. [The Kodikellos of Christodulos in Palermo. A Byzantine imperial document of a type hitherto unknown.] *Arch. f. Urkundenforsch.* 11(1) 1929: 1-65.—F. Dölger is well known as the editor of the *Regesten der Kaiserurkunden des oströmischen Reiches*. The present article gives a detailed analysis of a document belonging to a peculiar type of Byzantine imperial diploma. It is a patent of promotion of a certain Amiras Christodulos to the rank

of *protonobelissimos*, one of the highest ranks in the Byzantine administrative system. This Christodulos is a known personage in the history of the Norman kingdom in Sicily in the early 12th century. The document which is now kept in *Capella Palatina* has been published several times, but there have been no attempts to correct its reading since the edition of Montfaucon (1708). Dölger now presents a new edition of the document and a commentary upon it. Four plates illustrate the way of writing the formula *legimus* in various medieval royal charters and two other plates present photographs of parts of several Byzantine documents of the 11th and 12th centuries. The document is dated as regards month and indiction, but the year (either A.M. or A.D.) is not mentioned. Considering the contents of the document Dölger suggests the year 1109 A.D. as the most probable. Four appendices are added. The first deals with the office of *protonobelissimos* in Byzantium, while the other three give information about the organization and working of the Byzantine imperial chancery.—*G. Vernadsky.*

2358. LOWE, C. G. A Byzantine manuscript of the University of Illinois. *Speculum.* 4(3) Jul. 1929: 324-328.—The manuscript is an octavo and contains 220 folia. There are 14 different manuscripts, as is seen by differences in the quality and texture of the paper, as well as by the style of the hand-writing. The hands are all late. The manuscript contains a miscellaneous collection of excerpts from late Greek authors. Some selections are complete. A résumé of its contents is given: theological and liturgical; historical; material on St. Clement of Achrida; short theological excerpts; theological, astronomical, historical; two works of Gregory Palamas: selection of letters; fragments of rules and regulations for monastic life, with special reference to Mt. Athos; a letter of Georgios Amerutzes; modern Greek letters and poems.—*T. Bruce Birch.*

2359. OSTROGORSKY, GEORG. *Die wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Entwicklungsgrundlagen des byzantinischen Reiches.* [The basic features of the

economic and social development of the Byzantine Empire.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Sozial- u. Wirtschaftsgesch.* 22 (2) 1929: 129-143.—This article is an introduction to a course on Byzantine history given in the University of Breslau, Germany. The Byzantine Empire was the only organized Christian state of the Middle Ages which corresponded to the modern conception of a state. The budget of the empire at its height reached \$25,000,000 the real value of which is much greater if we consider the purchasing capacity of money in those times. The administrative system of the empire presented a fusion of military and civil authority. There were about 120,000 men in the army who were provided for by land allotments. The imperial government supported the class of free peasants against feudal lords in order to keep intact the chief source of the income of its taxation system. The Byzantine grandees, (*dunatoi*), had no hope of obtaining influence in the central administration because of the bureaucratic system of the empire. For that reason they tried to recompense themselves in the provinces. The struggle between the government and the feudal lords became very bitter in the 10th century and was won by the lords towards the middle of the 11th century, after which the slow process of transformation of the empire into a feudal state began. This resulted in the decay of the empire, which was already practically a corpse when the Turks took Constantinople in 1453.—*G. Vernadsky.*

2360. SOTERIOU, G. Ἀραβικὰ λείψανα ἐν Ἀθῆναις κατὰ τοὺς Βυζαντινοὺς χρόνους. [Arabic remains in Athens in Byzantine times.] *Πρακτικὰ τῆς Ἀκαδημίας Ἀθηνῶν.* 4 (5) 1929: 266-273.—The keeper of the Byzantine Museum of Athens supports Kampourglous' theory, that there was an invasion and settlement of the Saracens in Athens about 943, by existing Arabic monuments there. These are three Kouphic inscriptions found at the Asklepieion and in the Roman market, Kouphic ornaments on the Byzantine church of Saint Theodore and a similarly ornamented marble slab on the Akropolis. These all date from the 10th to the 12th centuries, and are made of Attic marble and consequently executed in Attica. There was, therefore, probably a Moslem sanctuary on the site of the Asklepieion and an Arabic settlement in Athens at that period.—*William Miller.*

2361. VALDENBERG, VLAD. Sur le caractère général de la philosophie byzantine. [The general character of Byzantine philosophy.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Philos.* 3 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 277-295.—In an attempt to point out the general distinguishing features of Byzantine and Western medieval philosophical systems, the author cites the opinions of such recognized authorities in the field as Überweg, Krumbacher, Guikumakis, Catoire, Kiryeevsky, and Kurganov. The opinions of the Russian Slavophil Kiryeevsky are presented in considerable detail. In general, he characterized Occidental medieval philosophy as an attempt to rationalize religious dogmas by applying the Aristotelian system to Christian traditional theology. As for Byzantine philosophy, it never attempted to explain dogmas by logic, which it did not recognize as a proper cognitive tool; and secondly, it based itself not merely on Aristotle, but on all outstanding Greek philosophical thinkers. Valdenberg finds these various theories too general and therefore inadequate, and asserts his conviction that the whole subject calls for a detailed study of the Byzantine philosophical systems and a new formulation of their exact character.—*Matthew Spinka.*

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entry 2313)

2362. ADAMUS, JAN. Lituanie et Pologne: Réponse au professeur Lappo. [Lithuania and Poland: a reply to Professor Lappo.] *Monde Slave.* 5 (19) Sep. 1928: 149-158.—Jan. Adamus, in answer to Lappo, (*Monde Slave*, April, 1928), presents facts to show, (1) that the union of Lithuania with Poland was not forced by the latter upon the former, but pressed rather by Lithuania; (2) that no other culture influenced the Lithuanians as much or anywhere near as much as the Polish; (3) that the Lithuanian nobility, while at times in rebellion against the King of Poland, Grand-Prince of Lithuania, was distinctly averse to a separation, in fact that they and the Lithuanian people steadily became less and less "particularist" in their attitude, and he draws a comparison between Poland and Austria-Hungary of old that would destroy the resemblance Lappo would construct. Dabkowski quotes from Mickiewicz (a Lithuanian) and, copiously, from Narbutt to show that Narbutt did not support the thesis of Polish-Lithuanian estrangement which Lappo ascribes to him.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

2363. BRIAN-CHANINOV, N. Études sur la littérature médiévale russe. Les bylines du cycle kiévien. [Studies in medieval Russian literature. The "byliny" of the Kiev cycle.] *Mercure de France.* 213 (747) Aug. 1, 1929: 614-630.—The *byliny* are epic poems, purporting to deal with historical events. In fact, events and personages alike are treated in a purely fantastic manner. They may contain, however, some elements of truth of an ethnic and social character. They were originally chanted in recitative accompanied by various instruments; in recent times they were declaimed in modern Russian intermingled with archaic words and phrases. The oldest cycle is that of Kiev, next that of Novgorod, and latest that of Moscow. The cycle of Kiev was probably carried to Moscow in the course of the wholesale migration from Kiev to colonize north and northeast Russia, which took place at the end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th century. From Moscow it was taken farther north. Here in the 19th century an enormous number of *byliny* were collected by students of Russian folklore, from the lips of old men who still recited them. The hero of this cycle is Vladimir, grand prince of Kiev (died 1015), a descendant of a half-legendary Scandinavian Viking.—*E. H. McNeal.*

2364. CROSS, SAMUEL H. The earliest allusion in Slavic literature to the Revelations of Pseudo-Methodus. *Speculum.* 4 (3) Jul. 1929: 329-339.—E. Sackur suggests that the extreme popularity of this curious work, not only in the Middle Ages but also well down into the 16th century, was due to its prophecy of eventual Christian victory over the various races of oriental barbarians who from time to time threatened the peace and the civilization of Western Europe. Sackur concludes that the *Revelations* were composed in Egypt or Syria. During the 15th century the *Revelations* foretold the ultimate victory of Christianity over the Turks. They are found in Slavic countries. Seventeenth century Russia eagerly read the *Revelations*. A comparison is made between the extant Slavic translations and the existing Greek texts. It is possible that a translation originated in Bulgaria toward the end of the 9th century, during the so-called Golden Age of Bulgarian literature, when translations of Greek religious and apocryphal works were particularly in vogue. These *Revelations* dealing with the coming of Antichrist and the end of the world, were of little value to the mass of early Russian Christians.—*T. Bruce Birch.*

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

(See also Entry 2225)

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 2106, 2227, 2289, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2336, 2382)

2365. BANATEANU, VLAD. *Die Legende von König Dathi*. [The legend of King Dathi.] *Z. f. Celtische Philol.* 18(2) 1929: 169-188.—This is a publication with introduction and German translation, of a text relating to the last pagan king of Ireland. While the present form of the legend cannot be earlier than the 10th century and is contaminated with other cycles of myth, it may quite possibly have some kernel of history.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

2366. HOLMES, U. T. *Old French Camelot*. *Romanic Rev.* 20(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 231-236.—Camelot first appears as a legendary residence of King Arthur in Chrétien's *Lancelot* or *Chevalier de la Charrette*. One of the chief cities of Roman and pre-Roman Britain was Camulodunum or Camalodunum, modern Colchester. In Saxon times this name was replaced by Colnecestria or Colecestria. There is no trace of Camulodunum in the late 12th century when the Arthurian romances took shape, which would indicate that the name was not in use and would not be intelligible at that time. Chrétien or a contemporary may have come upon the Roman name in a written source in which it appeared as an important city of early Britain, and may have adopted it as an appropriate residence for King Arthur, giving it the form of Camelot. This source was probably Pliny's *Natural History*, a work that was widely read in the age of Chrétien.—*E. H. Mc Neal*.

2367. MARTIN, HENRY MILLER. Some phases of grammatical concord in certain Merovingian charters. *Speculum*. 4(3) Jul. 1929: 303-314.—The period from the 6th to the 8th centuries is with much propriety spoken of as the time when the Latin tongue sank to its nadir of corruption. Among signs of linguistic decadence none is more conclusive than failure in grammatical concord, yet no comprehensive study of concord as such in late authors has been made. A comparison of parts of speech is made: (1) the subject; (2) the predicate; (3) the adjective; (4) opposition. Certain instruments issued under the hand of the Merovingian kings have been studied; for no examples illustrate more strikingly than they the decomposition which underlay the formation of the Romanic tongues.—*T. Bruce Birch*.

2368. MARTIN, HENRY MILLER. The Latinity of the diplomata again. *Speculum*. 4(3) Jul. 1929: 315-316.—Certain additional notes and corrections are made in the author's article in *Speculum*, 2(July, 1927) which contains a textual criticism of the Merovingian diplomata.—*T. Bruce Birch*.

2369. PARRY, JOHN J. The chronology of Geoffrey of Monmouth, "Historia." Books I and II. *Speculum*. 4(3) Jul. 1929: 316-322.—In the first two books of Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia Regum Britanniae* an attempt is made to link the events in Britain to the legendary lore of the rest of the world. The chronology was based upon the *Chronicle* of Eusebius as Latinized by St. Jerome. The events cited are nearly all found in Jerome's *Chronicle*, but are evidently not taken directly from it. He probably used an abridgment of the chronicle made by Prosper Tiro or Prosper of Aquitaine. A comparison of the work of Geoffrey and that of Prosper is made by the present author, which shows the difference as well as likeness of the two. The two stories hang together pretty well except for the failure to distinguish between Siluius Aeneae and Aeneas Siluius.—*T. Bruce Birch*.

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 2310, 2315, 2317, 2323, 2328, 2330, 2339, 2341, 2342, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2350, 2352, 2356, 2366, 2413, 2415)

2370. BERTONI, GIULIO. Il canto dei lenoni e degli adulatori. (Inferno 18). [The canto of panderers and flatterers.] *Arch. Romanicum*. 12(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 288-302.—An interpretation is here given of the 18th canto of the *Inferno*.—*Elmer Louis Kayser*.

2371. DAVIDSOHN, ROBERT. Der Florentiner Welthandel des Mittelalters. [The Florentine international trade of the Middle Ages.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 30(1) Jul. 1929: 78-94.—The development of Florentine trade was a product of the same adventurous spirit which made Florence a center of poetry and of art. The coinage of the gold florin in 1252 was opportune and stimulated a capitalism already appearing a half century earlier. Beginning first with relatively small loans to abbots, bishops, etc., credit advances grew in size toward the vast sums secured by the kings of England, France, and Naples from houses like the Bardi, Peruzzi, and Franzesi. The *Pratica della Mercatura* of Pegolotti illustrates Florentine commercial thinking of the 14th century. Commerce was encouraged by the opening of direct water routes with north Atlantic ports. The records of the great commercial house established by Datini (1335-1410) provide an excellent picture of the scope and magnitude of contemporary Florentine commerce. A tendency toward the concentration of commerce in a few hands, although appearing early, was carried far by the Medici who combined political with economic activity.—*J. C. Russell*.

2372. DENHOLM-YOUNG, N. Edward I and the sale of the Isle of Wight. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44(175) Jul. 1929: 433-438.—The sale of the Isle of Wight by the widowed Isabella de Fortibus, made by that lady upon her death-bed, was a transaction in good faith, despite the fact that a receipt for the money paid seems to be dated after the death of the countess. It is unlikely that she was anything but fully aware of the nature of the documents which she sealed in her last hours, and the presence of her household is so good a guarantee of fair dealing that Edward must be held innocent of any fraud unless some new evidence can be adduced.—*Warner F. Woodring*.

2373. GALBRAITH, V. H. An episcopal land-grant of 1085. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44(175) Jul. 1929: 353-372.—A new datum for the study of the development of tenures below the tenancies in chief is furnished by a document of which a facsimile appears as frontispiece and a printed text on pp. 371-372. The document is a *privilegium*, in the form of a chirograph, by which the bishop of Hereford grants the lands of Hamme, part of his domain, for life, to Roger de Lacy on condition of military service. Some detail is added to the Domesday record by this grant; especially is it shown how the great survey might pass over military tenures which certainly existed. The list of witnesses adds something to genealogical lore. Some information is given with regard to broader questions: (1) It is probable that sub-infeudation was rarely accomplished by means of a charter, and that this particular instance arose out of the exalted station of de Lacy and must be regarded as a special case. (2) It is evident that the great ecclesiastical estates struggled to keep all lands in *dominium* or *de victu*, and, when the pressure of the lay aristocracy compelled grants, they were made, originally, only for life or lives. The policy of the Conqueror in treating his prelates as barons gradually forced a policy of grants

in fee. (3) While there was undoubtedly a constabulary of ten knights as the fighting unit of the feudal host, it is strongly suggested that the *servitia debita* were apportioned from above simply by a convenient grouping of five services, analogous to the five-hide unit of Domesday, and had no immediate military significance. —Warner F. Woodring.

2374. GRIFFITHS, R. G. The life of Sir John de Wysham. *Trans. Worcestershire Archaeol. Soc.* 5 1927-1928: 1-31.—John de Wysham's first recorded office was that of valet in the household of Edward I; his services were rewarded in 1306 by the grant of two wardships. Subsequent grants and appointments followed from Edward II, into whose household he was admitted as a knight in 1311. Through such favor he held at various times such posts as warden of the forest of Dean and constable of the forest castle (1310), keeper of the town of Berwick (1316), holder of the castle and honor of Knaresborough (1319), seneschal of the duchy of Aquitaine (1324), and supervisor of the array for Worcestershire and Herefordshire (1326). Continuing in royal favor after the accession of Edward III, he became steward of the king's household in 1328. After the fall of Roger Mortimer, to whom he evidently owed this office, he was appointed Justice of North Wales (1330). He died in 1332. His connection with various and often antagonistic leaders of political parties in the state is perhaps to be accounted for by the court positions he held, in which he would become acquainted with the leading men of his time. Certainly loyalty to the crown was a dominant principle of his life.—A. B. Forbes.

2375. MORRIS, WILLIAM A. The lesser curia regis under the first two Norman kings of England. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 34(4) Jul. 1929: 772-778.—Though the Norman rulers of England disposed of important business with the aid of a national council or *curia regis* whose composition was baronial, the use of the word *curia* was not confined to this great noble assembly. *Curia* might connote a man's courtyard, or the king's hall. In the case of the king, the hall might be the *curia regis*. Persons attached to the person of the king, or employed in the king's court, were *curiales*. One need not consider the lesser council a Henrician innovation, though the exact function of the smaller council has yet to receive detailed treatment. There is no indication, however, that the Conqueror "enacted legislation upon the advice of such a council, nor is it certain that he consulted the lesser council upon a general state policy." The author states that he has yet to see or hear of any English charter of William I which, having been witnessed by the lesser council, purported to have been granted in a council. Attestation, not consent, seems to have been the function of such witnesses. To assume that the signatures meant more is an assumption incapable of proof and an assumption not essentially probable. Morris concludes that the first Norman rulers appealed to their *curiales* for advice and counsel, and in so doing were merely following the Norman custom. "There is (however) no evidence as yet that this body (the lesser curia regis) was handling the most important business of the realm to the exclusion of the great council and that the lesser did whatever the greater might do."—E. F. Meyer.

2376. NEILSON, NELLIE. English manorial forms. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 34(4) Jul. 1929: 725-739.—One may examine the English manorial forms from the following points of view: "first, the general organization of the manor and its relation to the village; secondly, the classes of society within the manor; thirdly, the tenemental units; fourthly, assarts and approvers; fifthly, rents and services; sixthly, the demesne; seventhly, judicial arrangements." Manors coterminous with a will generally can be ascribed to royal grant. In considering the classes of persons on the manor the

author calls special attention to that class called molemen. "A number of passages seem to explain that such persons were a class of unfree tenants who had at an early time commuted the bulk of their rents and services for a money rent." The author finds three main tenemental arrangements: hides and virgates, carucates and bovates, sulungs and juga. Other tenemental systems are the *stangs*, the *dales* or *doles* of marshland, the *wistae* of Sussex, the *daiwerks* of Kent and Essex, and the manlots of East Anglia. Pasture and colonization were the two main uses of the waste. "The grouping of the neighboring vills according to their rights of pasturage . . . seems to have been the custom in all parts of England." Much remains to be investigated regarding the use of the waste for colonization. In considering rents and services, the author remarks that week work was not universal, nor was all labor other than week work boon work. Considerable labor "was performed by the task, *ad tascham*." Seasonal work was exacted until comparatively late. The author raises the question whether the origin of labor services can be ascribed to an ecclesiastical importation from the continent, or whether the service was "the result of the substitution of *gafol* work for the *fafol* rent in kind." It is interesting to note that the author has found in the rent called *fulstingpound* a medieval example of insurance by which a pound per annum was paid yearly by the *villata*, "or an annual twelvepenny rent paid by the individual, in order that a villen, if amerced for any offense not involving the shedding of blood, may pay no more than twelvepence." The problem of the demesne can only be solved by reference to local material. Some demesne land lay in compact blocks. Some villages had no demesne. On the other hand, some had a common demesne. Then again one finds important tenants holding demesne of their own within the village. In considering the judicial arrangements, the author raises the question of the relation of the common law to manorial procedure. The general conclusion of Neilson is that "the deeper one pierces the layer of ancient customs, the more striking the variation from the normal manor imposed by the manorial lordship. As the law of the Norman military fief became the common law of England, so too did the manorial lordship of the Normans seek to bring into uniformity ancient systems of landholding and cultivation of the fields."—E. F. Meyer.

2377. NERI, FERDINANDO. Il Petrarca e le rime dantesche della Pietra. [Petrarch and Dante's "rime della pietra."] *Cultura*. 1(7) Jul. 1929: 389-404.—The relation of Petrarch to Dante and to the Provençal troubadours has often been discussed, and he has been accused of being jealous of the fame of Dante; in this article the problem is approached from a new angle. Petrarch does not openly reveal the antecedents of his poetic style, as Dante does; and the literary sources of his inspiration must therefore be sought by the comparative method. The sestina form was derived by Petrarch from Dante, who in turn derived it from the troubadour Arnaut Daniel; and the chief parallels between Petrarch and Dante are found to belong to the group of Dante's lyrics called *rime della Pietra*, which includes Dante's sestina. In this group of poems, Dante presents realistically and passionately his love as a mature man for a stony-hearted maiden. Neri believes that Petrarch first saw in Dante the lyric poet, the troubadour; and among his lyrics, preferred the *Pietra* group and took it as his point of departure in developing his own style. But while for Dante this period of his development was only an episode, it was congenial to Petrarch, who was helpless in the presence of the *Divine Comedy*, and approached Dante's earlier lyrics of the *New Life* period through the medium of Cino da Pistoia. If Petrarch had understood the *Divine Comedy* he never would have written his *Triumphs*, and pre-

cisely because he did not understand Dante he did not seriously envy him, although he never was pleased at the success of rival poets.—*K. McKenzie.*

2378. RAND, EDWARD KENNETH. The classics in the thirteenth century. *Speculum*. 4(3) Jul. 1929: 249-269.—The current view of classical culture in the 13th century as the downfall of ancient letters at the triumphant onslaught of philosophy and theology may reasonably be modified. The profound acquaintance of the authors of the *Romance of the Rose* and of the *Divine Comedy* with Ovid and Virgil implies a continued classical instruction in the schools, while 13th century commentaries on the works of Ovid and the illustrative materials chosen by such grammarians as Alexander de Villa Dei and Everard of Bethune indicate no lack of appreciation for the Latin classics. That the elaborate rhetorical doctrines of the ancients were adapted by such medieval scholars as Mathew of Vendome, Geoffrey of Vinsauf, and John of Garland, further substantiates this point. The complaints to the contrary of a John of Garland or of a Henri d'Andeli, being drawn from satirical literature, should not be taken too seriously. Lists of recommended readings in the classics dating from the 13th century are noticeably broader and less scrupulous than those of the admittedly humanistic 12th, while library catalogues and *florilegia* of the former century in attesting the same tendency should be typical of the interests of the age in spite of the undeniable popularity of philosophy in the schools.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

2379. ROBINSON, GERTRUDE. History and cartulary of the Greek Monastery of St. Elias and St. Anastasius of Carbone, II 1. Cartulary. *Orientalia Christiana*. 15-2(53) Jun.-Jul. 1929: 121-276.—This is the continuation of a previous installment of the treatise, and comprises the text of 31 Greek and Latin charters, most of them accompanied with an English translation. The whole project comprises 110 hitherto unpublished documents; the remaining 79 charters are to be published in a later issue of the *Orientalia Christiana*. The documents are mostly deeds of conveyance of property to the monastery, and relate to the period of the Byzantine empire in South Italy, its conquest by the Normans, and the final consolidation of the Kingdom of Sicily and Apulia under Roger II. They date from 1007 to 1132. Among them are documents dealing with Argyrus, Bohemond, and Roger II. They are important from historical as well as philological points of view.—*Matthew Spinka.*

2380. SPENCE, LEWIS. America and medieval Europe. *Open Court*. 43(880) Sep. 1929: 513-525.—In 985 or 986 an Icelander named Bjorn en route to Greenland was shipwrecked on the coasts of Helluland (Rockland), Markland (Wooded-land), and Vinland. According to the Norse sagas of the 11th to 14th centuries, Leif Erikson of Norway had a similar experience in 1002, and wintered in Vinland. Two years later his brother Thorwald visited the same place but wintered further south at Kjalarnes (Keel-cape), where he and several companions were killed in conflict with the Skraelings ("Chips," i.e., Indians). The publicity given to Vinland in Greenland and Iceland led to Thorfinn Karlsefni's expedition (in 1020) with three ships and 140 men. Coasting past Helluland (Labrador [?]), Vinland, and Kjalarnes, they anchored at Furdhurstrand ("the long Wonder-strand"), but wintered further south on Straumeys Isle (Long Island [?]) in Straumsfjord (Bay of Currents). Here Karlsefni's wife gave birth to Snorri, "the first European born on American soil"; he was "three winters old" when the colonists were driven out by Indian attacks. Rome itself heard of this new land from Snorri's mother, on pilgrimage to the Eternal City. There are also Vatican and Norse records that bear witness to the permanence of colonizing efforts in America, by showing actual

contact between Europe and Norse America in 1059, 1121, 1282, 1325, and 1347. In 1059 and 1121, Bishops Jon of Iceland and Erik of Greenland (respectively) were killed by American Indians whom they and their companions were trying to convert. In 1282 a papal agent, sent to America to preach a crusade and collect unpaid tithes, reported to archbishop Jon of Trondhjem with a shipload of furs and whalebone given by the Vinlanders. In 1325 similar contributions were forwarded to Greenland. In 1347 a ship bound from Markland to Greenland stopped at Iceland. Columbus, in 1477, visited Iceland to investigate reports "concerning the western lands." The fate and remains of the settlements are yet to be disclosed by scholars.—*L. C. MacKinney.*

2381. STEEL, ANTHONY. The negotiation of wardrobe debentures in the fourteenth century. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44(175) Jul. 1929: 439-443.—Documents of 10 Edward II and 24 Edward III are printed (pp. 440-443) which show that wardrobe bills were treated as negotiable and that the officials looked upon transactions involving their sale or pledge as quite matters of course. This may well mean that the extent of credit business done in the Middle Ages has been generally underestimated.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

2382. TAURINES, GAILLEY de. Les mœurs féodales et la région rémo-ardennaise sous Philippe-Auguste. [Feudal customs and the Rheims region under Philip Augustus.] *Séances et Trav. Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol.* 89 Jul.-Aug. 1929: 85-100.—The material for this article is taken from the poem, *The Four Aymon Sons*, by Renaut de Montauben, who lived in the latter 12th and the early 13th centuries. Although the poem is supposed to describe 9th century conditions, including Charlemagne as one of its characters, it is a more accurate representation of the times of the author. It abounds with violence, fighting, and death. It gives an accurate description of the Rheims diocese, and portrays faithfully the struggle between Philip Augustus and the feudal barons, favoring the barons. Philip Augustus in the guise of Charlemagne heads the list of its characters, but princes, barons, burghers, and country people all appear, with their chivalry and their manners, rude at times, but controlled by deep feelings.—*J. A. Rickard.*

2383. UNSIGNED. Marbode, écolâtre d'Angers (1035-1123). [Marbode, scholasticus of Angers.] *Anjou Historique*. 29 Jul. 1929: 130-133.—*G. C. Boyce.*

2384. WILMART, A. Alain le Roux et Alain le Noir, Comte de Bretagne. [Alain the Sandy and Alain the Black, Count of Brittany.] *Ann. de Bretagne*. 38(3) 1929: 576-602.—This is an exhaustive treatment (with full bibliography of primary and secondary sources) of the confused historical accounts of Alain of Brittany, who fought with William the Conqueror.—*Leo Gershoy.*

LATER MIDDLE AND EARLY MODERN AGES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 2312, 2314, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2324, 2327, 2330, 2337, 2338, 2343, 2344, 2346, 2347, 2351, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2371, 2416, 2464, 2523, 2558, 2564)

2385. ALDERISIO, F. Note sul Cristianesimo di Machiavelli. [The Christianity of Machiavelli.] *Bilychnis*. 32(4) Oct. 1928: 194-198.—Machiavelli recognized human morality as a manifestation of the primitive religion of a people, from which he believed the Romans to have departed, when they not only failed to punish the Fabii, who contrary to the law of nations had fought the Gauls, but even honored them by making them tribunes. The wrathful Gauls brought ruin on Rome for this breach of justice. However, Machiavelli considered this visitation of punishment necessary for the

rebirth of Rome, as giving her new life and power and making her observe once more religion and justice which had begun to fade. He was convinced that sooner or later punishment followed the violation of the law of nations. Machiavelli did not regret the effect of Christianity on the cruelty and frequency of wars. He did, however, scorn many peoples and Christian princes because of their total disuse of arms and their baseness. Machiavellian virtue is still notable in that it is not only determined by necessity but also by prudence and wisdom, both good Christian virtues.—*E. M. Pastore.*

2386. BECHTEL, HEINRICH. *Der ökonomische Raum für den Handel im Spätmittelalter.* [The opportunity for commerce in the late Middle Ages.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 53 (2) Apr. 1929: 1-54.—The author takes Bücher (*Grundriss der Sozialökonomik* (1924) and *Entstehung der Volkswirtschaft* (1917)) to task for fixing in history the belief that there was little opportunity in the Middle Ages for commerce to develop on a large scale, and, therefore, also for the economic theories which Bücher based on this historical belief. Unfounded in fact are Bücher's conclusions that the people of both town and country were agriculturally and industrially self-sufficient except for such commodities as salt, salted fish, spices, southern fruits, pelts, and that these commodities reached the consumer through the medium of itinerant wholesalers who sold them to the local merchants. Bechtel limits his study (largely based on monographic material) to Germany and to the period, 1350-1500, and to what he calls the centripetal (considering trade as flowing toward the consumer) phase of large-scale commerce. In turn he considers the trade in grains; cattle and sheep; dried and salted fish; sweet goods; colonial (i.e., Levantine, etc.) goods; raw and partly manufactured materials for the clothing, metal, and wood industries; commodities auxiliary to the textile industry, e.g., dyes, alum, potash; and textiles. In all these lines of trade and industry there was ample room for a very considerable and regular trade and such a trade existed. The number of wholesalers, however, was never great because their business called for detailed knowledge of many kinds of goods, for late medieval tastes were varied, besides a knowledge of the *minutiae* of production, transport, exchange, and market facilities and conditions in a wide area. Germany, too, had passed out of the city-economy stage of economic development: cities were not commercially hostile to one another, but traded much as they do now, safe-guarding always the welfare of their own citizens in respect to the food supply and to the regular inflow of raw materials for the industries from which they derived their livelihood.—*F. J. Tschan.*

2387. BELL, AUBREY F. G. The humanist Jeronymo de Osorio. *Rev. Hispan.* 73 Aug. 1928: 525-557.—Osorio was probably the most celebrated of 16th century Portuguese. Born in 1506, he was sent, when 13 years of age, to study civil law at Salamanca, later studying at Paris and at the Spanish college of Bologna. Appointed professor of Scripture in the University of Coimbra in 1537, he became in 1564 bishop of Silves or Algarve. He had friends and correspondents all over Europe, among them Cardinal Hosius, Reginald Pole, Arias Montano, and Roger Ascham. More humanist and theologian than historian, he was however persuaded to prepare his *De Rebus Emmanuelis* (1571). This, written in clear and concise Latin, was not available in the vernacular until 1804-6 when the Portuguese translation of Francisco Manuel do Nascimento appeared. His history, modelled on that of Goes, devotes most of its space to the affairs of India. It is most personal in matters concerning church and state. Osorio was a stout champion of the church and a formidable controversialist. In his *De vera sapientia* (1578) he attacks the Jews and examines the theological errors and the doctrines of the Greek philosophers. *De*

nobilitate (1542), his first published work, is devoted to the Stoic doctrine and to a defense of Christianity against the attacks of Machiavelli. His *De justitia caelesti* contained a vehement attack on Luther. *De gloria* is one of his most masterly works, and his *De regis institutione et disciplina*, one of the great books of the Renaissance. Osorio had the humanist's disdain for the people and democratic government. Few writers valued learning more highly. His love of art and nature—of all beauty—explains his defense of poetry. History concerned itself with the particular; poetry with the universal. His letter to Queen Elizabeth on her accession to the throne drew the attention of English men of letters to the author. In it he warns her against allowing too much liberty and against Luther. Osorio's early years were in the first glow of Portuguese greatness; he lived to see this glow fade, and, like Camoens died with his country in 1580.—*C. K. Jones.*

2388. BOISSONNADE, P. Le socialisme d'état. [State socialism.] *Rev. Critique Hist. & Litt.* 62 (12) Dec. 1928: 538-546.—This is a review by Lucien Febvre of the above-named book, which deals with industry and the industrial classes in France during the years 1453-1661.—*Eric Beercoft.*

2389. CAVINA, LUIGI. Fiorentini e Veneziani in Romagna. [Florentines and Venetians in Romagna.] *Nuova Antologia.* 265 (1374) Jun. 16, 1929: 442-456.—After the death of Alexander VI in 1503 and the collapse of Caesar Borgia's power, Romagna was open to the political ambitions of the Venetians, the Florentines, and the former lords of cities within this territory. Florence feared and hated Venice, but she was too poor after a long war against Pisa, to occupy Romagna herself, so she supported the former lords against Venetian expansion. But the Venetians were too powerful to be stopped—they occupied one Romagnese castle after another, one city after another. Machiavelli and the Florentine cardinal, Soderini, appealed to Julius II to take action against this Venetian aggression in papal territory, but Julius hesitated to act, until Faenza opened her gates to the Venetians in November, 1503. Then the pope sent an ambassador to Venice to order her to withdraw her troops from Romagna, and threatened to combine with France and the emperor to bring about her destruction if she did not obey immediately. The Florentines and local lords were ordered to withdraw all agents from the papal territory under the same threat. Thus the League of Cambray was born.—*F. Edler.*

2390. CHMAJ, L. L'évolution philosophique de Descartes jusqu'à l'année 1637. [The evolution of Descartes' philosophy to the year 1637.] *Bull. Internat. de l'Acad. Polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lettres, Classe de Philol., Classe d'Hist. et de Philos.* (1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 3-27.—There are many treatises concerning diverse aspects and special problems of Descartes' philosophy, but none that exhibits his thought as an organic whole. Such a presentation requires the historic method of tracing the actual development of his doctrines and thus establishing their logical and psychological interconnections. There was an early period of technical preparation; to this belongs the methodology. Through the methodology he came to the theory of knowledge, and this in turn led to the metaphysical distinctions of knower and known, mind and matter. As a principle of conciliation of these opposites, he required God, and this led him to the proofs of God. The contemplation of God's immutability revealed the immutability of natural law, and thus from the theology sprang the physics. His attempt to discard traditional philosophy and reason by common-sense alone, reveals his modern spirit; his wavering between theology and physics marks the tragedy of his age.—*S. K. Langer.*

2391. COULON, AUG. La Normandie sous la domination anglaise. [Normandy under English rule.]

Rev. d. Questions Hist. 57(2) Apr. 1, 1929: 368-373.—The author presents a series of anecdotes drawn from the letters of pardon issued to Normans by the Duke of Bedford, the regent of Henry VI (1422-1435). They illustrate aspects, generally turbulent, of the daily life of peasants and townsmen under English rule, and particularly the existence of a spirit of loyalty to Charles VII.—*W. E. Lunt.*

2392. CRUMP, HELEN J. An English admiralty court in Brittany. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44(175) Jul. 1929: 454-457.—There is printed (pp. 456-457) a document signed "James" found in the Public Record Office in a volume entitled *Proceedings in the Vice-admiralty Court of Jamaica*. It fixes fees for English courts of admiralty established in Brittany by the royalists, and emanates from James, Duke of York.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

2393. CSOBÁN, ANDREAS. Debrecen sz. kir. város levéltára. [The archives of the oldest free city, Debrecen.] *Levéltári Közlemények.* 6(1-4) Mar.-Dec. 1928: 204-239.—Debrecen is one of the largest and oldest towns of Hungary which played a very prominent role especially in the Turkish period, 1541-1686. After the peasant population of the region had taken refuge from the Turks in Debrecen the city expanded over an enormous area, at least according to European standards. Here very extensive cattle raising was carried on for export purposes. The material of the city archives is therefore of the greatest importance from the economic point of view. The author, chief archivist of the city of Debrecen, publishes in this article the inventory of the city archives.—*A. Pleidell.*

2394. DENT, HERBERT. The bronze wool-weights of England. *Apollo.* 10(55) Jul. 1929: 25-33.—The wool trade was from an early time of major importance to Britain and a source of considerable revenue. In Elizabeth's time a shield-shaped standard of bronze for the special purpose of weighing wool was accorded to the staple. These wool weights were cast with the royal arms which shows the exceptional position they occupy among exchequer standards. Old wool-weights are exceedingly rare because when new standards were issued the old ones were ordered recalled and even if they were not returned as required by statute they were easily sold as old metal. Approximately 200 specimens still exist in various museums and in private collections. These wool-weights were the work of the Worshipful Company of Founders, which, although existing as a guild or mystery from Plantagenet days, did not obtain the plenary powers conferred by royal charter rights until 1614. The tod of wool was 28 lb., and the official appointed to weigh the wool and receive the custom was known as the tronator. At certain times he would tour his district with a pair of 7 lb. weights slung across the back of his mount. The wool would be weighed upon the balance provided in each city, borough or town, toll would be taken, and the official seal stamped upon the wool. The 14 lb. wool weights were used only in large wool centers. One ful-tod weight, the only one known to exist, was probably issued to commemorate the achievement of the Founders Company in securing their charter. Local marks were often impressed upon these wool-weights and these afford some interest. Some of these are county marks and some indicate the city to which the weight belonged. There follows a description of some rare wool-weights. The article contains 12 clear pictures of various types of wool-weights from Henry VII to William III. The author invites correspondence concerning wool-weights in private hands which are unknown to him.—*Helen Muhlfeld.*

2395. DIETZ, FREDERICK C. The receipts and issues of the exchequer during the reigns of James I

and Charles I. *Smith College Stud. in Hist.* 13(4) Jul. 1928: 117-171.—The main body of this work consists of lists, for each of the years 1603-1646, of the receipts and the expenditures of the exchequer. These are collated from numerous documents, (chiefly in the Public Record Office), and are summarized under a considerable variety of headings. Extensive notes afford further details. The totals of the amounts accounted for by assignments by tallies are also given for each year. The moneys received from the duchy of Lancaster, the court of wards, ship-money, gifts of plate, compositions of purveyance, and some other sources, did not reach the exchequer, and accordingly do not figure in these lists, though some account of them is given in the introduction. Elizabethan parsimony had not prevented the crown from going into debt at the rate of £100,000 a year during her later years. Stuart expenses were bound to be greater, on account of the popular demand for more display at court, because of the larger royal family, and (chiefly) because of heavier military expenses, which Ireland, the Thirty Years War, and finally the Scotch troubles, made necessary. The Tudor revenue system, resting upon crown lands and customs, bolstered up by forced loans and subsidies, failed at the beginning of the century, chiefly owing to much land having been alienated, and to the resistance to subsidies on the part of the gentry. James was compelled to abandon the subsidy, except for war purposes. Every effort was made to increase the revenue, but failure usually resulted, except in the court of wards, the new impositions of 1608 and later Jacobean customs, ship money, and monopolies, especially in soap. The expenditure on Queen Anne's childbed (£15,000), Princess Elizabeth's wedding (£76,000), Charles' trip to Spain, the purchase of jewels, and the entertainment of royal relatives from abroad, was probably excessive. Generally the impression is given that these two Stuarts might have pulled through, financially, had it not been for the Scotch complications.—*S. M. Scott.*

2396. EVANS, M. B. "Gundelfingers Grablegung" and the Lucerne Passion Play. *Germanic Rev.* 4(3) Jul. 1929: 225-236.—This article is devoted to proving that the manuscript *Gundelfingers Grablegung*, extant in fragmentary form in the Lucerne Bürgerbibliothek, is not the text of the Passion Play given at Lucerne in 1494. The lack of textual connection, the fact that the wording on the title page of *Gundelfingers Grablegung* is ambiguous, that neither the names of the actors nor the script are typical of Lucerne, and that the language of the manuscript is Suabian, are convincing evidence.—*A. Holske.*

2397. FUMAROLI. Documents relatifs à la période de Sampièru Corsu. [Documents relating to the period of Sampièru.] *Rev. de la Corse.* 10(56) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 68-82.—This article contains 23 unedited documents from the *Archivio Segreto* of Genoa relating to Sampièru's war against Genoa. The first three deal with the French intervention in the island in 1553. The others take up Sampièru's activities from 1564-1567. They show that the Duke of Florence secretly supported the revolt of the Corsicans, that the king of France sent aid, and that both the Genoese republic and the king of Spain were in grave anxiety over the outcome of the struggle. Fortunately for them, Sampièru was assassinated in 1567.—*Leo Gershoy.*

2398. GABEL, LEONA C. Benefit of clergy in England in the later Middle Ages. *Smith College Stud. in Hist.* 14(1-4) Oct. 1928-Jul. 1929: 1-148.—This piece of original research deals with the right of clergy to be judged only by their own judges according to ecclesiastical law as forming part of the problem of conflicting jurisdiction between secular and ecclesi-

astical authorities in 14th and 15th century England. Becket's martyrdom marked the complete immunity of clergy from lay courts save for their detention until claimed by the church; but after the next two and a half centuries the secular authorities recovered their ascendancy. Preliminary hearing and verdict in lay courts were followed by a request from the Ordinary for delivery of the convicted clerk to the bishop's court. Some limitations to benefit of clergy existed, for not all crimes were clergyable and tests were applied. The earlier tests of Holy Orders and tonsure were supplanted by literacy as conclusive proof of clerkship applied in the lay court. To gain immunity from secular jurisdiction there resulted glaring abuses, and the records of the reading test reveal an elementary knowledge of letters among the artisan and trading classes, with a marked increase in numbers of clerks. Once delivered to the ecclesiastical court, the trial of criminal clerks, consisting of preliminary inquest, purgation, and punishment by the church, was ineffective and favored the accused, although theoretically just. Convictions were few, exemptions many. Blame is attributed to lack of forcible sanctions and to cumbersome procedure, especially purgation and subordination of evidence, but with the minor service of lessening the severity of common-law sentences. The quality of secular justice was not much better. Both church and state attempted to remedy the evil but neither went far enough before the Protestant Reformation. (Contains a classified bibliography, chart of cases from Rolls of Gaol Delivery, texts of documents.)—*Alice M. Holden.*

2399. GALLETTI, ALFREDO. *La lirica volgare del cinquecento e l'anima del rinascimento.* [The lyricism of the sixteenth century and the soul of the Renaissance.] *Nuova Antologia.* 266 (1377) Aug. 1, 1929: 273-292.—Italian 16th century intellectualism is generally considered erotic, corrupt, and base and the people of that epoch are thought of as perverted. Fortunato Rizzi's patient study and criticism of the lyrics of the 16th century attack this judgment. The contention that the Renaissance hypocritically concealed its true soul in the studied harmony of Petrarchan sonnets and songs is refuted by Rizzi. Sixteenth century lyricism is a sincere spiritual document, at least in the measure in which the poetry of a people can be the testimony of its moral conscience and its intimate life. It is superficial to say that the 14th century was Christian and austere while the 16th was sensual and corrupt. Pagan instincts crouching under Christian armor won frequent victories over Christian morality but the reversion to Christian sentiments was frequent. That age disclosed the fact that within man are two souls carrying on an endless struggle for supremacy. The lyricism of the 16th century is the natural and sincere mirror of the soul of that century. Those Renaissance men, perplexed and agitated by the naturalness of antiquity and their own severe traditions, aspired to a poetry that would help them escape from life and its tempests. Petrarch's poetry admirably possessed that virtue.—*E. M. Pastore.*

2400. HINSE, HEDWIG. *Der nationale und humanitäre Gedanke im Zeitalter der Renaissance.* [Nationalism and humanitarianism in the age of the Renaissance.] *Euphorion.* 30 (1-2) 1929: 112-137.—In his *Histoire de France* Jules Michelet characterizes the Renaissance in the words: "A world of humanity, of general sympathy begins." In his discussion of the French Renaissance he speaks of the awakening of the individual nations, of the "holy" word "patrie," which acquires a real meaning in the first half of the 16th century. German historians, under the influence of Ranke, point to the development of the national European states as especially characteristic of the age of the Renaissance. Throughout the great epoch from the Renaissance to the present day we find the national and

a supernational humanitarian principle existing side by side. To show the beginnings of this polarity of concepts in the age of the Renaissance the writer adduces a wealth of references from the writings of the leading thinkers in Italy, France, England, and Germany. Dante, Rabelais, Montaigne, Machiavelli, Thomas More, Erasmus, and Murner are cited among others.—*O. C. Burkhard.*

2401. HUNT, R. N. CAREW. Some pamphlets of the revolt of the Netherlands against Spain. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44 (175) Jul. 1929: 388-399.—The pamphlets resulting from the revolt gave rise to political ideas which were more permanently important than those of the writers of the Wars of Religion in France. On the Catholic side it was generally argued that, since it was the chief duty of the state to protect true religion, ruthless suppression of all heresy was indicated. The only revolt justifiable would be that of a faithful people against a heretic. The notion of contract enters when it is asserted that people and ruler are equally bound to suppress heresy, since the ruler governs by virtue of his promise to the people to preserve religion. On the Protestant side it is argued that unity of religion in a state is not essential, and that no one can tell with certainty what the true faith is. This doctrine was never popular, for the Calvinists were as eager as the Catholics to crush dissidents. The argument from contract fitted most aptly with current political conceptions. The people of the Netherlands had a lively belief in their estates and the fact that agreements (contracts) between ruler and estates had been of frequent occurrence, easily formed a basis for the theory that the powers of government rested upon contract. The Protestant writers borrowed much from the Huguenot Monarchomachi, but, while the latter were led by political expediency to throw over their ideas and follow the absolutism of Henry of Navarre, the Dutch clung to their principles and made Holland a free state.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

2402. MARCOLONGO, ROBERTO. *L'edizione nazionale dei manoscritti e dei disegni de Leonardo da Vinci.* [The national edition of the manuscripts and drawings of Leonardo da Vinci.] *Nuova Antologia.* 266 (1375) Jul. 1, 1929: 70-82.—Many of the widely scattered manuscripts of Leonardo da Vinci have already been edited, some carefully and satisfactorily, others indifferently. The Italian government, through a commission headed first by the late Mario Cermenati and now by Giovane Gentile, began the publication of a *Corpus Vincianum* in 1922 by editing MS Arundel 263 of the British Museum. To a subcommittee composed of Gentile, Enrico Carusi, and the author of the article the actual editing was entrusted. The edition includes a reproduction of each page, an exact transcription (*transcrizione diplomatica*) of the writing, and an explanation in modern terms. The process is illustrated on pp. 76-78. This particular volume, devoted largely to mechanics, is mainly important because it shows da Vinci's amazing knowledge of that subject, and it also illustrates his habits of mind and prose style.—*J. C. Russell.*

2403. MARTI, OSCAR A. Secularization of church property in England, 1533-1539. *Jour. Pol. Econ.* 37 (4) Aug. 1929: 451-472.—The causes leading to the secularization of church property were: (1) fear of national disintegration, through the defection of the clergy, whose wealth made such a contingency a grave danger; (2) the desire to make available for taxation for national defense the wealth of the clergy, and thus to relieve the tax-paying classes from this burden; (3) the cupidity of the ruling classes (especially the king), and of the new middle classes; (4) changes in the economic and social order, such as the lessened importance of agriculture as compared with industry and commerce, the increased prestige of the middle classes, the

rise of towns, mercantilist notions, the materialist philosophy of the time,—all phenomena with which the church was in disharmony.—*S. M. Scott.*

2404. NICOLSON, MARJORIE. Christ's college and the latitude-men. *Modern Philol.* 27 (1) Aug. 1929: 35-53.—Cambridge Platonism had its center at Christ's College, Cambridge. Henry More brought thither from Eton a spirit of toleration and moderation, which even before 1631 had found some expression in the teaching of Joseph Mede. More was one of the few Christ's fellows who weathered the storms of the revolution; whether he actually accepted both the Covenant and the Engagement is not certain, but such a step would have been consistent with his views, and it is probable that the Platonists as a rule did accept the Engagement negatively. In 1654 the group was strengthened by the transfer to Christ's of Ralph Cudworth as master, who drew thither the influence of John Smith and other and lesser lights of the party. The movement encountered fierce opposition, directed nominally against Cudworth, but actually largely against More. The terms "latitude-men" and "latitudinarians" were first used against this group by way of derision. The controversy is discussed at length in this article, upon the basis of unpublished material in the British Museum, Cambridge, and Christ's College libraries.—*S. M. Scott.*

2405. ROMERA-NAVARRO, M. La defensa de la lengua española en el siglo XVI. [The defense of the Spanish language in the 16th century.] *Bull. Hispanique.* 31 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 204-255.—After the strong addition to the classics of Greece and Rome during the Renaissance, there arose in Italy in the 16th century a movement, sponsored by Bembo, Castiglione, and Speroni, in vindication of the vernacular languages, which passed to Spain and Germany, then to Portugal, France, and England. The flourishing condition of letters and learning under the Catholic monarchs is well known. The popular language, having replaced Latin two centuries before, was not disdained but was enriched by the study and translations of the classics. Fernández de Palencia's *Universal vocabulario en latín y romance* (1490) was the first Spanish dictionary. Hernando de Talavera, archbishop of Granada, introduced the use of the vernacular in religious services. Cardinal Cisneros directed the *Biblia Complutense*, founded the University of Alcalá (1508) and the Archive of Simancas (1516) and had various translations made. Antonio de Nebrija prepared the first Spanish grammar (1492), the earliest grammar of a modern language in Europe, and in 1496 Encina published his *Arte de poesía castellana*. Juan de Valdés in his *Diálogo de la lengua* (ca. 1535) gave a fine appreciation of the language. In the second third of the 16th century attacks upon the supremacy of the Latin were common, the most important being Ambrosio de Morales' *Discurso sobre la lengua castellana* (1546). In the last third of the century the defense of the language was almost unanimous. Evidence of this are the works of Viciano, Pimentel, and Argote de Molina. Garcilaso made it an artistic language and Herrera defended it as a poetic medium. The lyric production of the last third of the century justified Rengifo's praise of its flexibility, sweetness, and richness. Didactic reasons in its favor are found in the grammatical works of Bustos, Thamara, and Villalón, in the *Arte poética* (1580) of Sánchez de Lima and in other works. Two provisions of Philip II favored the literary use of Spanish and its teaching. The church was wholly favorable to the use of Spanish until about the middle of the century when its attitude changed. In the Valdés Index of 1559 devotional works in the vernacular were prohibited. Its employment in devotional works was, however, defended by Luis de Granada and Luis de León. The religious world recognized the need of furnishing reading matter, not only for instruction, but to counteract the influence of the

chivalresque novels. The Prologue to Malón de Chaide's *Libro de la conversión de la Magdalena* (1588) is an elaborate defense of Spanish. In the last years of the century the production of devotional literature is copious. At the beginning of the 17th century the language was regarded with general pride. Aldretes' *Del origen y principio de la lengua castellana* (1606) was the most important apology of this period. Henceforth the struggle was to preserve its purity against *cullerianismo*.—*C. K. Jones.*

2406. SEGRÈ, CARLO. Il Petrarca à Montpellier. [Petrarch at Montpellier.] *Nuova Antologia.* 266 (1376) Jul. 16, 1929: 137-153.—It was the ambition of Goethe's father to have his son pursue a legal career. But Goethe early gave signs of poetic genius and an intense dislike for the law; nevertheless, heeding his father's wishes, he finally took his law degree. Four centuries and a half before a similar dual between father and son occurred—between Ser Petrarch and his son, Francesco. Petrarch gave no early signs of poetic genius although he did possess a deep passion for Latin literature which his father was willing to permit next to the more serious profession of law, at that time a very lucrative profession. To prepare Petrarch for law the university at Montpellier was selected. This gloomy university was rigidly orthodox and the school of law was under very strict religious discipline and imbued with profound ecclesiastical zeal. In such an environment Petrarch stole considerable time from his legal pursuits for the Latin classics, especially Cicero. Meanwhile his dislike for jurisprudence changed to scorn so that his father became alarmed at his poor progress. The period was one of decadence in jurisprudence with quibbling abstractions and vain subtleties the necessary accessories to a successful career. The unhappy father, hoping that a change of schools might bring a change for the better in his son, sent Petrarch to the university at Bologna. The death of his father shortly after this gave Petrarch the opportunity to turn entirely to his beloved Latin classics and to give up a career which he would have been "ashamed to profess."—*E. M. Pastore.*

2407. STEIN, H. Nouveaux documents sur Jean de Candida, diplomate. [New documents concerning Jean de Candida, diplomat.] *Biblioth. de l'École d. Chartres.* 89 (4-6) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 235-239.—Jean de Candida, of Neapolitan origin, was a well-known medalist of the third quarter of the 15th century who had been in the political employ of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, and also of the Emperor Maximilian. After quarreling with the latter and serving a time in prison, he passed some time in the service of Charles VIII of France, who used Italians in his relations with Italian states. The writer prints two important documents dealing with his relations with Charles.—*H. S. Lucas.*

2408. STURDEE, ROBERT J. John Wycliffe as a patriotic Englishman. *Natl. Rev.* (557) Jul. 1929: 775-784.—In the time of Wycliffe, as today, post-war conditions led to discontent, communistic propaganda, and finally to a formidable revolt of the laboring class. The confessions of Jack Straw and John Ball indicate that they aimed to overthrow the social order and establish a mediæval "dictatorship of the proletariat." It seems that these communist leaders used certain of Wycliffe's teachings to "add an air of respectability" to their program, in much the same manner as modern radicals in their propaganda. It is, however, clear that Wycliffe took no active part in the movement. In fact, he is to be remembered chiefly for his services as a patriotic leader of the rising English nationalism of his day. He was prominent in the fight against the papal internationalism that was constantly interfering in secular affairs. In the clash between the ideal of ecclesiastical internationalism and the practical needs of

English nationalism, he supported the latter, and this was the chief cause of his extraordinary popularity.—*L. C. MacKinney.*

2409. ULLMAN, B. L. (ed.). *Sicconis Polentoni: Scriptorum Illustrium Latinae* (with introd.) *Papers & Monographs Amer. Acad. in Rome*. 6 1928: 520 pp.—This is the first complete publication of the work of the early 15th century Paduan humanist Siccio Polenton, important as being the first modern history of Latin literature and reflecting the state of knowledge of the subject at that time.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

2410. WOOD-LEGH, KATHLEEN L. The appropriation of parish churches during the reign of Edward III. *Cambridge Hist. J.* 3 (1) 1929: 15-22.—During the reign, royal licenses were obtained for the appropriation of about 540 churches. A study of a representative fraction of these appropriations shows that they were by no means always to the disadvantage of the lay lord nor to that of the parish, since the incumbents before appropriation were often absentees or otherwise unsatisfactory.—*H. D. Jordan.*

THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 2256, 2360, 2552, 2557, 2561)

2411. BARTHOLD, W. *Al-qur'ān w-al-bahr*. [The sea in the Koran.] *Al-Mukhtaṭaf*. 75 (2) Jul. 1929: 188-192.—Muhammad's references to the sea and its tempests in the Koran (The Bee: 74, Jonah: 22, Light: 40) are characterized by their clarity and vividness, although his other descriptions of physical and natural phenomena, and even of Paradise, do not show him to have been a man of powerful imagination. And since his biographies have left us no record of having ever visited Jiddah on the Red Sea or Ghazah on the Mediterranean, it is difficult to explain his seeming first-hand knowledge of big bodies of water. From his use of the word for sea (*bahr*) in The Creator: 12, it is clear that he meant by it also a big river, and probably the Euphrates. It is also interesting to note that the people of Mecca, according to the Koran, would invoke Allah's aid when in danger, especially on the high seas, but would go back to polytheism whenever they felt free from danger. From this it might be inferred that the processes of transportation between the Arabian and the African sides of the Red Sea were in the hands of Christian Abyssinians who in time of danger would insist that every passenger, though he might not be a monotheist, should pray to God, and further that Muhammad's idea of God was formed under Christian, rather than Jewish, influence.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

2412. DUCATI, BRUNO. *I santi nell' Islam*. [Sainthood in Islam.] *Nuova Antologia*. 266 (1377) Aug. 1, 1929: 360-374.—Despite any sanction of Mahomet there sprang up among his followers the cult of sainthood partly derived from the mysticism of the Orient and partly needed to bridge the gap between God and man in the theological system devised by Mahomet. Sainthood varied widely because the Mohammedans never created an agency to make canonization uniform. It was based upon the performance of miracles in behalf of those who invoked the saint's aid. By the 12th century the original feeling among both Shiite and Sunnite Mohammedans that the invocation of the saints was idolatrous had been largely dissipated by a philosophical reconciliation of sainthood with orthodox principles. The most fanatical and influential type was the marabout of north-west Africa. His powerful prerogatives, often used to protect caravans and the weak, too frequently enabled him to incite inter-tribal and even international conflict.—*J. C. Russell.*

2413. KUMAYD, MICHEL S. *Al-mansūjāt al-sharqīyah fī urūba*. [Oriental fabrics in Europe.] *Al-Kullīyyah*. 15 (5) Jul. 1929: 388-392.—From time immemorial the Near East has been known for the beauty and durability of its hand woven cloth. Moslem caliphs and rulers vied with each other in patronizing artisans and in acquiring their products at high prices. One of the Fātimid caliphs, al-Mustansir, had his palace in Cairo full of such works of art which he bestowed

lavishly on his courtiers and visitors. But the people of Europe did not develop strong taste for cloth manufactured in the East until the period of the Crusades. The Crusaders used to acquire such pieces and send them as souvenirs to their churches or friends in Europe or wrap up with them saints' relics and other precious mementos from the Holy Land. Many of these pieces have been preserved in the cathedrals and museums of Southern Europe, particularly in France and Italy. The cloth which envelops the remains of Charlemagne is such a piece. Camille Enlart has recently exhibited and described a remarkable piece sent from the Orient by Eustace III de Bouillon, one of the leaders of the first Crusade. The piece is preserved in a museum in France. Most of these fabrics are rich in color and decorated with animals, especially elephants.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

2414. UNSIGNED. *Ta'rikh al-muskirāt 'inda al-'arab wa-aqwāl shu'arā'ihim fiha*. [The history of alcoholic drinks among the Arabs and what their poets had to say about them.] *Al-Mukhtaṭaf*. 75 (1) Jun. 1929: 35-40.—The richness of the Arabic language in the names and attributes of different drinks shows that the medieval Arabs were no sober people. This vocabulary teaches that liquor was extracted by them from grapes, barley, maize, wheat, raisins, dates, and various other fruits and cereals. Although the Koran prohibits the use of *khamr*, wine, and the learned have always discouraged its drinking, yet there is no agreement among them as to what exactly constitutes the prohibited drink and there have always been ways of evading the religious fiat. Books of Arabic literature and history are replete with cases of drunkenness, among the aristocracy, the governing class, the poets, and the caliphs. The Umayyād caliph al-Walid used to drink every other day; his successor Sulaymān drank every night; another Umayyād, Hishām, was in the habit of getting drunk every Friday; while the caliph Yazīd ibn al-Walid was almost always under the influence of liquor. Among the 'Abbāsīd caliphs, al-Manṣūr and al-Ma'mūn had their drinking bouts regularly on Tuesday, and other caliphs chose other days. Most of these caliphs had boon companions and so did the Moslem rulers of Spain. It is probable, however, that drinking among the lower classes of Moslem society in both the East and the West did not reach the proportions it reached among the corresponding classes in Europe. Nor do we have any evidence to show that the Moslem theologians greatly violated the law.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

2415. ZAYYĀT, HABIB. *Al-nisā' al-faranjīyāt fī anṭākiyah wa'azāz fī 'ahd al-ṣalibiyyin*. [Frankish women in 'Azāz and Antioch during the Crusades.] *Al-Machriq*. 27 (8) Aug. 1929: 571-574.—Very few of the historians of the Crusades have left any considerable material on the social life of the period. They were mainly interested in recording battles and wars.

Usamah ibn-Munqidh and ibn-Jubayr form an exception to this rule. In the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris, is a MS, No. 3329, entitled *Khariḍat al-Qaṣr* by 'Imād-al-Din al-Kātib which includes poems composed by a certain abu-'Abdallāh Muḥammad ibn-Naṣr al-Qaysarāni al-'Akkāwi (of 'Akka=Acre) who visited Antioch in 450 A.H. (1072 A.D.) and was deeply impressed by the beauty of the Frankish ladies he met. In his poems, al-'Akkāwi describes particularly the blue eyes, long hair, tall statures, and sweet perfumes of these women. Not only does he sing the beauty of the women whom he saw through the open windows

and doors of their homes as he traversed the streets of Antioch and 'Azāz (Hazar) but of those whom he had more opportunity to inspect in the churches which he evidently frequented for the purpose of seeing them. In this period Antioch was rich in cafés and saloons which the pleasure seekers and winebibbers patronized and where al-'Akkāwi heard and saw Frankish and Arab maids singing and dancing. On his departure from Antioch the poet composed an ode in which he wished he was a captive in the hands of the Franks so he could stay there the rest of his life. His Arabic poems are quoted.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

INDIA

(See also Entry 2348)

2416. ROSENTHAL, E. Portuguese rule in Goa. *Asiatic Rev.* 25 (83) Jul. 1929: 491-496.—Alberquerque was quick to realise the possibilities of Goa from a commercial standpoint, when he landed there in 1510; he was fortunate in having the support of the people who had grown weary of Muslim rule and hailed him as a savior. Alberquerque's method of administering his conquests was in many respects similar to Alexander's, especially in the policy of mixed marriages which the Portuguese leader encouraged as strongly as did the Macedonian. By marrying Portuguese artisans to Hindu women, a much-needed working class came into being; they were given special privileges and land. As a result however there was a rapid deterioration of both physical and moral conditions, which was aided by the enervating climate of Goa. St. Francis Xavier visited the colony in 1542 and shortly afterwards all funds employed for the upkeep of Hindu temples were transferred to the Jesuits for the furtherance of education; the College of St. Paul was founded. Goa's downfall was due mainly to the Portuguese love of ease, the growing commerce of the Dutch, and the cession of Bombay to the British (1665). Religious liberty was accorded in 1755. Since 1881 accommodations have been made for ocean vessels at Mormugoa, there is a 70 mile railway between Castle Rock and Mormugoa, and two petroleum companies have reservoirs there. The center of commerce, industry, and education is now Panjim which has been the seat of government since 1764.—*John S. Higgins*.

2417. SARKAR, JADUNATH. Ruin of the Hindus of the Madras Karnatak. *Modern Rev.* 46 (2) Aug. 1929: 130-134.—This study is an analysis of the factors which facilitated Muslim encroachment in the Karnatak in the same way that affairs in Mysore had aided the Sultan of Bijapur during the years 1636-1648. The pride of the local *rajas* in their autonomy prevented any union against an outside invader. They were, for the most part, hereditary *nayaks* of the Vijayanagar Empire. Their object was twofold, the gaining of complete freedom and the enlargement of their personal territory. For the attainment of these aims they were prepared to invite the arms of the Muslim sovereigns of Bijapur and Golkonda, and even to set one Muslim power against another. The rebellion of Tirumal of Madura against Vijayanagar (1646) is described. He invoked the aid of Golkonda and his suzerain lost his last capital (Vellore) in 1647. The rebels in turn appealed to Bijapur and the Mughal for protection against Golkonda. Jinji was lost in 1648 and the

fall of Tanjore in 1663 completed the Bijapuri conquest of the Tanjore kingdom. The article concludes with a note on the death of Shahji Bhonsle in July, 1663.—*F. W. Buckler*.

2418. THAKUR RAM SINGH. Ma'asir-i-Jahangiri. *Jour. Indian Hist.* 8 (2) Aug. 1929: 173-181.—Rubric II tells of Akbar's foot-pilgrimage to the mausoleum of the great Khwaja Moin-ud-din-Chishti, together with an account of the latter's life. The building of Fatehpur is then described; the event took place in 977 A.H. (1599 A.D.). The education and marriages of the Prince Jahangir are recounted and the subsequent birth of the Shah Jahan in the year 1000 A.H. (1622 A.D.); the birth of this reformer had been heralded by the prophets, and Akbar named him Sultan Khurum. In 1007 A.H. (1629 A.D.) Akbar subjugated the Dekkan and the Prince Jahangir was given the supreme command for suppressing Rana.—*John S. Higgins*.

2419. VENKATASUBBIAH, A. The Pañcatantra of Durgasimha. *Z. f. Indologie u. Iranistik* 7 (1) 1929: 8-32.—In Pt. I of his paper the author gave the contents of a Kannada version of the Pañcatantra, the famous Indian story book. Now he speaks of the relations of this version to others and to other Indian collections of tales. From the mention of a Cālukyan king made in the introduction of Durga's work the author concludes that Durga wrote his Pañcatantra at some time from 1015 to 1042 A.D. Durga would give in Kannada, so as to be new, a version of the Pañcatantra of the Brāhmaṇa Vasubhāga, which without doubt was written in Sanskrit. The Sanskrit codex which he used was not however Vasubhāga's archetype, but a MS derived from it. Vasubhāga's book, is an independent recension of the Pañcatantra. Durga's version contains, besides some later additions, all the stories of the original Pañcatantra. Not only that, but even in those stories that are found in all Pañcatantra versions, it sometimes happens that Durga preserves features that are undoubtedly original, but have been left out in the other versions. The stories of the Pañcatantra are borrowed from the Brhatkathā, but the author of the Pañcatantra has made many alterations and additions to them (besides writing an introduction to his collection), and it is the altered and expanded stories only that can strictly be called Pañcatantra stories, and not the original stories found in the Brhatkathā or later versions of that book.—*W. Lentz*.

FAR EAST

(See Entries 2322, 2326, 2329, 2557, 2558)

THE WORLD 1648-1920

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 2109, 2255, 2257, 2311, 2520, 2587, 3236, 3361)

2420. CRUMMER, LEROY. Copy of Jenner notebook. *Ann. Med. Hist.* n.s. 1 (4) Jul. 1929: 403-428.—This article contains fragments, quotations, etc. found in pocket books and on scraps of paper belonging to Dr. Jenner, and hitherto unpublished. The writings are largely in the form of aphorisms, and afford a view of the wide range of Jenner's interests. They are dated from 1816 to 1821, and vary in subject matter from the sublime to the trivial—from observations on the deity, to the data of a life insurance examination. Of peculiar interest are certain observations relating to the demonstrated value of vaccination, recorded 20 years after the author had first introduced this procedure.—*R. H. Shryock.*

2421. FREE, E. E. Rebuilding the foundations; what has happened to the venerable structure of science. *Century.* 118 (3) Jul. 1929: 376-384.—The former solid-seeming structure of the physical sciences has utterly disappeared. Its destruction began with the discovery of X-rays, radio waves, and radio-active substances. The pioneers of this new field, Hertz, Roentgen, and Becquerel, could not realize at first the full implications of their work; but others, like the Curies, carried it to the point of a complete revolution in physics. For the phenomena of radio-activity could not be reconciled with the older conception of the atomic structure of matter; nor with the supposed character of the so-called elements. It became apparent that atoms themselves were composed of infinitesimal "particles"; some possessed of a negative electrical charge and termed "electrons"; others of a positive charge, and known as "protons." Between 1897 and 1905, Sir Joseph J. Thompson and his associates at Cambridge University proved that all electricity is composed of streams of electrons; and in 1909, Robert A. Millikan, of the University of Chicago, succeeded in measuring the amount of electricity associated with the single electrons. Meanwhile, another concept has been rudely upset namely motion. Out of the failure of the Michelson-Morley experiment to detect the motion of light through the ether, came the suspicion that untenable theories about light were being entertained; and with this as a beginning, Einstein worked out his conceptions concerning space and time. Finally, the orthodox wave theory of the nature of light has been found unsatisfactory in explaining some phenomena. These latter suggest that light travels in small separate bundles, rather than in waves. Thus physicists and chemists have had to abandon all the old, axiomatic concepts concerning matter, motion, and light. While all this is disconcerting to the "practical" type of applied scientist, it is profoundly stimulating to the pure scientist, who realizes that a new philosophic basis will make possible a new and more effective science.—*R. H. Shryock.*

2422. GARRISON, FIELDING H. A brief note on medical philately. *Ann. Med. Hist.* n.s. 1 (4) Jul. 1929: 451-452.—*R. H. Shryock.*

2423. HAMER, WILLIAM HEATON. History of epidemiology during the last hundred years. *Lancet.* 215 (5471) Jul. 7, 1928: 1-4.—The article, a Chadwick Lecture, claims that the history of influenza epidemics bears out the theory that there is no such thing as a new infectious disease. In the early nineties Franklin Parsons distinguished three types of influenza—pulmonary, cerebro-spinal and gastro-intestinal. In 1920 the Ministry of Health published an account of the setting of influenza epidemics and of their phenomena

from 1728 to 1847. Some study tends to confirm the theory of Sydenham that the virus of influenza works more easily and rapidly near the crests of pandemics and with more difficulty and more slowly in the intervening troughs. Another study shows that because of the damage inflicted by influenza on the nervous system, the influenzal group of epidemics leave their impress to an excessive extent upon men of marked ability as compared with the population as a whole. This has been true for the last two and one half centuries. It has also been shown that influenza is ever present, smouldering and bursting into flame every 10, 15, or 20 years. In spite of the great increase of intercommunication, the death rate is no greater than 150 years ago. This is due to improved feeding, better housing, greater cleanliness, and provision of medical and nursing care. In the study of the disease further field observation and research is needed to supplement laboratory study.—*Emily Hickman.*

2424. HERBRAND, GRETE. Bibliographie der medizinisch-geschichtlichen Arbeiten Karl Sudhoffs aus den Jahren 1923-1928. [Bibliography of the works of Karl Sudhoff on the history of medicine, 1923-1928.] *Kyklos.* 2 1929: 275-286.—This bibliography is classified, but gives no description of the books and articles other than in the matter of length.—*K. B. Collier.*

2425. D'IRSAY, STEPHEN. An historical dictionary of medicine. *Kyklos.* 1 1928: 157-159.—There is great need for an historical dictionary of medicine, both for the identification by means of modern technical terms of medical and allied expressions used by ancient and medieval authors and for the establishment of the historical continuity and inter-relationships leading to the formation of medical ideas. Except for such scattered and subjective performances as the Isidorian *Etymologies*, the only real medical glossary for the classical languages until lately was the one on Hippocrates printed in 1564. For the medieval period and the modern Arabic and Persian we have contemporary glossaries, sometimes lists of diseases in various languages, but generally pharmacopoeas, occasionally with Greek or even Latin explanations of the terms. Not all these have been printed. In 1713 Castellus printed a Graeco-Latin medical dictionary, but the list of authors he utilizes is defective and arbitrary. There are plenty of modern polyglot medical dictionaries, but they have no historical interest, and the great general Latin and Greek dictionaries are not interested in medical history nor do they define the terms sufficiently. The one needed should identify clearly and also give a competent historical record of the genesis, the etymology, and the development of medical expressions, of their duration if obsolete, and of their geographical distribution if living only in certain popular languages. It must obviously be polyglot but arranged in accordance with some given language such as Latin so that the articles may be placed alphabetically under the subject headings. A polyglot index would refer to these numbered articles. Such a project requires a large, well-organized group, and would be an appropriate task for the International Society of the History of Medicine.—*Katharine B. Collier.*

2426. LORIA, G. Lo sviluppo delle matematiche pure durante il secolo XIX. Parte 1: La geometria. Della geometria descrittiva alla geometria numerativa. [The development of pure mathematics during the 19th century. Part I: Geometry. From descriptive geometry to enumerative geometry.] *Scientia.* 45 (204-

4) Apr. 1929: 225-234.—Credit for the renaissance of pure geometrical research in the 19th century goes to Monge and Carnot. To Monge was due the creation of the Polytechnical School of Paris—the model of engineering schools. There he taught descriptive geometry which, developing “plan” and “elevation,” gave to engineers a precious graphic language, and also led to projection. Carnot in his *Geometry of Position* shows how to establish geometrically the infinite aspects of a figure and succeeds in discovering new properties. The Polytechnic School was the cradle of the new geometry. From there came Hachette, Poncelet, who showed the extraordinary power of projection and section, and Chasles. Gergonne should be mentioned for his establishment of the first mathematical journal the *Annals of Pure and Applied Mathematics*. At the end of the second quarter of the 19th century three great geometricians arose in Germany: Möbius, Plücker, and Steiner. To the system of Cartesian coordinates they added what are today called projectives. Following these scholars were many worthy disciples, especially Crelle who established a journal of lasting fame. Meanwhile Staudt, a pupil of Gauss, freed geometry from the consideration of an harmonic ratio and furthermore showed that one could give the theory of imaginary elements a satisfactory basis without recourse to the help of coordinates. T. Reye carried Staudt's ideas to the University of Zürich where he influenced Culmann to such a point that the latter was able to create a new branch of applied mathematics—statistics by graphs. England, due to Cayley, Sylvester, and Salmon, again took a place of honor in research. Italy, through Luigi Cremona, held its place in this field. The algebraic discoveries of Hesse and Clebsch further enriched analytical geometry. This century also developed topology of curves and surfaces. Under some circumstances algebra gives more than we ask of it—for example, it offers the values of coordinates of points common to two curves, while geometry is content with knowing the number of these points. From this arose a new branch of geometry—new types of reasoning which, united, constitute what is called enumerative geometry. In 1900, D. Hilbert at the Second International Congress of Mathematicians urged giving a solid basis to this new geometry. Much has since been done by Severi.—*Winnifred Brown*.

2427. LUNN, ARNOLD. Thomas Huxley. *Rev. of the Churches*. 6 (3) Jul. 1929: 379-386.—The Huxley-Gladstone controversy left in the public mind the impression that a scientist was concerned only to discover the truth but a theologian to buttress a shaky creed—an impression which persists to this day and which makes modern apologetics apologetic. Actually scientists are as influenced as are theologians by personal prejudice, by private interest, and by trade union loyalties. Witness Huxley himself who refused in 1869 to join the committee of the Dialectical Society of London to examine the phenomena alleged through

spiritual manifestations of David Home because he said it would involve trouble, annoyance, was probably dealing with a case of imposture or, if genuine, of no interest to him. He also refused to answer Samuel Butler when Butler criticized Darwin's theory of natural selection.—*Emily Hickman*.

2428. [PACKARD, FRANCIS R.] Sir Christopher Wren: anatomist. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n.s. 1 (4) Jul. 1929: 481-485.—Christopher Wren, chiefly remembered for his architectural achievements, was a most versatile genius. He was a leading member of that distinguished group which did so much for the advancement of science at Oxford and London during the later 17th century. Wren was prominent as a mathematician, astronomer, anatomist, and physiologist. He was appointed professor of astronomy at Gresham College, London, when but 25 years old; and to a similar professorship at Oxford three years later. Not only were his researches in mathematics and astronomy of permanent value, but he took in addition an active part in the chemical and physical work of his friend Robert Boyle. Wren had early received a surgical training, and his anatomical drawings became famous. From such work, it was an easy step to an interest in physiology, and he introduced a technique of transfusing blood and other liquids into animal bodies. These transfusion experiments were taken up with enthusiasm in France and England, and performed even upon men; with the result that reports were made of the rejuvenation of the aged, similar to those recently current. Wren also achieved distinction as one of the earliest microscopists. He was one of the prominent founders of the Royal Society, and served for two years as its president. In 1661, however, when only 28 years of age, he was appointed by Charles II as Assistant Surveyor-General to his Majesty's works, and his time became fully occupied thereafter with architectural matters.—*R. H. Shryock*.

2429. RIDDELL, W. R. Popular medicine in Upper Canada a century ago. *Ontario Hist. Soc. Papers & Rec.* 25 1929: 398-404.—The treatment for various ailments as prescribed by John Wesley, *Primitive Physic*, by Samuel Thomson, *New Guide to Health*, and by different journals of the time.—*F. H. Underhill*.

2430. SPRIGGS, G. W. The Honorable Robert Boyle: a chapter in the history of science. *Archeion: Arch. di Storia Sci.* 11 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 1-12.—Boyle played an important part in destroying the medieval scientific attitude by his influence on Locke and other contemporaries. His conclusions were the result of observation and experimentation, not merely of intuition. For the idea that qualities were real physical entities he substituted the theory that local motion among minima was responsible for new qualities. “Henceforward the sphere of the physical investigator is the realm of matter and the relations existing therein.”—*Lida R. Brandt*.

HISTORY OF ART

(See Entries 2301, 2324, 2428, 3385, 3386, 3387)

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 2107, 2427, 2474, 1491, 2517, 2518, 2557, 2569, 2571, 2579, 2586, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2614, 3111, 3268, 3388)

2431. ALONSO, SABINO. Los confesores de religiosas. [The confessors of nuns.] *Ciencia Tomista*. 21 (117) May-Jun. 1929: 331-347.—The question as to who shall be appointed confessor to nuns, his qualifications, his jurisdiction, are all settled by canons 524 and 525. The confessor must be at least 40 years old. Both

secular and regular priests may act as confessors. A priest may be elected bishop at the age of 30 while a more mature age is prescribed for the confessor, which would seem to indicate that the duties of the confessor demand the utmost prudence, self-control, and wisdom ripened by age. The confessor is to be an expert spirit-

ual guide devoid of intention to interfere in the internal affairs of convent discipline while in turn the superior of the convent is not to encroach upon the territory of the confessor though she may seek his counsel and may check his power whenever it results in upsetting the discipline of the community. The confessor may lead the penitent on the path of perfection in a manner that he thinks best, may ask her to do works of penance, undergo humiliations and subject herself to mortifications, and chastise her body. The superior, however, may forbid any such corporal punishment if she fears for the health of her subject and may communicate with the confessor and even appeal to the bishop. The confessor must in no manner interfere with the commands of the superior as regards the discipline of the community but may give counsel. A conflict of authorities may occur when the superior demands account of how each member discharged her duties and then asks the further question whether "they have something else to say." It happens frequently that some members ready to please the superior will reveal much of their inner life while other sisters feel morally forced to do likewise if they wish to avoid ill-feeling on the part of the superior. This is an encroachment on the territory of the confessor. It has been asked whether the superior has also the power to open the letters directed to a nun from her confessor, or vice versa, once she has consented to such correspondence for the sake of spiritual guidance. Some affirm this, others deny it, while a third group is of the belief that she may open it in case of suspicion as to its propriety. The term of office of the ordinary and extraordinary confessors is limited by law, but the bishop may remove from office both secular or regular priests whenever he thinks that it will serve the good of the community, and with a regular he need not obtain the consent of his superior.—*O. E. Mollari.*

2432. BARRY, ALFRED. Bossuet and the Gallican Declaration of 1682. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 15 (2) Jul., 1929: 143-153.—The author seeks to show that Bossuet's participation in the Assembly of 1682 did not mean that he was a friend of Gallicanism. Far from being the principal figure in that assembly, Bossuet protested that his sermon on the occasion was by way of compromise with the king and that the agitation at that particular time was stirred up by Colbert. As for Bossuet's exact views of the pope's supreme power in the church, three points appear certain: (1) he attributed to the pope a real primacy or headship over the universal church, but (2) he denied the personal infallibility of the pope, and (3) he maintained the superiority of the council over the pope.—*F. A. Mullin.*

2433. BICKERSTAPH, G. LUVERNO. The Roman Catholic church and the Bible. *Biblical Rev.* 13 (3) Jul. 1928: 370-391.—The attitude of the Roman Catholic church toward the Bible may be summed up in three divergent propositions: (1) the Bible is the Word of God and should be freely read and studied by all (attitude taken by Benedict XV., Leo XIII., Pius VI., Cardinal Gibbons, Cardinal Cavalcanti); (2) the Bible is the Word of God and was delivered to the church to be doled out to the people, with proper explanations, as the ecclesiastical authorities may see fit (attitude taken by Pius IX.—but modified by Benedict XIV.); (3) the Bible is a dangerous book, inimical to the spirit and aims of the church, and is to be destroyed or delivered up to the nearest priest wherever found (attitude illustrated by position taken by the bishop of Coimbra, in 1875, toward Roman Catholic versions of the Bible distributed by Protestants in Portugal).—*Charles H. Harrison.*

2434. BOISSONNAS, FRED. Une excursion au Mont Athos. [An excursion to Mt. Athos.] *Acropole.* 4 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 74-87.—A traveller's impressions of the monasteries at Mount Athos.—*Donald McFayden.*

2435. BOWMAN, C. V. Ansgarius College. *Swedish-Amer. Hist. Bull.* 2 (3) Aug. 1929: 19-30.—After four years of negotiation with various branches of the Lutheran faith Rev. Charles Anderson organized in 1874 the Scandinavian Lutheran Ansgarius Synod of the United States at Galesburg, Illinois, for the purpose of ministering to the Swedish Mission Friends in America. Since an institution of learning was necessary for the perpetuation of his faith Rev. Anderson had in 1873 established the Swedish Mission Institute in Keokuk, Iowa. Two years later the site of the Institute was moved to Knoxville, Illinois, where the personnel of the institution was housed in a four story building belonging to the administration. It was then taken over by the Ansgarius Synod and its name was changed to Ansgarius College. Though Anderson generously donated his energy and fortune for the support of the college, rampant criticism and financial depression embarrassed its welfare. Its founder resigned from the presidency in 1878. Three other executives followed him, but financial reverses and theological disputations had put the school beyond resuscitation and in 1884 it closed its doors. Its maximum enrollment had never gone beyond 40 students.—*Victor Albjerg.*

2436. BRAUN, PETER. The educational system of the Mennonite colonies in South Russia. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 3 (3) Jul. 1929: 169-182.—This is a discussion of the educational development among the Mennonites who migrated from the Vistula valley to south Russia in the 18th century. The system began in a small way, but developed to a high state of efficiency in spite of serious problems of social and national adjustment. The Mennonites chafed under the Russianization program of the Tsarist government, which began about 1871, but the system managed to thrive until it met disaster at the hands of the Soviet government.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

2437. BRIÈRE, YVES de la. Biens ecclésiastiques et congrégations missionnaires; la nouvelle guerre de "70-71." [Ecclesiastical property and missionary congregations; the new conflict over Articles 70 and 71 of the financial law.] *Études: Rev. Catholique.* 197 (23) Dec. 5, 1928: 594-614.—*J. T. McNeill.*

2438. BROU, ALEXANDRE. Le péril des missions françaises: l'article 71. [The peril to French missions: Article 71] *Études: Rev. Catholique.* 197 (24) Dec. 20, 1928: 716-735.—French Catholic missions are in danger. The cause of this goes back beyond the legislation of 1901-7 to the anti-Christian instruction of the previous 20 years or more. The decrees of 1880, the military service laws, the decline of the birthrate, are contributing factors. Following the laws of 1880 and those of 1901 the emigration of the religious temporarily swelled the mission ranks, and made possible the opening of new posts which later could not be manned from France. In 1865 four-fifths of the missionaries serving the French congregations were French; in 1927 there were 655 Frenchmen to 1,123 of other nationalities engaged. Amid other statistical material the writer shows the high age average of those left in the service. The decline in French missionaries has an unfavorable influence on the teaching and spread of the French language. As a Catholic and as a patriot the writer deplors the situation. From the standpoint of the church the case is not hopeless, as recruits can be secured from other sources; but from the French standpoint there is only loss. In the contemporary crisis (over Article 71 of the financial law) he appeals for freedom of the religious schools of France as the necessary means of recovery. Unless this step is taken the aging workers will pass out one by one with none from France to replace them.—*J. T. McNeill.*

2439. CHORLEY, E. CLOWES. Early preaching in the American church. *Amer. Church Monthly.* 24 (3) Nov. 1928: 215-229.—The work of William B. Sprague,

Annals of the American Pulpit, published about the middle of the 19th century, is a storehouse of materials for a study of the preachers and preaching of all the major denominations in America. Volume 5 is devoted to the Protestant Episcopalians and furnishes the author of this article with the greater portion of his material. There is little of the preaching of the colonial period, though we have some knowledge of Samuel Blair, first commissary to Virginia, William Vesey, the first rector of Trinity parish, New York, Samuel Johnson, first president of King's College, and Devereux Jarratt, the leader of the early Evangelical movement in Virginia. The larger part of the article deals with the preaching of the early bishops of the church—Samuel Seabury, first bishop of the American church, Samuel Provoost of New York, bishops Madison of Virginia and Kemp of Maryland, and others. After about 1811 a revival in church life began, which materially changed the type of preaching, due to two influences within the church, the High Church and the Evangelical movements. Representatives of the High Church group are bishops Hobart of New York, Dehon of South Carolina, and Doane of New Jersey; of the Evangelicals, bishops Moore of Virginia and Griswold of Boston.—*W. W. Sweet.*

2440. CHORLEY, E. CLOWES. Manton Eastburn. Bishop of Massachusetts. *Amer. Church Monthly*. 23 (6) Aug. 1928: 429-438.—Manton Eastburn was of English birth though he was educated in America, he graduated from Columbia College in 1817 at sixteen years of age, and from the General Theological Seminary in 1821. Four years later he was ordained priest by the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop Hobart and became assistant rector at Christ Church, New York. Later he became rector of a new Church of the Ascension in the same city, where he remained until his election as Assistant Bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts in 1842. A few weeks after taking office Bishop Griswold died. This gave Eastburn sole charge of the diocese. Eastburn was an Evangelical and strongly opposed to the High Church movement just beginning in America. In the administration of his diocese he openly rebuked changes in the ritual which indicated high churchmanship, designating such changes as "superstitious puerilities." He held his opinions tenaciously, and none could doubt his honesty and courage.—*W. W. Sweet.*

2441. DUDON, PAUL. L'apostolat catholique dans la Drome: la mission du Diois (1859-1929). [The Catholic apostolate in the department of Drome: the Diois mission.] *Études: Rev. Catholique*. 198 (1) Jan. 5, 1929: 63-74; (2) Jan. 20, 1929: 195-207.—A study of Roman Catholic mission effort in the Diois, a district in the department of Drome, Southern France,—an area much affected by Protestantism since the 16th century. The mission was founded by the abbé Jacques Eynar (d. 1862) in 1859.—*J. T. McNeill.*

2442. DUDON, PAUL. Les Jésuites dans le Diois 1610-1763. [The Jesuits in the Diois, 1610-1763.] *Rev. d'Hist. de l'Église de France*. 15 (66) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 5-30.—The territory of Diois succumbed to the Reformation following the work of Farel. The Jesuits and the Capuchins came in 1610, but in spite of conversions the church was in a lamentable condition in 1644. The constraint exercised by Louis XIV did not help matters, since it rendered Catholicism odious and caused people to stop going to church entirely. An account is given of the work of the Jesuits in this region up to the time of their suppression.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

2443. GERMAIN, AIDAN HENRY. Catholic military and naval chaplains 1776-1917. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 15 (2) Jul. 1929: 171-178.—*F. A. Mullin.*

2444. KYRIAZES, N. G. Ιστορικὰ σελίδες. Ἡ πόλις τῆς Λάρνακος ὑπὸ τὸ φῶς ἱστορικῶν ἐγγράφων. [Historical pages. The city of Larnaca in the light of

historical documents.] *Κυπριακὰ Χρονικά* 6 (1) 1929. —A history of the churches of Larnaca is given based upon their documents; of these churches the most notable is that of St. Lazarus, the first bishop of Kition, the old part of Larnaca. Of this the author publishes an exhaustive study, for which he has drawn upon the archives of the French consulate.—*William Miller.*

2445. NOEL, L. La cinquantième anniversaire de l'encyclique "Aeterni Patris." [The 50th anniversary of the encyclical, "Aeterni Patris."] *Rev. Néo-Scholastique de Philos* 31 (23) Aug. 1929: 372-378.—The Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII, 1879, addressed to the world at large, contains urgent pleas for scientific research simultaneous with careful scrutiny of the studies in philosophy by St. Thomas Aquinas. Thomistic philosophy must be more than an *ancilla theologiae*. The latter conception of Christian philosophy has inconvenienced and disorganized philosophy. It is necessary that philosophy should present a logical structure, the bearing and spirit of a science in which a complete system is apparent. The insistence on the study of Thomistic syntheses is not meant to be reactionary, but rather positive in the interest of scientific progress, of intellectual enlightenment, at least as much as for religious and theological defense. Leo XIII appeals to the intrinsic merits of the purely philosophical thought of St. Thomas Aquinas in recommending Thomistic philosophy. He does not encourage exclusiveness, nor does he wish these philosophic theses to be accepted because they bear the mark of authority. It is a question of assimilating the logical structure of a complete system, which will better the mind by profound thought. Thomism revived should not ignore the scientific progress which has been made since the popular eclipse of scholasticism. Philosophy must not ignore the discoveries which the sciences of observation have accumulated since the day of St. Thomas. These should be used to enlarge the system. Leo XIII thought of reconciling the natural sciences with philosophy, not merely by way of building metaphysics on science, but by constituting a philosophy of nature in which the data of sciences will be organized in the light of tested traditional principles.—*W. F. Roemer.*

2446. PURCELL, PATRICK. The Jacobite rising of 1715 and the English Catholics. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44 (175) Jul. 1929: 418-432.—Following the Jacobite rising of 1715 there was an attempt to crush and intimidate the northern Catholics who had been the backbone of the rising in England. An attempt was made to inquire into and list properties devoted to the Catholic worship or held by traitors and recusants with a view to sequestering them. Chambers Slaughter was the chief agent of the inquiry, which found place mainly in the counties through which the rebels had passed. He obtained information, largely through informers, and seized a certain amount of property. The general feeling of the region even among Protestants was strongly against him and he met with much obstruction, both passive and active. Some priests were arrested, but nothing serious seems to have been done to them. Many Catholics in the northern counties paid fines for recusancy. Two penal measures were passed. One, "Constructive Recusancy," put it in the power of any enemy of a Roman Catholic to force him to take the oath of supremacy or suffer as a recusant convict, the other proposed to confiscate two-thirds of all Catholic estates not already forfeit by law. Though the lands were listed, the confiscation never occurred. The English Catholics were so thoroughly cowed that only a handful dared to take arms in 1745.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

2447. TALMAN, J. J. Church of England missionary effort in Upper Canada, 1815-1840. *Ontario Hist. Soc., Papers & Rec.* 25 1929: 438-449.—An account is presented of local missionary societies who

supplemented the work done by the S. P. G. and of the missionaries employed by them. Contrary to the general impression the Church of England had traveling missionaries as well as the non-conformist bodies, and these had considerable success in meeting the difficulties facing a church in a new society.—*F. H. Underhill*.

2448. UNSIGNED. L'ermite des Gardelles. [The hermit of the Gardelles.] *Anjou Hist.* 29 Jul. 1929: 134-144.—Was this pious hermit the Count of Moret, Antoine de Bourbon, natural son of Henri IV and Jacqueline de Bueil? When the hermit was on his death bed the abbot of Asnières, at the instigation of Louis XIV, asked the pious man to reveal the secret of his identity. "That I am the natural son of Henri IV," he is reported to have said, "I neither deny nor affirm. Pray, let me be as I am."—*G. C. Boyce*.

2449. UNSIGNED. Un voyage en Anjou (1698).

[A voyage in Anjou.] *Anjou Hist.* 29 Jul. 1929: 144-150.—Excerpts are given concerning Anjou, found in Le Brun des Marettes, *Voyages liturgiques de France ou recherches faites en diverses villes du royaume, contenant plusieurs particularités touchant les rites et les usages des églises* (1718).—*G. C. Boyce*.

2450. ZAMA, PIERO. Francesco Lanzoni storico del Cristianesimo. [Francesco Lanzoni, church historian.] *Nuova Antologia.* 266 (1375) Jul. 1, 1929: 83-89.—The late Francesco Lanzoni, although interested in modern history, devoted the greater part of his life to early Italian church history. His greatest work was *Le diocesi d'Italia dalle origini al principio del secolo VII*, which drew much favorable comment by its judicious handling of such difficult sources as early saints' lives, diptychs, and sepulchral monuments.—*J. C. Russell*.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 2472, 2473, 2476, 2485, 2489, 2522, 2524, 2526, 2537, 2540, 2541, 2548, 2550, 2566, 2567, 2577, 2596, 2601, 2619, 2625, 3226, 3230, 3236, 3275)

2451. BOURGEOIS, ÉMILE. Les origines religieuses de la Guerre d'Orient (1839-1853). [The religious origins of the Crimean War.] *Séances et Trav. Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol.* 89 Jul.-Aug. 1929: 65-84.—This article, which is based largely on documents from the British and French Foreign Offices, reviews the events leading up to the Crimean War. The author supports the thesis that this war was more religious and less political in origin than has been generally believed.—*J. A. Rickard*.

2452. CRAWLEY, C. W. Anglo-Russian relations, 1815-40. *Cambridge Hist. J.* 3(1) 1929: 47-73.—Until 1830 the Whigs were friendly to Russia, while the Tories were hostile. The events of the decade, 1830-40, however, were so complex and so stimulating that division along party lines became impossible. By 1840 there was general agreement that Russia was dangerous and Turkey perhaps capable of reform, while men differed greatly as to the extent of the danger and the measures to be adopted. Various influences played on opinion: David Urquhart, the anti-Palmerston and anti-Russian fanatic; fear of Russian attack on England; Cobden's defense of Russia; English trade interests in central Asia; strategic considerations in view of growing reliance on the Red Sea route to India; and the jumpiness of Indian officials about their northwestern frontier. Conflict was imminent between England and Russia in the thirties, and the problems causing friction then were still unsolved in 1850; it is not fair to say that the Crimean War was the wanton work of Stratford Canning, Palmerston, and a servile press.—*H. D. Jordan*.

2453. HERZFELDER, HANS. Die Heilige Allianz und ihre Grundlagen. [The Holy Alliance and its bases.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 5(5) 1929: 579-588.—The Holy Alliance was not the result of the pietistic views of the Russian czar alone. Its immediate pre-history lies in the feeling of a need for divine help against Napoleon, and, after his defeat, the desire to give the honor to God, together with the pietistic influence upon the Czar exercised by Baroness von Krüdener. The history of the idea of the Holy

Alliance is to be found in the great spiritual flux and the great thinkers of the time. The belief that religion was a moving principle for states and for individuals was very common. The ideals of Romanticism gave support to the ideals of the Holy Alliance. The ideas of Fichte and Hegel and the teachings of Franz von Baaden, Novalis, Brentano, and the German Pietists, of whom Baroness von Krüdener was one, were actively favorable to its establishment and progress.—*Max Savelle*.

2454. ROSE, J. HOLLAND. British West India commerce as a factor in the Napoleonic war. *Cambridge Hist. J.* 3(1) 1929: 34-46.—The West Indies were a factor in the first importance in England's struggle with Napoleon. Napoleon himself made great efforts to dominate the Caribbean in 1805 before his proposed invasion of England, but his squadrons, though inflicting enormous damage, failed to effect anything permanent. British trade, on the other hand, profited greatly from the annexations of French and Dutch possessions. The West Indies, too, were saved from economic crisis by the breakdown of the Spanish colonial system in 1809, for not only was their hitherto illicit trade with the Spanish main capable of most profitable expansion, but the food and lumber of Central and South America were very important for the islands which specialized so exclusively in sugar, cotton, and coffee. While England gained from her ample imports of tropical products, Napoleon's attempts to shut them out of the continent were a fatal blunder. Europe would not and did not do without these wares, which entered especially through Sweden; yet even Napoleon's partial exclusion of them was politically disastrous. It was the want of tropical products which drove the east and north of Europe into revolt.—*H. D. Jordan*.

2455. VERACISSIMUS. Il quinto volume dei documenti diplomatici inglesi. [The fifth volume of the English diplomatic documents.] *Nuova Antologia.* 263 (1364) Jan. 16, 1929: 199-207.—The article contains summaries and extracts from the documents that relate to Italy.—*M. H. Cochran*.

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

(See also Entries 1893, 3053)

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 2108, 2112, 2311, 2404, 2408, 2420, 2421, 2423, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2430, 2446, 2447, 2451, 2452, 2454, 2472, 2485, 2489, 2537, 2555, 2563, 2594, 2595, 2600, 2609, 2619, 2624, 2663, 2736, 2745, 3043, 3070, 3092, 3164, 3169, 3187, 3226, 3266, 3336)

2456. ARONSTEIN, PHILIPP. Patriotismus und Staatsgefühl der Engländer. [Patriotism and national feeling of the English.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung*. 5 (5) 1929: 558-578.—In its early form, English patriotism was dynastic: to be patriotic meant to be loyal to the sovereign. The Reformation, by producing a national church, promoted the feeling of English unity, while the Puritans contributed the conviction that the English are the chosen people of God—a conviction that is evident throughout English literature since that time, notably in Southey, Carlyle, Kingsley, and especially, Kipling. The British tradition of freedom is a phantom. Democracy was achieved only in 1928; but the tradition has played a large part in the development of English patriotism. At the end of the 19th century British patriotism broadened into British imperialism; now, it has for its ideal "Pan-Anglicism," which dreams of a union of all English-speaking peoples. The elements in British patriotism are: traditions of freedom; jealousy of strong executive institutions; belief in parliamentary methods of political change; pride in wealth and power, suffrage and business. In contrast with the abstract ideals of the French Revolution, the ideals of the British are practical, "utilitarian." British patriotism is closely bound up with morals, and the Englishman is proud of his "energy and honesty." Internationally, however, British policy although it loudly proclaims its high moral ends, has been deceitful and untrustworthy. This is not a sign of dishonesty, but, rather, of self-deception; it is "sincere cant." The English do not reflect; they are great as practical men. This lack of idealism, of true culture (*Bildung*) is the weakness of patriotism in England. English patriotism is not backward-looking. It looks, rather, to the present and the future, believing in the "call" of England to be the colonizer of the world and in the mission of England to rule the "lesser breeds" for their own good, which Kipling calls "the white man's burden."—*Max Savelle*.

2457. BAB, JULES. Comment Bernard Shaw devint socialiste. [How Bernard Shaw became a Socialist.] *L'Avenir Social*. (8) Aug. 1928: 481-484.—Shaw suffered material distress and failed in his early productions due not to inferiority but to originality. The repetition of this experience caused to him to feel the bad distribution of economic power in society. He did not desire social prestige. The return of his manuscripts signed: "George Meredith, No," made it difficult for him to earn a living by means of his literary talents. Eventually he was initiated into the cult of Shelley, the symbol of audacity and liberty. In the Zeletical Society he met Sidney Webb, who became his guide. After advocating Marxism for awhile, he renounced it in favor of a more moderate form of Socialism.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

2458. BLANCHARD, RAE. Richard Steele and the status of women. *Studies in Philol.* 26(3) Jul. 1929: 325-355.—From 1650 to 1725 there appear to have been three fairly distinct groups of writers interested in the subject of women. The conservatives, including Milton, held that woman, as evidenced by "the law of nature," custom, and Biblical authority,

was a creature weaker than man in body, mind, and moral fibre. The literary men of wit produced cynical, libertine denunciations of woman's inferior mentality and her depravity, as well as gallant and flowery defenses made on the basis of her delicacy and sensibility. The reformers of both France and England, including Poulain and Defoe, scoffed at the idea of woman's inferiority and emphasized the limits of her opportunities. In the matter of combating the inferiority doctrine, Steele, though he lacked the logic of Poulain and the intellectual conviction of Defoe, possessed unmistakable reforming ardour. In the *Tatler* he avoided taking sides. He wished to reform the social attitude toward woman and to increase her self-respect, but was not interested in giving her a more responsible and more respected position in society. His defenses and his condemnations had much in common with those of the man of wit. Like the conservatives, he attempted to eradicate selfishness and the vices of idleness and to uphold dignified ideals of conduct. Thus, while seeking to bring about a single standard of sex morality and matrimonial fidelity, on the whole he adhered to the conservatism and superficiality of the moralists and the wits. He felt that the goal of woman in society was marriage and that the home was her only province. Under such a system educational training for woman could include little more than lectures on piety.—*E. M. Harmon*.

2459. BRYANT, ARTHUR. The story of Ashridge. *Nineteenth Cent.* 106(629) Jul. 1929: 107-117.—An historical sketch of the college of Ashridge.—*Walter I. Brandt*.

2460. HAVENS, RAYMOND D. Changing taste in the eighteenth century. *Publ. Modern Lang. Assn.* 44(2) Jun. 1929: 501-536.—A comparison of the two popular anthologies known as Dryden's *Miscellany* (1684-1709) and Dodsley's *Miscellany* (1748-1758) suggests that stereotype phrases like "The Age of Reason" or "The beginning of the English Romantic Movement" fall very short of complex reality. Even the first miscellany is not text-book Augustan. There are songs, ballads, few Pindarics, much bawdy, and some of the best of Milton, Donne and other 17th century writers of lyrics. The second anthology has much more blank verse octosyllabics, and stanzas than the first (statistics are given). Milton, Spenser, Nature and other pre-romantic symptoms are indeed present, yet the sum total of the poems of 1750 gives an impression of the period as conservative, moralistic, (there is no more bawdy poetry) and as yet little touched by romantic gloom, mystery, or fire.—*C. Brinton*.

2461. BURD, ARCHIBALD. The high road to India: 1829-1929. *Nineteenth Cent.* 106(630) Aug. 1929: 243-252.—This is a brief history of the introduction of steam-boats on the passage from England to India. Lt. J. H. Johnston was the first man to show that a steam boat company could be operated at a profit; at the same time he demonstrated that the Suez route was to be preferred to the Cape route. The voyage of the *Enterprise* in 1825 proved Johnston's contention that the Cape route was impracticable; the boat took 113 days for the passage. The pioneer work of Johnston was taken up by others and in 1830 the *Hugh Lindsay* made the Bombay-Suez trip in 21 days, 8 hours, and the return trip in 19 days, 14 hours. The overland route through Egypt presented the greatest problem, and to Lt. T. Waghorn belongs the honor of establishing it successfully. From 1830 onwards the time required for the India passage has steadily diminished and the 4130 miles from Cran-

well (England) to Karachi now takes 50 hours by aeroplane.—*John S. Higgins.*

2462. MACMILLAN, DOUGALD. Some burlesques with a purpose, 1830-1870. *Philol. Quart.* 8(3) Jul. 1929: 255-263.—In the minor drama of the first half of the 19th century, the burlesques of Planché stand out among similar productions because of their seriousness of purpose. A sound moral principle always accompanies the tomfoolery. Planché always, both in composition and in production, aimed at a stronger, more self-reliant English drama. He advocated the establishment of an English national theatre.—*Henning Larsen.*

2463. MALLET, CHARLES. Lord Rosebery. *Contemporary Rev.* 136(763) Jul. 1929: 21-26.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

2464. MARSHALL, T. H. Capitalism and the decline of the English gilds. *Cambridge Hist. J.* 3(1) 1929: 23-33.—This article is inspired by and in the main agrees with the conclusions of Stella Kramer's *The English Craft Gilds* (1927). Since students of English industry during the transition period, 1550-1750, have been especially interested in the rise of capitalism, they have often connected it with the amalgamation of the merchant and craft gilds which was a feature of those times. While it is true that gild quarrels in the 16th and early 17th centuries led to the appearance of general amalgamated companies in most English boroughs, this result was not a phenomenon of conflict between employers and employed or manufacturers and merchants. The amalgamations, on the contrary, were usually directed by the town governments and represent an effort to strengthen town privileges against the assaults of unrestricted competition. In the cloth industry the conflict between the borough and unregulated competition is very clear, for in this field especially London and foreign merchants were deliberately developing village industry. Eventually the towns were defeated, having lost even the protection of the law; and they were defeated because they opposed, not because they furthered, the competitive capitalism of the future.—*H. D. Jordan.*

2465. MITCHELL, C. AINSWORTH. Who wrote the letters of Junius? *Discovery.* 10(115) Jul. 1929: 217-220.—The letters of Junius, on comparison with acknowledged letters of Sir Philip Francis, have been found to possess the same peculiarities.—*E. M. Harmon.*

2466. ROUSSEAU, I. J. Unpublished letters of Wellington, July-August, 1812. *Cambridge Hist. J.* 3(1) 1929: 96-101.—*H. D. Jordan.*

2467. TAYLOR, G. R. STIRLING. The fifth Earl of Rosebery. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125(751) Jul. 1929: 19-28.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

2468. WEBSTER, C. K., and TEMPERLEY, H. The duel between Castlereagh and Canning in 1809. *Cambridge Hist. J.* 3(1) 1929: 83-95.—New documents on a controversial topic.—*H. D. Jordan.*

CANADA

(See also Entries 2429, 2447, 2571, 2626, 2716, 3050, 3070)

2469. BREITHAUP, W. H. The railways of Ontario. *Ontario Hist. Soc. Papers & Rec.* 25 1929: 12-25.—This is an account of all the railways built in Ontario from 1839 to the present, with dates and mileage and the history of the amalgamations which have produced the three present systems, the C.N.R., the C.P.R., and the provincially owned T. & N.O.—*F. H. Underhill.*

2470. CRUIKSHANK, E. A. A country merchant in Upper Canada, 1800-1812. *Ontario Hist. Soc. Papers & Rec.* 25 1929: 145-190.—Thomas Cummings, who had been a non-commissioned officer in Butler's Rangers, settled on the site of the present village of

Chippawa in the Niagara peninsula and began business in a small way as a merchant. This article, which is copiously illustrated with reprints of letters between him and his Montreal wholesale agents and of invoices from them, shows how business was carried on in the early days of the new colony and what commodities were bought and sold.—*F. H. Underhill.*

2471. CRUIKSHANK, E. A. An experiment in colonization in Upper Canada. *Ontario Hist. Soc. Papers & Rec.* 25 1929: 32-77.—In order to promote rapid settlement the governor and executive council of the new province of Upper Canada tried the experiment of granting whole townships to associations of individuals on condition that they would bring in settlers. Most of these land grants were to Americans. This article, to which illustrative documents are appended, traces in detail the difficulties which arose in the carrying out of this policy. Many of the grantees were speculators and the council rescinded some of the grants because of the failure to carry out the settlement conditions. But in spite of these and other unfavorable circumstances the policy did in some cases produce considerable settlement.—*F. H. Underhill.*

2472. CRUIKSHANK, E. A. John Beverley Robinson and the trials for treason in 1814. *Ontario Hist. Soc., Papers & Rec.* 25 1929: 191-219.—In 1814 seventeen American sympathizers who were charged with aiding the enemy were brought to trial by the Upper Canadian authorities. Fifteen of these were convicted of high treason and eight executed. An account of these trials is given in *Papers and Records*, Vol. 20, by Mr. Justice Riddell. This paper is a detailed account, with voluminous quotations from correspondence, of the activities of the Attorney General, J. B. Robinson, in connection with the prosecution.—*F. H. Underhill.*

2473. CRUIKSHANK, E. A. Simcoe's mission to Saint Domingo. *Ontario Hist. Soc., Papers & Rec.* 25 1929: 78-144.—After returning from Upper Canada Simcoe was governor of the British possessions in Santo Domingo during 1797 at the time of the revolt of the blacks there. This article traces his activities in this position. There are appended 44 pages of illustrative documents consisting of reprints of Simcoe's correspondence with the home authorities.—*F. H. Underhill.*

2474. GARLAND, M. A. Some phases of pioneer religious life in Upper Canada before 1850. *Ontario Hist. Soc., Papers & Rec.* 25 1929: 231-247.—A discussion of camp-meetings and revival meetings as described by various contemporaries in Upper Canada before 1850.—*F. H. Underhill.*

2475. HARPER, IRENE M. The first complete exploration of Hudson's Bay. *Cambridge Hist. J.* 3(1) 1929: 74-82.—Without Pierre Radisson, who has been so persistently denied his due, both before and since his death, "all North-Western exploration might have been delayed for a century or more." (This article is preliminary to the complete publication of Radisson's narratives and journals.)—*H. D. Jordan.*

2476. LA CHANCE, VERNON. The Mounted Police detachment at Wood Mountain and its activities from the organization of the force in 1873 until 1882. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 6(4) Jul. 1929: 493-500.—This brief account, without the citation of authorities, of the activities of the Mounted Police at a rather unimportant post is principally concerned with the problem of handling Sitting Bull and the Sioux Indians who after destroying General Custer's forces in June, 1876, fled across the Canadian boundary where they remained until 1881. A short description is given of the attempts made by American authorities aided by the Mounted Police to induce the Sioux to return to the United States.—*George W. Brown.*

2477. PACIFIQUE, F. Nicolas Denys. *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Québec.* 23 (1-2) Jan.-Jul. 1929: 61-67.

—Nicholas Denys (1597-1688) is remembered in Acadia for the services he rendered in establishing the fishing industry and developing a commerce in the products of the sea. He was also a pioneer in the commerce, in Canadian wood which has remained down to the present an important commodity. With his personal success came periods of failure, but he is remembered for his work as a pioneer in the development of the fishing industry. He established a fishing port at Miscou in 1619, and in 1635 the Jesuits founded a mission. In

1653 he received a concession of all the islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and rendered various services to the commercial activities. He was also the author of a book about Acadia published in 1672.—*Guy-Harold Smith*.

2478. RIDDELL, W. W. The first copyrighted book in the province of Canada. *Ontario Hist. Soc., Papers & Rec.* 25 1929: 405-414.—*The Canada Spelling Book* by Alexander Davidson, copyrighted Dec. 1, 1841.—*F. H. Underhill*.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 2105, 2147, 2256, 2343, 2388, 2426, 2432, 2437, 2438, 2441, 2442, 2448, 2449, 2451, 2454, 2477, 2524, 2537, 2538, 2545, 2559, 2560, 2562, 2563, 2567, 2575, 2581, 2589, 2591, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2694, 2876, 2932, 3043, 3049, 3098, 3104, 3173, 3259, 3263)

2479. BEAU de LOMÉNIE, EMANUEL. La conspiration du bord de l'eau, une intrigue de police en 1818. [The conspiracy of the "bord de l'eau," a police intrigue in 1818.] *Rev. de France*. 9 (10) May 15, 1929: 227-252.—After the final downfall of Napoleon many of the imperial officials had retained their positions during the restoration. Among these was Decazes, the minister of police in Paris. Gaining great favor with Louis XVIII, Decazes sought to enhance his influence by discrediting the ultra-royalists who surrounded the king's brother, the Comte d'Artois. Therefore, in 1818, he pretended to have discovered a plot to overthrow Louis XVIII and place his brother on the throne. Implicated in the alleged plot were Chateaubriand, Vitrolles, Fitz James, and others. Decazes' attempt to overthrow the influential ultra-royalists was eventually frustrated by the skill and energy of Chateaubriand. The minister of police lost his position, while several of his adversaries were the recipients of positions and honors from the king. The plot of the "bord de l'eau" was simply a police intrigue which miscarried.—*Frederick E. Graham*.

2480. BELLOC, HILAIRE. Richelieu and Bismarck. *Fortnightly Rev.* 126 (752) Aug. 1929: 149-159.—Although differing in physical appearance as well as in character Bismarck and Richelieu reveal a marked similarity both as to policy and as to the effective carrying out of this policy. Both had the continued support of a royal master whom each devotedly served. Both were blessed with good fortune at most critical moments. Both had an incomparable secret service, were aided by an increase in mechanical invention and science, had the service of good subordinates, and preserved their own loyalty and service unbroken throughout all the useful years of their lives. Both likewise had to deal with jealousies at court and had to meet severe domestic opposition. On the other hand Bismarck was favored with security on the Russian frontier whereas Richelieu spent his whole life in repelling and overcoming a ring of hostile forces. Richelieu had to create an army and navy, whereas Bismarck inherited the incomparable Prussian military machine. Bismarck allowed himself to be overruled, as in the case of Metz. Richelieu never allowed himself to be overruled. He was the possessor of the most highly tempered will in modern history, whereas Bismarck although strong-willed lacked temper and his will was rather of the quality of a crowbar than a steel sword. Richelieu marks the beginning and Bismarck the full grown development of nationalism as the chief motive for action in men and with it the consequent or accompanying reduction of the Catholic culture to the defensive under the supremacy of anti-Catholic and mainly Protestant forces.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

2481. BIANCHI, A. G. I clubs rossi durante l'assedio de Parigi. [The "red" clubs during the siege of Paris.] *Nuova Antologia*. 266 (1375) Jul. 1, 1929:

46-55.—This account is based upon a rare book, G. Molinari's *Les clubs rouges pendant le siège de Paris* (Paris, 1871).—*J. C. Russell*.

2482. BOUNIOLS, GASTON. Le centenaire de Prévost-Paradol. [The centenary of Prévost-Paradol.] *Rev. Bleue*. 67 (15) Aug. 3, 1929: 449-458.—As editor of the *Journal des Débats*, Prévost-Paradol waged unremitting, although of necessity covert war on Napoleon III's imperial policy of a strictly controlled press. His chief impress upon French political thought, however, was made through his book, *La Nouvelle France* (1868), in which he propounded many ideas later incorporated into the constitution of the republic: a bicameral legislature with preponderant powers lodged with the lower house; proportional representation of minority groups in the national assembly; a responsible, removable ministry; decentralization of various categories of powers with greater responsibilities entrusted to local assemblies and communes. He insisted upon the necessity of an unfettered press, and the right of all accused persons to legal counsel.—*Raymond G. Carey*.

2483. BRADFORD, GAMALIEL. Mlle. de Lespinasse. *Southwest Rev.* 14 (4) Summer, 1929: 399-418.—Mlle. de Lespinasse presents the contrast between the hostess of a brilliant 18th century Parisian salon, a "creature of social control and efficiency," and the torn victim of passionate love affairs quite out of keeping with the Age of Reason. Her love letters do perhaps show a literary consciousness of her position, an overfondness for dissecting her own heart, that is the mark of fashionable reading of Rousseau and Richardson. But on the whole she is sincere, and her difficulties eternal.—*C. Brinton*.

2484. BRINTON, CRANE. The membership of the Jacobin clubs. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 34 (4) Jul. 1929: 740-756.—From membership lists of the Jacobin Clubs, tax-rolls of the period, and lists of buyers of the *biens nationaux* it is possible to make a statistical study of the occupations, wealth, age, and residence, both before and after 1789, of the Jacobins. These statistics, from incompleteness of records, are naturally only approximate. Judging from their occupations, 5,405 members of 12 clubs in the years 1789-1795 can be classified as 62% middle class, 28% workingmen, and 10% peasants; 4,037 members of 12 clubs in the years 1789-1792 as 66% middle class, 26% workingmen, and 8% peasants; 8,062 members of 42 clubs in the years 1793-1795 as 57% middle class, 32% workingmen, and 11% peasants. Furthermore, 4,763 members of 8 clubs in 1789-1795 paid an average tax of 33.12 l., while the average tax of the 55,953 male adult inhabitants of these towns was 17.02 l.; 5,670 members of 26 clubs in 1793-1795 paid an average tax of 19.94 l., while 77,469 male adult inhabitants of these towns paid an average tax of 14.45 l.; 1,438 members of 16 clubs in 1793-1795 averaged a tax of 14.47 l., while

12,434 non-members in the same towns averaged a tax of 10.79 l.; 22% of the membership of 19 clubs invested money in *biens nationaux*. The average age of members of 8 clubs was 41.6 years. Out of 23 clubs with a membership of 3,815, 1,456, or 38%, were born elsewhere than in the town where they were then residing; out of 15 clubs with a membership of 2,949, only 378 had moved into the town since the Revolution began. The evidence of these figures points to the middle class character of these revolutionaries, to their economic prosperity, and in general, to their social stability. The Jacobins do not seem to have been maladjusted to their environment.—*C. Brinton*.

2485. BURNER, ALEXANDRE. *Le poète Destouches diplomate. Sa mission à Londres (1717-1723).* [Destouches, poet and diplomat. His mission to London (1717-1723).] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplomat.* 43 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 183-217; (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 278-296.—Following the example of English writers early in the 18th century the French poet Destouches played an active rôle as a diplomat, though for him diplomacy was "only a means of livelihood." During his youth in 1698 he entered the service of the Marquis de Puyzieulx who was at that time French ambassador to Switzerland. Through the influence of Puyzieulx, Destouches at a later date (1716) became secretary of the Abbé Dubois, French minister to London. In 1719, after Dubois had been appointed secretary of foreign affairs at Paris, Destouches rose to the rank of *chargé d'affaires* under the Count de Senectère the new French ambassador to Great Britain. Thereafter until 1723, often in the absence of his superior, Destouches busied himself at the court of King George I in London and in Hanover with laborious negotiations about Italian and Spanish affairs, about the failure of Law's Mississippi Company, about the Great Northern War, about the activities of the Jacobites in France, and about the treatment of Catholics in England. In 1723 he abandoned his career as a diplomat, received a gratuity of 100,000 francs, and devoted the remainder of his life to his family and to letters.—*F. S. Rodkey*.

2486. CAMON, GÉNÉRAL. *Les Mémoires de Napoléon.* [Napoleon's Memoirs.] *Rev. Militaire Française.* 99 (98) Aug. 1, 1929: 197-216.—The author has several introductory pages on the method that Napoleon followed in dictating his memoirs to the companions of his exile at Saint-Helena, followed by a preliminary account of the general tactical situation on the eve of the skirmish of Alpone (Nov. 15-18, 1796). Then follow, in parallel columns, his earlier and later dictations of that skirmish, the earlier and less clear to Las Cases, and the later and corrected version to Montholon. The account closes with another citation from Napoleon's *Memoirs* to illustrate the stylistic beauty of the Corsican's writing.—*Leo Gershoy*.

2487. CHLEPNER, B. S. *Les débuts du crédit industriel moderne.* [The beginnings of modern industrial credit.] *Rev. de l'Inst. Sociol.* (2) 1929: 293-316.—Before the 19th century the main industrial or commercial business was inseparable from banking, i.e., deposits, bills of exchange, drafts, and public loans. About 1822, in Belgium, was created the *Société générale pour favoriser l'industrie nationale*, which made the first attempts to give credit to industry and to conduct a mixed banking business (deposits, discount, short-term credit and emission of industrial bond issues), preceding the German type of 1870.—*G. L. Duprat*.

2488. CHOBOUT, H. *La foire de Beaucaire de 1789 à 1796.* [The Beaucaire fair from 1789 to 1796.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 34 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 359-371.—The Beaucaire fair, which began on July 22 of each year and lasted eight days, was one of the most important of the Old Regime. Despite the July disorders of 1789 and rumors of bandits, the sales of 1789 were almost as good as for 1788 (which had been

the banner year of the Old Regime), though the amount of unsold stock was considerably greater. The general abolition of corporate privileges which took place in 1789 and 1790 did not affect the Beaucaire fair, which, on the contrary, was given a special customs office. In 1790, the *assignats* having already lost 2% of their face value and foreign merchants having come in fewer numbers, the amount of sales was somewhat lower, though the amount of unsold goods was also lower. In 1791, the amount of goods sent to the fair was 25% less than that of 1790, but the sales were rapid, even though paper was at a premium of 6% to 15%. In 1792, the amount of goods offered for sale was a third larger than in 1791. Prices were 40% higher; customs duties had also increased; and there was bloody revolution in the nearby town of Avignon. But the sales were good. In 1793, sound money had practically disappeared from circulation, and the fair was such a failure that the renters of stands asked the commune for an indemnity, which was refused. In 1794, the Maximum Law, fixing the price of foodstuffs and manufactured articles added another difficulty. Few foreign merchants came, and those who did refused to sell at the price of the maximum. After consultation with certain national authorities, the municipality permitted foreign merchants to sell at their own prices. Statistics on the amount sold and unsold in 1794 are not available. In 1795, the Maximum having been abolished, prices were very high, groceries selling at 35 times their pre-revolutionary price. In 1796, the fair was still unsuccessful, but showed some signs of recovery due to the frequent use of Spanish specie. From 1797 to 1799, the market was bad. Between 1800 and 1803, there were signs of improvement, but after 1803 until the fall of the Empire, there was a slight decline.—*Louis R. Gottschalk*.

2489. CONTENSON, LUDOVIC de. *Une femme dans un combat naval.* [A woman in a naval combat.] *Correspondant.* 101 (1602) Jun. 25, 1929: 919-924.—An account of an eye witness of the naval engagement of Apr. 12, 1782, in which the English admiral Rodney defeated the French squadron under De Grasse, has come to light in the form of a letter written by a woman, who, for some unexplained reason, was on board the French vessel *Le Triomphant*.—*Geoffrey Bruun*.

2490. CORDONNIER, ÉMILE. *Un grand colonial: Paul Bert.* [A great colonial: Paul Bert.] *Rev. Bleue.* 67 (15) Aug. 3, 1929: 464-467.—This article is a review of a biography of Paul Bert (Ha-nui, 1925) by de la Brosse of the French colonial service. From a distinguished scientific career, Paul Bert was drawn into French political life during the Franco-Prussian war when he rendered distinguished administrative service in the provinces. A long parliamentary career followed during which he distinguished himself, as member of the commission on education and as minister of public instruction, by his successful efforts to secularize education. In 1886 he was sent by the de Freycinet government as resident general to Annam and Tonkin, where during the seven months before his death, his sympathetic insight enabled him to develop policies of control and education from which have sprung many of the best elements of French colonial administration.—*Raymond G. Carey*.

2491. DAUPEYROUX. *La curieuse vie de l'abbé de Pradt.* [The strange life of the Abbé de Pradt.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 95 Jul.-Sep. 1929: 279-312.—This is a detailed study of the life of a clergyman who was made canon and vicar-general of the diocese of Rouen by his great-uncle de la Rochefoucauld; opened the Revolution; schemed with Count de Mercy-Argenteau, Austrian ambassador to France and confidential adviser to Marie-Antoinette; accepted the appointment as archbishop of Malines from Napoleon; and served as diplomat under him. The abbé wrote on French agri-

culture and on the Spanish colonies in America.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

2492. DESCHAMPS, JULES. Alphonse Karr et le retour des cendres. [Alphonse Karr and the return of Napoleon's ashes.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 18(88) Jul. 1929: 24-35.—This is a collection of remarks from the novelist's *Gaêpes* of 1840, centering about the return of Napoleon's ashes from St. Helena, and useful for the student of the Napoleonic legend. "Napoleon at St. Helena was as far from us and as deified as if he had been in Heaven." "The Bonapartist party is killed by the justice rendered to him who made its force and its pretext." "Heroes are not now so common, and thanks to constitutional government and the press, two powerful things, but not great things, envious and fond of belittling, heroes are today almost impossible." "Fate . . . had amused itself by uniting a crowd of people who had betrayed the Emperor in his lifetime, and had ever since passably mistreated him in deed and in writing."—*C. Brinton*.

2493. DE LAMASE, MARTIAL de PRADEL. Alfred de Musset fonctionnaire. [Alfred de Musset, the official.] *Mercure de France.* 213(746) Jul. 15, 1929: 306-336.—The Orleanist regime partook somewhat of the attitude of the old monarchy toward granting paternal aid to worthy, needy subjects. Alfred de Musset, poverty-stricken son of a bureaucrat, stood throughout his life in need of such assistance. After numerous failures to find congenial employment, he finally won the support of the Duc d'Orléans and was appointed librarian to the ministry of the interior—a moderately lucrative post not overtaking in its demands. Following rapidly upon the revolutionary events of 1848, came de Musset's dismissal, for which George Sand is regarded as more responsible than any particular policy of the new government. Her violent love-affair with the poet had ended tempestuously in 1837; in 1848 she was the chief inspiration of Le-don-Rollin who signed de Musset's dismissal. Literary Paris supported his cause loudly but vainly. From 1853 until his death he served as librarian to the ministry of public instruction.—*Raymond G. Carey*.

2494. DESPRÉAUX, E. Louis XVIII en Courlande. [Louis XVIII in Courland.] *Monde Slave.* 5(9) Sep. 1928: 403-422.—Louis XVIII had some apprehension in accepting Russian hospitality because of the despotic character of Paul I. He declined the Tsar's offer of a residence in Russia proper, and went to Courland where the aristocracy had close ties with France. Louis was housed in the chateau of Mitgau, a building in poor repair, much too small for him and his suite, whose communications with the city were subject to the vicissitudes of a severe climate. Delays and vexing regulations at the frontier, ordered by Paul, increased the sufferings of the king's guard already weakened by former privations. No room was available as an infirmary until, after much correspondence, permission was obtained to move out certain offices that occupied part of the chateau. Soon the coming and going of numerous messengers aroused Paul's distrust and he ordered the governor of Courland to prevent Louis from sending a courier to the Prince of Condé or receiving one from him. Money promised Louis by the Tsar was not only slow in coming but greatly lessened in amount after passing through the various chancelleries. In January, 1801, the Tsar ordered the king, his suite, and all French residents of the province to depart at once and as quickly as possible. Louis was without funds, but Courland friends paid his debts and contributed to the expense of his trip to Warsaw. Louis intended to await permission at Memel from the king of Prussia to settle in Prussian Poland. His journey to the frontier was a succession of hardships and privations. The people of Courland had been at all

times respectful and hospitable even in the face of what Paul's anger might bring to them.—*Arthur I. Andrews*.

2495. DE VIGNY, ALFRED. Lettres inédites à Briseux. [Unedited letters to Briseux, published by Ferdinand Baldensperger.] *Correspondent.* 101 Aug. 25, 1929: 481-501.—De Vigny's private life is further illumined by the publication of these letters, written in the decade of 1848-58, to his friend and fellow poet Briseux, and filled with personal and literary gossip.—*Geoffrey Bruun*.

2496. DIDEROT. Lettres inédites à Sophie Volland. [Unpublished letters to Sophie Volland.] *Grande Rev.* 130(6) Jun. 1929: 533-547.—Four hitherto unpublished letters are here given full of literary gossip, philosophical reflections, and personal details. Characteristic excerpts: "Human beings are not meant for reading, meditation, philosophy. It is a deprivation we pay for with our health. We must not break completely with our animal state."—"We must indulge business men tired from the day's work. They must have trifles to amuse them . . . They prefer Harlequin to Cinna for an evening's entertainment, and I'm not surprised."—"A way of remedying the prejudices of a people is yet to be found. How can a body which never even assembles be got to listen to reason?"—"It is impossible to stamp out in oneself all sentiments of truth, goodness, justice, honesty. Bad men exact these qualities in others. Bad men cultivate them in themselves on a hundred occasions."—Tristram Shandy "that book, so mad, so wise, and so gay, is the English Rabelais."—*C. Brinton*.

2497. DOMMANGET, MAURICE. Le symbolisme et le prosélytisme révolutionnaires à Beauvais et dans l'Oise: le théâtre patriote. [Revolutionary symbolism and proselytizing at Beauvais and in the Oise: the patriotic theatre.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 34(4) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 372-391.—In the second of his series of articles on revolutionary propaganda Dommanget shows that the theatre at Beauvais was placed under the censorship of the municipality, which encouraged patriotic plays and "benefit" performances for patriotic causes, supported the builder of a new theatre, shut down the old one because of the owner's conservatism, and permitted plays which attacked royalty and the church. On one occasion, in 1793, when the actors refused, despite public demand, to perform *Paulin et Virginie* by Lesueur, the municipality did not compel concurrence. After the fall of Robespierre, the Beauvais stage moved to the Right, attacking in its performances the Revolutionary Committees, even impersonating some of the better known revolutionary figures of Beauvais. After the insurrection of Vendémiaire An IV, this kind of production was again censored. The Directory ordered the playing of patriotic songs before the curtain. By municipal decree, as a result of recurrent disorders, the theatre was temporarily closed (March 14, 1796), though at the moment of closing, it was presenting a play attacking the old convents. It was opened again within a few months by a municipal order urging the "propagation of republican principles." Nevertheless, thereafter, the principles and figures of the Revolution were disparaged. After 1799 the republican theatre was definitely dead. (See Abstract No. 1: 1420.)—*Louis R. Gottschalk*.

2498. DURAND, R. Le département d'Ille-et-Vilaine en l'an XII (1803). [The department of Ille-et-Vilaine in the year XII (1803).] *Ann. de Bretagne.* 38(3) 1929: 608-615.—Along with a reproduction of an account of this department, originally published in Herbin et Peuchet's *Statistique Générale et Particulière de la France, an XII (1803)*, 7 vols. with atlas, a work which is now extremely rare, there are some bibliographical suggestions for the compilation of a methodical historical bibliography of the department.—*Leo Gershoy*.

2499. d'ESTRE, HENRY. *Le Maréchal de Bourmont*. [Marshal Bourmont.] *Correspondent*. 101 Aug. 10, 1929: 341–363.—Henry d'Estre reviews the surprising career of Louis-Auguste-Victor comte de Ghaisne de Bourmont (1773–1846), a captain in the French army at 16, a royalist conspirator in 1793, and a tardy adherent (after 1807) of Napoleon whom he deserted on the battlefield. This act of treachery he redeemed by his courage in the conquest of Algiers in 1830, and died a marshal.—*Geoffrey Bruun*.

2500. FRANCESCHINI, E. *Une guerre religieuse en Corse en 1797: "la Crocetta."* [A religious war in Corsica in 1797: "the Crocetta."] *Rev. de la Corse*. 10(56) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 49–68; (57) May-Jun. 1929: 122–146.—After the English evacuation of Corsica in 1796, disorder reached its height, and was manifest in all branches of the administration. The public officials laid the blame for this anarchy upon the political opposition, and after the Fructidor *coup* the agent of the Directory, Costa, drew up a comprehensive plan of remedying the conditions, first, by disarming the civil population and, secondly, by ousting the unworthy officials. The author reproduces the list of notables who were to be suspended from office and several of the insurrectionary manifestos that were addressed to the populace. These appeals exploited the popular grievances and incited the masses directly to an attack upon the administration and indirectly upon the republican regime. The list of the leaders shows that they were either clerics or returned émigrés. After the failure of the attempted *coup* against the administration, the department in which it occurred (Liamone) instituted measures of reprisal against real and fancied conspirators, but succeeded only in provoking the mass of faithful Catholics to further rebellion. Though the administration easily gained the upper hand in the department of Liamone, the situation was serious in the department of Golu, which was more exposed to the influence of Paoli's partisans in Italy. At first the revolt turned against the "republicans," i.e., the authorities, but the lack of unified command, the failure of the different rebelling groups to work together, and the essential weakness of the movement which was non-national and only religious in spirit doomed it to ultimate defeat. The author concedes that victory would have been embarrassing to the rebels, for they had no plan of government, and all that they desired—respect for their traditional beliefs and the right to open worship—was ensured to them within less than two years by Bonaparte.—*Leo Gershoy*.

2501. HAVENS, GEORGE R., and TORREY, NORMAN L. *Voltaire's books: a selected list*. *Modern Philol.* 27(1) Aug. 1929: 1–22.—Elsewhere (*P. M. L. A.* 43 Dec. 1928: 990–1009. See Abstract No. 1: 6124), the same authors have described in detail the private library of Voltaire, purchased by Catherine the Great, and still in Leningrad. A catalogue of the library is now in preparation. This article contains a "selected list" of some 400 titles out of a total of 2,500 to 3,000. The number of English works is large.—*S. M. Scott*.

2502. JAEGER, HERMAN. *Kampen om romantik i Frankrig i 1820-aarene*. [The contest about romanticism in France in the 1820's.] *Edda*. 29(3) 1929: 282–298.—Painting by such artists as Théodore Géricault and Eugène Delacroix led the attack on academic form and harmony. Literature followed. Victor Hugo influenced like the rest, his dramas being "picturesque contrasts" with an abundance of color. But the so-called battle of *Hernani* was only an episode in the history of the theatre; the real battle of romantic ideas had been fought and won several years before. The contest was waged for the most part by minor writers; the major ones looked on. The polemic war had been fought by the periodicals and pamphlets before the year 1825. The author characterizes the dominating

spirit of the decade, calls attention to the critical and historical articles in *Le Globe*, enumerates the prominent contributors to the various romantic journals, gives an account of the influence of foreign literature upon the French, touches upon the part played by the provincial academies in the struggle, and emphasizes the fact that Hugo was tardy in becoming a militant romanticist.—*A. B. Benson*.

2503. LACOUR-GAYET, G. *Talleyrand dans son cabinet de ministre*. [Talleyrand in his ministerial office.] *Correspondent*. 101 Aug. 25, 1929: 540–557.—This discussion of Talleyrand's services as Napoleon's minister of foreign affairs anticipates in part the second volume of the author's life of that extraordinary diplomat, which is shortly to appear.—*Geoffrey Bruun*.

2504. LACOUR-GAYET, GEORGES. *Talleyrand et le Premier Consul*. [Talleyrand and the First Consul.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon*. 18(88) Jul. 1929: 5–23.—Talleyrand rallied to Bonaparte not only because it was his selfish interest to do so, but because he approved Bonaparte's policy of pacification and re-organization for France, and because he admired, and even loved, Bonaparte as a man. Some of Talleyrand's letters to the First Consul contain very warm expressions of personal affection. Bonaparte welcomed Talleyrand because, as the only one of his servants who was a real *grand seigneur*, he would add to the prestige of the consular court. Actually Talleyrand's intelligence, practical sense, and wide acquaintance among the émigrés made him the most indispensable of ministers of state.—*C. Brinton*.

2505. LANGLE, PAUL FLEURIOT DE. *Glanes Lamartiniennes* (Documents inédits). [Gleanings concerning Lamartine, from unpublished documents.] *Rev. de France*. 9(7) Apr. 1, 1929: 486–517.—Letters of Louis de Ronchaud, Baron d'Eckstein, Mme. d'Agoult, and Lamartine's niece, Valentine, furnish additional material regarding the character and opinions of the poet-politician. His guests at Saint-Point and Montauau applauded the *Girondins*, comparing Lamartine to Tacitus. But Lamartine—"I find it a pitiable work; but it doesn't matter, provided it sells well. . . . It is written for the people; it is necessary to inculcate aversion for torture, in order that the next revolution may be pure of the excesses of the first."—*Raymond G. Carey*.

2506. LAURENT, GUSTAVE. *La faculté de droit de Reims et les hommes de la Révolution*. [The faculty of law of Reims and the men of the Revolution.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française*. 34(4) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 329–358.—Brisot's *Mémoires* accuse the Law School of Reims of having been a degree-selling institution, where he received his own degree for 5 or 6 livres after a mock examination. Laurent refutes this charge, maintaining that the faculty of the Reims Law School contained a number of serious, capable, and significant lawyers, chosen sometimes from among a number of applicants; that students from all over the world and of all classes came there to study; that among these students were many who afterwards became well-known professors of law, lawyers, and legislators; that Danton, Fouquier-Tinville, Buzot, Couthon, Prieur de la Marne, Saint-Just, Louvet, Pétion, Chabot, and François de Neufchâteau were among its students who were to become illustrious during the revolution; that, though Roland took his degree there inside of five days, he was already a man of 44 and by his own admission prepared night and day for his examinations; that Brisot registered in 1780 and did not receive his degree until 1782, during which time he was prosecuted for issuing worthless promissory notes (which may explain his bitterness toward the Reims faculty); that while there was a class of students, including many of those above-named who stayed at Reims only a short time, these were frequently older persons who had already done

some serious studying of the law; and that the Law Faculty of Reims advocated in its *cahier* of 1789 a complete reorganization of the system of teaching law, a codification of the laws of France, and a constitution. The school continued to function until 1792.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

2507. LÉVIS-MIREPOIX, DUC de. Une correspondance amoureuse et politique à la fin du XVIII^e siècle. [Love letters and political correspondence at the end of the eighteenth century.] *Rev. de France.* 9(15) Aug. 1, 1929: 425-444.—Ten letters are here given from the young duke to his young wife, 1785-1787, in which romantic love is the main theme. Four letters written during the period of the Constituent Assembly contain political news and references to the behavior of fellow deputies.—*M. B. Garrett.*

2508. MATHIEZ, A. Le Directoire (1): L'opposition de gauche: Les Panthéonistes. [The Directory: The opposition of the Left: the Pantheonists.] *Rev. des Cours et Conférences.* 30(11) May 15, 1929: 193-210.—The original policy of the Directory and the one that it followed for the first four months of its existence was that of rallying all shades of republican opinion about the Constitution of the Year III. The first official proclamation made no mention of the former Terrorists; many amnestied Terrorists were given political berths in the administration; the Directors subvented several new journals edited by former Terrorists; the administration encouraged the reopening of old and the establishment of new societies, winking at the provision of the constitution which forbade the founding of political clubs. Among the clubs whose establishment the Directors encouraged was the Pantheon Club. Mathiez not only disputes the fact that Babeuf was the founder of that society, but shows from new unedited material that Babeuf was not even a member at the beginning and that the first members were "good bourgeois" of moderate views whose leaders—several of whom were in government pay—committed them to the same political opportunism that the administration practiced. But when such disgruntled former Conventionals as Robert Lindet, Chasles, and Amar, who had been leading the secret opposition to the Directory, ceased meeting and plotting a communist insurrection at Amar's home, the members of their group flocked to the meetings of the Pantheon society and gave its policy a decidedly radical orientation. Babeuf, who was neither a member of the club nor one of the plotters who had met at Amar's home, was in close contact with all the leaders, but for various reasons he was slow in making his influence felt among the Pantheonists. When his influence became pronounced, the erstwhile united Directory broke up into two factions, and the one headed by La Revellière clamored for the suppression of the "anarchists" at the Pantheon Club.—*Leo Gershow.*

2509. MATHIEZ, A. Le Directoire (2): Babeuf et le Directoire. [Babeuf and the Directory.] *Rev. des Cours et Conférences.* 30(13) Jun. 15, 1929: 450-467.—Babeuf's only originality was to popularize a doctrine "that was in the air" and to use it as weapon of offense against the Directory and the former Thermidoreans. By analyzing the first issue of Babeuf's journal, *Le Tribun du Peuple* (which appeared ten days before the founding of the Pantheon Club and was subsidized by Felix Le Pelletier and Amar), Mathiez concluded that "Babeuf was essentially the organ of the amnestied Terrorists. Communism was purely accessory to his real political purpose." When the other radical journalists—Duval, Méhée, Demaillot, etc.—disavowed his attack upon the administration, Babeuf struck back at them personally in his subsequent issues and also elaborated his political philosophy. His communism, says Mathiez, was picked up from the crumbs of Robespierre's table. He had

no clear system and developed his views as he went along. Mathiez characterizes it as "a sort of social asceticism for the use of artisans and the needy." "Its ideal was the barrack, its means, the Terror." The Directory attacked him less for his dangerous views than for his policy of breaking up the solidarity of the republicans whom it had rallied behind its policy. By using force against ideas, by making a series of political blunders, it greatly strengthened the hold of Babeuf and his adherents over the Pantheon Club where open attacks upon the administration and open praise of the Terrorists were heard. But by siding with Babeuf or at least applauding his journal, the Pantheon Club "committed suicide." All the Directors began to look upon it as a den of "anarchists" and directed Bonaparte to close its doors.—*Leo Gershow.*

2510. MATHIEZ, A. Le Directoire (3 and 4): Le Complot des Égaux. [The Plot of the Society of Equals.] *Rev. des Cours et Conférences.* 30(14) Jun. 30, 1929: 554-563; (15) Jul. 15, 1929: 609-620.—The Directory's closing of the Pantheon Club and its strictures on the freedom of the press completed the disruption of republican solidarity and threw many of its former supporters into the ranks of the opposition. But even then Babeuf was still not regarded as the leader, and the idea of a communist plot was not yet born. To Charles Germain, Mathiez ascribes the initiative for the formation of an Insurrectionary Committee where, for the first time, Babeuf's leadership became manifest. A meticulous analysis of the list of subscribers of Babeuf's journal (he had 642 subscribers, more than six times the number of a typical conservative journal) reveals that the readers both of the radical and the conservative journals belonged to the same social class—the bourgeoisie: traders, industrials, bankers, officials and former government officials, landlords, and members of the liberal professions. But they were bourgeoisie who had suffered during the Thermidorean reaction and saw in Babeuf the champion of their grievances. Mathiez cites a letter from a subscriber who disapproved Babeuf's communism but nevertheless contributed 200 livres to the financial support of the newspaper. His readers followed him not because of his communism, but in spite of it. The great majority of them anticipated the overthrow of the government and its institutions and an opportunity to win power for themselves and be revenged on their former persecutors. The plot was very elaborately organized with 12 civil agents and 12 military agents (for the plotters counted heavily on the support of the soldiers), with many secret reports, detailed minutes of the meetings, with a flood of pamphlets, and many propagandists to play on the discontent of the populace in Paris. The martial law that the Directory invoked against all revolutionists and the abortive effort of Tallien in the Council of 500 and of Barras in the Directory to avert conflict failed and hastened the climax. When the revolt of the police legion (which had been undermined by the agents of the Insurrectionary Committee) broke out, the plotters thought that their moment had come. For the first time the military agents were summoned to headquarters (prior to this they had communicated with the leaders through secret intermediaries) and a document, the *Acte insurrectionnel*, was published. Full plans of the proposed military uprising were discussed. Negotiations concerning the future administration were begun with the Montagnard supporters of the plot (they too had formed a committee), but by the time that these negotiations were ended (18 floréal), the revolt of the police legion had been crushed (13 floréal) and Grisel had betrayed the plotters to Garnot (15 floréal). Grisel, one of the military agents, sold out to Garnot only after the fiasco of the police revolt, when he realized the impossibility of a successful coup against the

government. The *Acte insurrecteur* was no more communistic than Robespierre's program. Babeuf's communism was at most an *arrière-pensée*. His contemporaries did not regard the plot as a communist uprising; they looked upon it as the last of the Terrorist manifestations. It was not until Buonarroti published his study of the movement (1828) that its communistic tendencies were emphasized.—*Leo Gershoy*.

2511. MATHIEZ, A. *Le Directoire* (5): *La politique de ralliement*. [The swing towards the Right.] *Rev. des Cours et Conférences*. 30 (16) Jul. 30, 1929: 716–733.—For eight months after the Babeuf plot (floréal, an iv-frimaire, an v) the Directory strove for and derived its support from the newly-elected Third of the Council of 500. Carnot was instrumental in this new policy which prepared the way for the triumph of the royalists. Most of the blame for the vengeful, reactionary policy against the opposition rests upon his shoulders. Opposed to this new policy were Siéyès and Tallien, who had the support of 130 deputies in both houses of the administration. The police, at the instigation and with the support of the administration, provoked the *camp de Grenelle* troubles which resulted in the arrest of 132, the judicial murder of 32 prisoners, and wholesale deportations. "The blood of Grenelle after the blood of prairial (year 3) cut an unbridgeable gap between the two branches of the republican party, between the old Girondins and the old Montagnards." After Grenelle, the reaction became still more pronounced—systematic persecution of the republicans, favors for the former enemies of the revolution, counter-revolutionary land legislation (for the peasants of Brittany and Provence), and hostile legislation against the workers. But this government of terrified bourgeoisie, concludes Mathiez, by confounding its own interest with that of the Republic, ruined its own authority and prepared the triumph of the reactionary group (the new Third) which it wooed.—*Leo Gershoy*.

2512. MATHIEZ, ALBERT. Robespierre et le procès de Catherine Théot. [Robespierre and the trial of Catherine Théot.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française*. 34 (4) Jul.–Aug. 1929: 392–397.—Contrary to the testimony of the public prosecutor Fouquier-Tinville, Mathiez believes, on the basis of some new documents found at the Archives Nationales, that Robespierre did not order Fouquier-Tinville to stop the trial of Catherine Théot, the leader of a Messianic cult of 1793. Robespierre did try to have the unfriendly prosecutor dismissed and to induce his colleagues on the Committee of Public Safety not to prosecute the self-styled Mother of God, but failing in both efforts, he himself had some papers on the case sent to Fouquier Tinville (13 Messidor). On that day he withdrew from the Committee and made a speech at the Jacobin Club which, in the light of this new evidence, is clearly a cautiously worded announcement of dissension in the Committee of Public Safety, though to his hearers the comments seemed to be altogether general. Mathiez thinks that for Robespierre the Law of 22 Prairial [which reorganized the Revolutionary Tribunal, enlarged its jurisdiction, and increased the number of capital offenses] was only a means of attack upon the rich suspects whose property had been sequestered by the Ventose Decrees, but that for his opponents it was a weapon to be used indiscriminately while making Robespierre bear the responsibility. For this reason, they did all they could to gather evidence against Catherine Théot involving Robespierre, though they did not actually dare to bring her to trial. Mathiez concludes that if Robespierre had proposed a suspension of the Law of 22 Prairial until after the organization of the popular commissions which, by the Ventose Decrees, were to examine suspects, he would have triumphed over his enemies; but wanting only to purify

the Committee he was afraid by a public declaration to destroy it entirely.—*Louis R. Gottschalk*.

2513. MEYER, E. *Voltaire, seigneur en zone franche*. [Voltaire, as a lord of the Free Zone.] *Grande Rev.* 33 (7) Jul. 1929: 19–38.—By way of furnishing a sort of prelude to the recent "Free Zone" tariff disputes between France and Switzerland, Meyer recounts the annoyances encountered by Voltaire when living in Gex, subject at the time to multiple jurisdiction. Voltaire's proposed remedy is included.—*Erik Achorn*.

2514. OMONT, HENRI. *Nouvelles acquisitions du département des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale pendant les années 1924–1928*. [New acquisitions of the department of manuscripts of the Bibliothèque Nationale, 1924–1928.] *Bibliot. de l'École d. Chartres*. 89 (4–6) Jul.–Dec. 1928: 240–298.—Omout lists all the new acquisitions of the Bibliothèque Nationale during the past four years. These cover a great variety of historical events, both medieval and modern.—*H.S. Lucas*.

2515. SÉE, HENRI. *Les armateurs de Saint-Malo au XVIII^e siècle*. [The merchants of St. Malo in the 18th century.] *Rev. d'Hist. Écon. & Soc.* 17 (1) 1929: 29–35.—St. Malo, though lacking a rich hinterland, was for centuries a prosperous port. The papers of the Magon family, shipowners and merchants, show that the trade of St. Malo was largely on a commission basis. Coarse linens from Normandy and Brittany were taken to Cadiz for transshipment to the Spanish colonies. There was a direct trade with the French West Indies. Newfoundland fisheries added another resource. Privateering was common during the wars with Britain, but to judge from these documents was not in the long run commercially profitable. Much capital was necessary for the St. Malo trade, and there seem to have been numerous rich families like the Magon, some of which got themselves ennobled, and all of which had country estates, and a way of life much like the noblesse.—*C. Brinton*.

2516. UNSIGNED. *L'arrondissement de Saumur en 1850*. [The arrondissement of Saumur in 1850.] *Anjou Hist.* 29 Jul. 1929: 182–191.—A report of Boby de la Chapelle, *sous-préfet* of Saumur (1848–1851) to the prefect of Main-et-Loire, Besson, dated Mar. 9, 1850.—*G. C. Boyce*.

2517. UNSIGNED. *La déportation des religieuses angevines*. [The expulsion of Angevin nuns.] *Anjou Hist.* 29 Jul. 1929: 161–174.—This is an account written by Mother Jeanne-Jacquine Moutardeau describing scenes which took place when the Ursulines of Angers were driven from their convent home Sep. 30, 1792.—*G. C. Boyce*.

2518. UZUREAU, CHANOINE. *Le clergé insermenté des Côtes-du-Nord (1792)*. [The refractory clergy of the department of Côtes-du-Nord (1792).] *Ann. de Bretagne*. 38 (3) 1929: 603–607.—The author reproduces the memorandum of abbé J. M. Leroux, curate of Châteaulin, who was imprisoned with many other ecclesiastics in pursuance of the Legislative Assembly's enactments against the non-juring or refractory clergy. The manuscript is in the archives of the Society of Jesus, *papiers Barruel*.—*Leo Gershoy*.

2519. WELSCHINGER. André Chénier, sous-lieutenant à Strasbourg en 1782. [André Chénier, sublieutenant at Strasbourg in 1782.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 95 Jul.–Sep. 1929: 263–274.—An analysis is given of the life of Chénier and an attempt is made to find the reason for the fluctuating course of his uncertain existence.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

2520. WIESE, E. R. Larrey, Napoleon's chief surgeon. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n.s. 1 (4) Jul. 1929: 435–450.—Dominique Jean Larrey, born in Bordeaux, 1766, was one of the greatest military surgeons in all history. After early medical training at Toulouse

and at Paris, he became a naval surgeon and saw service off Newfoundland. He returned to Paris at the outbreak of the French Revolution, and the year 1792 found him a first class surgeon with the Army of the Rhine. He now entered upon a career of the most remarkable activity and of increasing fame. At Paris he organized a new ambulance service for the republican armies; at Toulon he met Napoleon; in Spain he became chief surgeon of the Army of the Pyrenees; and finally, in 1797, Napoleon made him chief surgeon of the Army of Italy and gave him *carte blanche* in the organization of the whole medical division. From this time on he served as Napoleon's chief medical adviser and administrator. Under his direction the French army surgeons became the best in the world. Larrey usually accompanied Napoleon on his campaigns and displayed remarkable strength and courage in such arduous ones as those in Egypt and Russia which

involved a maximum strain upon the entire medical service. At Jaffa he performed post-mortem examinations on victims of the plague; at Eylau he worked for 24 hours with feet in the snow and the temperature below zero; at Borodino he did 200 amputations in 24 hours; at Moscow he established hospitals, opposed the retreat, and eventually walked practically all of the way from there to the Vistula. He offered to accompany Napoleon to Elba, welcomed him upon his return, and operated for twelve continuous hours at Waterloo. Small wonder that Napoleon said of him: "C'est l'homme le plus vertueux que j'ai connu." Among his more important medical achievements were the organization of a light field ambulance service, the practice of immediate amputations, resection of ribs for empyema, and the use of saline and chlorinated solutions in surgical dressings. He thus approximated modern anti-septic procedures.—*R. H. Shryock.*

ITALY

(See also Entries 2246, 2324, 2416, 2426, 2450, 2455, 2529, 2548, 2566, 2617, 2619, 2622, 2623, 2625, 2637, 2650, 3263)

2521. BRANDILEONE, FRANCESCO. Michele Amari. *Nuova Antologia*. 266 (1377) Aug. 1, 1929: 352-359.—*J. C. Russell.*

2522. GALPIN, W. F. (ed.). Letters concerning the "Universal Republic." *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 34 (4) Jul. 1929: 779-786.—Most of these letters passed between Smith of Peterboro, New York, and Joseph Mazzini, the Italian liberal. They were written in 1866 and 1867, and deal chiefly with plans for the advancement of the republican cause through well directed and co-operative effort. They also contain other interesting information both personal and general. Along with the letters there is included the printed draft for an association entitled "The Universal Republic," which was evidently prepared in America by the friends of Mazzini. The object of the association is "to maintain the right of every Country to a Republican Government and the consequent duty of all Republicans to unite for a Solidarity of Republics." The form of the organization and its activities are outlined in some detail. There is also included a printed statement of belief in the Republic to be signed by each member and a pledge "to aid in the propagation and practical realization of this my belief."—*G. G. Andrews.*

2523. KELLNER, ARTURO. The Italian cavalry through the centuries. *Cavalry J.* 38 (156) Jul. 1929: 338-352.—The *Cavalry Journal* for July, 1929, devotes its issue to the Italian cavalry. A frontispiece of Mussolini on horseback (in civilian clothes) clearing a hurdle, is followed by several articles relating to the mounted division of the Italian army. One of these is by Major Kellner of the famous Savoy Cavalry. The history of the cavalry in Italy is the story of the mounted units of the various separate city and state communities of which the most noted was the Savoy Squadron of the Counts of Savoy. The author relates in interesting detail the work of this unit through the period of the 15th to the 18th centuries. Passing reference is also made to other Italian cavalry groups of this period of decentralization. Particularly valuable is the discussion (generally overlooked) of the work of the cavalry in the process of unification from 1848 to 1870. The growth of the cavalry from 1870 to 1914 was steady. With the declaration of war against Austria-Hungary there were 30 regiments in existence. Kellner also describes the activities of the mounted divisions in colonial areas. After 1919 the period of decadence began. Rapid reductions followed until by 1922 there was little actual cavalry left. In 1923 a partial restoration took place. There has also been a Fascist policy of

combining cyclists with the cavalry units. The article concludes with a table showing the important Italian cavalry units throughout history, the dates of their creation and other data, including honors won.—*Arthur H. Noyes.*

2524. ORSI, DELFINO. Il mistero dei "Ricordi Diplomatici" de Costantino Nigra. [The mystery of the "Diplomatic Recollections" of Costantino Nigra.] *Nuova Antologia*. 262 (1360) Nov. 16, 1928: 137-154.—The numerous theories that have been advanced to explain the disappearance of Nigra's elaborate *Diplomatic Recollections* after his death fail to satisfy anyone who knows the infinite care with which Nigra prepared the work as the story of his activities in behalf of the Italian nation. Nigra often talked with Orsi about the publication of the book and expressed the hope that it would give the true picture of the important events of which he was a witness. One chapter, on the outbreak of the Franco-German war of 1870, was published in the *Nuova Antologia* on Mar. 1, 1895. It created a sensation in France because it was so frank, so well documented, and so prejudicial to the ordinary French version of the origin of the war. Nigra's will is also missing.—*M. H. Cochran.*

2525. RICHELMY, CARLO. Lettere inedite di Constantino Nigra. [Unpublished letters of Constantino Nigra.] *Nuova Antologia*. 262 (1360) Nov. 16, 1928: 155-161.—The article presents a few letters, the most important being a long dispatch from St. Petersburg in March, 1882.—*M. H. Cochran.*

2526. RILLOSI, ATTILIO. Echi del '48 e del '49; Milano e i suoi esuli. [Echoes of '48 and '49: Milan and its exiles.] *Riv. d'Italia*. Aug. 15, 1928: 516-534.—After the first success of the revolt of 1848, Milan was filled with enthusiasm and excitement. As events moved on toward ruin the theorists of liberty and idealism were forced to face the facts. The immediate problems, particularly the question of fusion with Piedmont, brought diverse opinions to be seen in contemporary letters and other writings. On the return of the Austrians, the patriots of Milan scattered through Italy and beyond its borders. Democracy and unity were hopefully preached by the group in Florence and those abroad encouraged them by letters in the same vein. In the spring and summer of 1849 despair increased but some still preserved an attitude of hopeful determination to labor for the postponed freedom and unity.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

2527. RE, EMILIO. Brumaio dell'Abate Fea. [Abbot Fea in an incident in Brumaire.] *Nuova*

Antologia. 267 (1380) Sep. 16, 1929: 216–231.—The abbot Fea was arrested as a Jacobin on the first of Brumaire, (Oct. 23, 1799) because of an incident in Rome. An archaeologist of distinction, Fea was social minded but indiscreet. Although there is evidence of his Jacobin sentiments when republicanism was popular, he was released because he had been imprisoned by the republicans at an earlier date.—*J. C. Russell*.

2528. RUBRIS, MARCUS de. *I primi rapporti di M. d'Azeglio con E. Mayer*. [The first relations between M. d'Azeglio and E. Mayer.] *Riv. d'Italia*. Aug. 15, 1928: 602–618.—Massimo d'Azeglio left Milan in August, 1838, to escape being present when the Emperor Ferdinand received the Iron Crown of

Lombardy. On his way to Florence he made two stops, and in each case his hosts were friends of Enrico Mayer. He probably met Mayer then; he was certainly in communication with him before he reached Florence. Mayer was d'Azeglio's guide to some of the historical sites of Florence and a strong friendship, based on their common interests and ideals, developed before Mayer left for Leghorn about the middle of October. Some of d'Azeglio's letters to Mayer remain. One, dated Nov. 5, 1838, tells informally of what he has been doing and writing. Another, written Feb. 8, 1839, after his return to Milan, sends messages to his friends and speaks of his longing to be back in Florence.—*Lida R. Brandt*.

CENTRAL EUROPE

(See also Entry 2947)

GERMANY

(See also Entries 2330, 2421, 2424, 2426, 2453, 2480, 2481, 2524, 2541, 2627, 3036, 3259, 3269, 3345)

2529. ANAGNINE, EUGENIO. *Federico Nietzsche e l'Italia*. [Friedrich Nietzsche and Italy.] *Nuova Antologia*. 265 (1373) Jun. 1, 1929: 331–352.—Nietzsche's first trip to Italy took place in the autumn of 1872, when he paid a short visit to Bergamo. His first taste of Italy was not at all to his liking. It was not until 1876 that he returned to Italy upon the insistence of his friend, Malvide. The fruit of this long sojourn (at Sorrento) was *Menschliches allzumenschliches*. Following harrowing physical and moral tortures in the winter of 1879–80, he returned to Italy, this time to Venice. Here he recovered his spirits and a modicum of health. To Nietzsche Venice had a soul made of color and music—music quite different from the Wagnerian experiments with which he had no patience. Nietzsche was very fond of Genoa and the Italian Riviera, while he detested Rome. But of all cities he loved Turin the most, if we may be permitted to believe the dithyrambs which he sang in her honor. Italian composers met with much greater favor in Nietzsche than many of their contemporaries in Germany. He admired Piccini, Rossini (whom he considered greater than Verdi), Bellini and Cimarosa. Da Vinci and Michelangelo he set above all rivals, the latter being greater than Raffael because he was free from the conventional Christian conceptions of art and culture. This is the key to all of Nietzsche's evaluation of the artists of the Renaissance. The Germans—more particularly, Luther—he considered had through the Reformation deprived Europe of the last fruits of the Renaissance. In baroque art, Nietzsche sees a reaction against the spirit of the Renaissance. He never adequately appreciated Dante. Machiavelli he loved, while Petrarch and Leopardi he fully appreciated. Yet above all Italians he loved Mazzini most.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

2530. KÖRNER, JOSEF. *Friedrich Schlegels persische Studien*. [Friedrich Schlegel's Persian studies.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 20 (1) 1929: 83–87.—While in Paris in 1803, Schlegel attempted to write a Persian grammar. He hoped to find a publisher in Germany who would advance him credit in the form of books necessary for writing the grammar. The outline of this contemplated grammar, found among the papers of A. W. Schlegel's widow, is appended. His failure to find a publisher and the transfer of his interest to Sanskrit caused him to drop the plan. His interest in Persian, however, was of great help to him in the writing of his best work *The History of Ancient and Modern Literature*.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

2531. L., O. *Die deutsche Philosophie auf der Anklagebank*. [The charge against German philoso-

phy.] *Tagebuch*. 10 (35) Aug. 31, 1929: 1423–1437.—German philosophy has been repeatedly accused of being a prime mover in the last War. The charge is directed especially against Kant, Fichte, and Hegel. John Dewey's *German Philosophy and Politics* shows Kant's categorical imperative silent as to concrete duties, Fichte filled in this vacuum with the "divine state," and Hegel made the state "the divine will," "the personification of the moral Idea." Bismarck, Treitschke, and Bernhardi were all Hegelians. The fact that Marx, Lassalle, and Lenin were of the same school merely indicates that Hegelianism is Janus-faced. This charge was answered by Victor Basch in *Les Doctrines Politiques des Philosophes Classiques de l'Allemagne* in order to justify the faith he had in his revered teacher, Emile Boutroux, who had transmitted Taine's and Renan's religious enthusiasm for Hegel to the new generation of intelligent Frenchmen. Basch sees no connection at all between Leibniz, Kant, Fichte, and Hegel and German chauvinism or pan-Germanism. The author disagrees with Basch. The Germans were strongly influenced by ideas and these ideas stemmed in the first place from the Protestant Reformation. The state religion created by Lutheranism effected a close union between altar and throne. The *Aufklärung* and the period of the Revolution did not break this up. Philosophy took the place of theology, but from Schleiermacher to Hegel this philosophy was nothing but a veiled Protestantism. The spirit of modern Germany was created by its "damned professors," as Palmerston once called them, whose philosophers' mantles were merely priestly robes. Only Schopenhauer, Heine, and several others are exceptions. Pope Leo XIII said truly that the source of all modern evils was to be found in the doctrines emanating from the philosophers. Basch, from his pacifist and internationalist point of view, means well, but his defense of German philosophy is dangerous. Nonetheless it is fair to ask other countries, which have denounced the doctrines of these German teachers, what they have substituted for them. Unfortunately most of them have adopted the same idealism with its political philosophy which brought disaster to Germany. *Risum teneatis, amici*.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

2532. LEISMANN, ALBERT. *Wilhelm von Humboldts Briefe an Jakob Grimm*. [Wilhelm von Humboldt's letters to Jakob Grimm.] *Euphorion*. 30 (1–2) 1929: 200–208.—The brief correspondence between Wilhelm von Humboldt and Jakob Grimm was begun by Humboldt in a letter dated Berlin, June 28, 1824. In this letter he expresses appreciation of Grimm's *Deutsche Grammatik*, the first volume of which appeared in 1819. He encloses an article of his own entitled, "Über das Entstehen der grammatischen Formen und ihren Einfluss auf die Ideenentwicklung." Of Humboldt's second letter only the envelope has

been preserved bearing the date Aug. 1, 1825. In his third letter, Mar. 26, 1826, he sends Grimm his article. "Über die Buchstabenschrift und ihren Zusammenhang mit dem Sprachbau." He again praises Grimm's work in his grammar and offers friendly criticism. In his fourth letter, dated July 8, 1827, he sends Grimm an article on the Chinese language, "Lettre à Monsieur Abel Rémusat sur la nature des formes grammaticales en général et sur le génie de la langue chinoise en particulier." The only meeting between these two men took place in April, 1828, when Humboldt visited Grimm in Kassel. In his last letter to Grimm, Nov. 12, 1828, Humboldt acknowledges the receipt of Grimm's work: *Deutsche Rechtsaltertümer*.—O. C. Burkhart.

2533. LERNER, FRANZ. Eine Statistik der Handwerksgelesen zu Frankfurt a. M. vom Jahre 1762. [Statistics about the journeymen in Frankfurt a. M. in 1762.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Soz.- u. Wirtschaftsgesch.* 22 (2) 1929: 174-193.—The author discovered in the archives at Frankfurt a MS., an account of the journeymen of all the guilds of that city for the year 1762. The manuscript consists of 38 lists, one for each guild and each apparently prepared by the guild in question. Although the lists are not all of equal value, they form the most complete survey of the kind which the author has ever found in his archival work. He summarizes the contents in six tables: (1) Number of journeymen in each guild; (2) number of guild members in 1762 and in ca. 1786; (3) division of the natives; (4) distribution of the journeymen among the trades; (5) original home of the journeymen; (6) division of the foreigners.—E. N. Anderson.

2534. MARTIN, ALFRED v. Neuere Romanikliteratur. [Modern literature on romanticism.] *Hist. Z.* 140 (2) 1929: 364-377.—A critical review of such modern works on romanticism in Germany as Ullmann and Gotthard's *History of the Romantic Idea in Germany*, H. Brinkmann's *The Idea of Life in German Romanticism*, and others.—P. S. Fritz.

2535. MENER, ARNOLD OSKAR. Aus Zeit und Geschichte. Kaiserin Friedrich und Bismarck. [The Empress Frederick and Bismarck.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 26 (11) Aug. 1929: 792-799.—The wife of Frederick, the predecessor of Wilhelm II, who spent 99 days, filled with suffering, on the throne of the German Empire, was an English princess by birth, the daughter of Victoria and Albert, from whom she may have inherited her admiration of England, and consequently her hatred for Bismarck and for her son, Wilhelm II. Many quotations from her letters prove her narrow-mindedness and her inability to judge politics and men impartially. The quotations are from *Letters of the Empress Frederick*, edited by Sir Frederick Ponsonby (London, 1928) and the article is a review of this volume.—A. Holske.

2536. MÜLLER, ERICH. Die letzten Tage Ludwigs II. Nach eigenen Erlebnissen geschildert. [The last days of Louis II (of Bavaria), told from personal recollections.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 26 (11) Aug. 1929: 768-792.—An intimate picture of Ludwig's dethronement and removal to Schloss Berg, full of personal detail, is recounted by one of the officiating alienists. Insanity was inherited in Ludwig's case; his brother Otto spent his life under strict surveillance, and a post mortem showed a peculiar conformation of the skull, which perhaps induced the persecution-mania and eccentricity, against which Ludwig fought a losing battle, until his death by suicide. The doubt, still felt by many, that Ludwig was insane is groundless.—A. Holske.

2537. THIMME, FRIEDRICH. Auswärtige Politik und Hochfinanz. Aus den Papieren Paul von Schwabachs. [Foreign policy and high finance. From the records of Paul von Schwabach.] *Europ. Gespräche.*

7 (6) Jun. 1929: 288-320.—Paul H. v. Schwabach, the successor to Gerson Bleichröder as the diplomatic-financial adviser of the German government from 1900 to 1914, has published, for private circulation only, selections from his letters to foreign, particularly English, bankers before, during, and after the World War. In his letters from abroad to the German foreign office, which are not published in the *Grosse Politik*, he gives his impressions of the statesmen and policies of the powers. During the Boer war he helped to remove difficulties between England and Germany, but in 1901-1902 he failed to remove Chamberlain's irritation at the German rejection of his alliance offer. In 1903 and 1909 he failed to get the assent of the British and French governments to the participation of their bankers in the Bagdad Railway project. He considered it a great mistake on the part of the German government to postpone the agreements of 1914 with Great Britain. In 1905 he found the anti-German craze in London insuperable because of the German naval plans and the propaganda of the *Flottenverein*. From 1908 to 1912 he worked hard to prevent naval scares from disturbing Anglo-German relations, telling Crowe that he and many others disapproved of the large naval estimates but could not convince the Kaiser. Schwabach's letters show that in the two Morocco crises Germany was not trying to break the Anglo-French entente, but was irritated by the more-French-than-the-French-themselves attitude of the British. Schwabach tried to explain that Germany had much greater cause to support Austria-Hungary in 1908-1909 than Britain had for supporting France. In 1911 Caillaux told Schwabach that Lloyd George's speech was "extremely unwelcome" to him. The attitude of Great Britain was influenced by the feverishly hostile opinions of Sir Eyre Crowe, whose anti-German prejudices and policies can be explained only by his desire to escape accusations of pro-Germanism that might be levelled at him because of his close connections with Germans. Schwabach's letters to Crowe seem to have had little effect. To Frenchmen there are not many letters. During the World War Schwabach tried to induce the government to introduce internal reforms so that the reforms could not be attributed to foreign pressure. After the War, the revolution and the Versailles Treaty wounded him deeply. In fine, his letters show that German bankers were peaceful and conciliatory and that the official governmental policy was of the same nature. It is to be desired that this collection be publicly printed for circulation among historians and that the replies of foreigners to his letters also be published.—M. H. Cochran.

2538. WALZEL, OSKAR. Der Wert deutscher nachklassischer Dichtung. [The value of post-classical German literature.] *Germanisch-Romanische Monatsschr.* 17 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 278-295.—In the eyes of the present generation the 19th century has lost prestige. Walzel contrasts the attitude of France toward her classics with that of Germany toward hers; he finds the 19th century, in its scientific attitude, more self-searching and self-belittling, finding its type in the decadent hero. The 19th century lacked uniformity, as is illustrated by the individuality of style, and the love of the exotic. He sets up at some length a parallel between Hellenism and 19th century German literature.—A. Holske.

2539. WEHBERG, HANS. Das Wilhelminische Deutschland und die Friedensbewegung. [Germany under William II and the peace movement.] *Friedenswarte.* 29 (8) Aug. 1929: 234-238.—The article is the final chapter of a survey, "Germany and the peace movement," submitted to a parliamentary committee of the Reichstag, and shows that pre-War Germany was hostile to any anti-militaristic demonstrations of any sort, more so than other nations, and points out the

fatal result for Germany of the emperor's attitude toward The Hague conference in 1907.—*A. Holske.*

2540. WOLBE, EUGEN. Bismarcks erstes Interview. [Bismarck's first interview.] *Nord u. Süd.* 52 (7) Jul. 1929: 627–630.—A brief account is given of Max Duncker's interview with Bismarck on the day after the latter's appointment as minister-president of Prussia. Duncker was then the political adviser of Crown Prince Frederick William. He reported to him that Bismarck stated that Prussia's domestic policy must be only a means to achieve her foreign policy. The goal must be reached by a national-liberal policy, by a military policy, or by cooperation and treaties, depending upon circumstances. An alliance with France and Russia Bismarck regarded as impossible at that time, and he believed that England and Austria would ally themselves with Prussia only when they could be persuaded of the possibility of Prussian alliance with France and Russia.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

AUSTRIA HUNGARY

(See also Entries 2393, 2453, 2526, 2528, 2625, 3032)

2541. DUNLOP, ROBERT. The last of the Hapsburgs. *Contemp. Rev.* 136 (763) Jul. 1929: 47–53.—Emperor Charles' difficulties were due largely to his inexperience and his readiness to accept advice from all sides. Personally courageous and straightforward, he allowed himself to be guided, during Austria's most critical times, by those two aged but vain and arrogant diplomats, Counts Tisza and Czernin. Charles favored an Austrian policy which would have reduced his country's dependence upon Germany and lessened the

power of Hungary in the diarchy. Like Francis Ferdinand he favored autonomy for the Slavs. But Tisza and Czernin didn't want Magyar power reduced, and they were anxious to shine in the eyes of their Berlin friends. The only time Charles acted independently was in granting a general amnesty in the summer of 1917. This, however, gave rise to great indignation and cries of treachery from the camp of the Pan-Germans. Charles wanted to end the war as soon as possible, but he lacked the moral courage to break away from Germany. In the Sixtus affair he denied his own letter to Poincaré lest Czernin be given the lie. Though he had always meant well, Charles was quite unpopular when the crash came.—*Walter C. Langsam.*

2542. STEIN, LUDWIG. Graf Julius Andrássy. [Count Julius Andrássy.] *Nord u. Süd.* 52 (7) Jul. 1929: 606–614.—Reminiscences of the late Count Julius Andrássy, Jr.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

2543. VERZÁR, JULIUS. A brassói céhek hanyatlásának okai. [The reasons for the decline of the Brassó unions.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 33 (9) Sep. 1928: 344–353.—The history of the unions of Brassó is to be divided according to the prosperity of the various branches: (1) the period of the furrier and the tanning unions; (2) the period of the goldsmith unions; and (3) the period of the textile unions. The reasons for the decline of these unions are to be found chiefly in the development of world trade, which has brought great harm to their markets, and to the liberal economic theories of the 18th century. The elimination of the unions, so general in the period of early capitalism, is not to be found in Transylvania. The article contains much valuable detailed material for the economic historian.—*L. Grossmann.*

SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 2227, 2228, 2558, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2663, 3357)

2544. LESCOFFIER, JEAN. Remarques sur la crise des "années 1870–1880" dans ses rapports avec la littérature norvégienne. [Remarks on the crisis of the years 1870–1880 with special reference to Norwegian literature.] *Edda.* 29 (3) 1929: 270–281.—The various political, social, and cultural conflicts which gave rise to the universally interesting masterpieces of this period were more national than generally supposed. While foreign influences were visible in the mass of intellectual ideas imported, the native soil was in advance prepared for what followed. Occidental thought took root in Norway without the help of Brandes. E. Sars through his lectures must be given credit for the pioneer work of this decade. European problems were or became localized in Norway, and Norwegian genius availed itself of this material. Opposite currents such as romanticism and positivism, faith and Voltairean philosophy, coexist in Norway, and the indigenous spirit despite its mysticism is clear, critical, and rationalistic. There was no critical journal in Norway to spread the new ideas, but the contacts of the latter with the land and the people brought realism.—*A. B. Benson.*

2545. SÖDERHJELM, ALMA. Les débuts de Fersen d'après son journal intime. [Fersen's débuts as

described in his diary.] *Bibliot. Universelle et Rev. de Genève.* May 1929: 556–568.—The diary of Hans Axel de Fersen, Swedish nobleman and friend of Marie Antoinette, comprising 20,000 manuscript pages in French, has been made the subject of an extended study by Alma Söderhjelm, professor at the University of Åbo, who has translated parts of the diary into Swedish. The present article is an extract from her work. The diary reveals Fersen as a mysterious, reserved courtier and aristocrat, who had no relations whatever with the lower or middle classes and who in general avoided everything ugly or common. Sadness and solitude rather than happiness characterized his life. Much admired in society, he never gave way to impulse or passion. His love was mental and aesthetic rather than emotional. Fersen rated elegance, birth, and education above expressions of deep feeling or untutored intellectual qualities. He was a French *gentilhomme*, but was a man of sane judgment rather than of *esprit* or humor. His diary, notes, and letters are in general exceedingly objective and have a high documentary value based on facts. The subjects that seemed to interest him the most were art, music, industry, and military science. The interest of Marie Antoinette in Fersen is found best described in his letters to his father.—*A. B. Benson.*

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 2301, 2363, 2436, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2494, 3114, 3236, 3256)

2546. BAUMGARTEN, NICOLA de. Ricordi della rivoluzione russa. [Reminiscences of the Russian Revolution.] *Nuova Antologia*. 266 (1377) Aug. 1, 1929: 332-351.—The author, a Russian noble and a director of the Russian Red Cross, gives his experiences in Moscow in the years 1917-1920. Some relate to the breakdown of the old order, the confusion in Moscow as the tsar abdicated, the slow disintegration of the Red Cross, the slower abandonment of club life, the failure of the banks to function, and the reception of the news of the extinction of the imperial family. Others are more political, the great agrarian consortium which discussed but never acted, an incomplete conspiracy against Trotsky and another to save the tsarovich frustrated by his mother, and the hesitancy and early difficulties of the Bolsheviks. A few are mere incidents, the loss of a library, an improvised agency to assist fugitives from Russia, the difficulties of the great rancher, Falz-Fein, and his own escape eastward.—*J. C. Russell*.

2547. LEWIN, J. Briefwechsel zwischen Leo Tolstoi und dem Grossfürsten Nikolaus Michailowitsch. [Exchange of letters between Leo Tolstoy and Grand Duke Nicholas Michailowitch.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Pol. u. Gesch.* 1 (1) 1929: 69-83.—This is a German translation of a letter of Count Leo Tolstoy to Grand Duke Nicholas Michailowitch (1859-1919), cousin of Tsar Alexander III, dated April 5, 1902 (o. s.), two replies of the Grand Duke dated April 15, 1902 and May 11, 1902, and a note by Nicholas Michailowitch on his first encounters with Tolstoy in Crimea in the fall of 1901. All of these letters were first published in the *Krasny Archiv* (No. 21, 1927). The discussion centers mainly round the question of the Dukhobors, in whom Tolstoy was greatly interested, and the land problem. Tolstoy shows his great enthusiasm for the single tax ideas of Henry George. The need for the complete emancipation of the land from private control, he holds, is as great as was the need for the emancipation of the serfs in the first half of the preceding century. The Grand Duke reproves Tolstoy for being too great an idealist. He is afraid of the opposition of the peasants themselves to such a scheme and above all feels that a tsar of giant stature like Peter the Great would be needed in order to carry out such a program. There are many other more practical problems that are even more pressing: education, the labor problem, the rotten bureaucracy, the widespread passion for riches, the unbearable militarism, immorality, etc. Moreover he feels it necessary to make the ministers responsible to public opinion. For the chief fault lies not with Nicholas II, who has good intentions, but rather with his misleading counsellors. He therefore proposes the regular publication of the minutes of all sessions of the ministerial council and of all its departments.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

2548. NUNZIANTE, FERDINANDO. Gli italiani in Russia durante il secolo XVIII. [Italians in Russia during the eighteenth century.] *Nuova Antologia*.

266 (1376) Jul. 16, 1929: 187-210.—In the 18th century many Italians visited Russia. A few, like Francesco Algarotti, went out of curiosity. The greater number were musicians. One of these, Araja, was even raised to the rank of counselor of state as a result of a musical triumph. Other visitors ranged from Cagliostro to Jesuit refugees and the able minister of the Kingdom of Naples, the Duke of Sarracapiola.—*J. C. Russell*.

2549. PILLAY, GANAPATI. Russian peasants before the revolution. *Modern Rev.* 45 (6) Jun. 1929: 701-709.—A comparison is made of pre-Revolutionary Russia with modern India, which aims to show that the uplift of the peasants is more important than democratic constitutions. Comparisons are made of the *mir* with the "good old village communities of India," of the tax systems, of subdivision of holdings by increase of population, of increase of hired laborers, of famines, of the October Manifesto and the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform in India.—*S. M. Smith*.

2550. SCHATZKY, B. E. La révolution russe de février 1917 et les États-Unis d'Amérique. [The Russian revolution of February, 1917, and the United States.] *Monde Slave*. 5 (9) Sep. 1928: 353-376.—The author, arriving in Washington on a special mission just as the first Russian revolution was accomplished, found expressions of satisfaction on all sides except from Bakhmetiev who disliked to believe it and who, while retaining his title of ambassador, refused to make important decisions under the new regime. This satisfaction was of advantage to Schatzky when he went to New York to seek financial aid for Russia. The émigrés, particularly the Jews, were discussing the news. Bankers were interested. A plan was formulated to inform the American people about Russia and her aspirations, enlisting first the aid of the press. The possibility of the Bolsheviks seizing the power and concluding a separate peace with Germany was early seen, but enthusiasm over the revolution led many Americans to believe the situation could be saved. Wilson should have sent Roosevelt to Russia instead of Root who was too much a man of abstract justice. In the choice of Root the American government showed it had decided to take no active part in Russian affairs. Russia's request for torpedo boats was refused, and she was excluded from certain conferences among the Allies. She was handicapped by having no ambassador in America. Those in charge of her affairs here, however competent, lacked authority.—*Arthur I. Andrews*.

POLAND

(See also Entries 2109, 3113, 3269, 3353)

2551. HORODETZKY, S. A. ר' שבתי שפטיל. [Rabbi Shabsai Sheftil.] *Hatekufah*. 25 1929: 437-449.—Rabbi Shabsai Sheftil Hurevitz and his father Rabbi Isaiah popularized the doctrines of Isaac Lurya in Poland and thereby helped to pave the way for the three succeeding mystical movements, that of Sabbatai Zevi, that of Jakob Frank, and finally the Chassidic movement of the Besht.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 2272, 2300, 2434, 2444, 2601)

2552. AḤMAD ZAKI PASHA. Al-yaman w-al-yamaniyūn. [Yemen and its inhabitants.] *Al-Hilāl*. 37 (9) Jul. 1929: 1045-1056.—The author, a distinguished Egyptian scholar and leader, undertook a trip to southern Arabia in order to bring about better understanding between the Imām Yahya of Yemen and

ibn-al-Su'ūd of Hijāz and Najd. The people of Yemen are Shi'ites and therefore the names of the first three orthodox caliphs, abu-Bakr, 'Umar, and 'Uthmān are conspicuous by their absence from the inscriptions and the walls of the mosques. The names of Allah, Muhammad, 'Ali and Fāṭima are the only ones that occur.

On many of the mosques Solomon's seal is carved, which can be explained by the fact that many centuries ago under dhu-Nuwās, the people of Yemen embraced Judaism. The author brought back with him to Egypt seven stele with Himyaritic inscriptions. One of these stones is the last remnant of the famous palace of Ghumdān destroyed by the third caliph, 'Uthmān. On it the word YLMQA (Venus) occurs. There is now nothing left of this palace, though some of its stones have been used in the construction of the great mosque in San'ā'. Its site is referred to by the natives as *al-Qaṣr*, the Palace, and has a special guardian appointed by the Imām. (Illustrations.)—*Philip K. Hitti*.

2553. BOGHITSCHEWITSCH, MILOSC. *Mord und Justizmord aus der Vorgeschichte von Serajewo und des Königreichs Jugoslawiens. [Murder and judicial murder in Yugoslavia preceding Serajevo.] Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 26 (5) Feb. 1929: 331–370.—This is an account of murders, judicial and otherwise, as a prelude to and explanation of contemporary Yugoslav politics. The gypsy blacksmith, Kara George, led Serbian rebels against the Turks from 1806 to 1813; Milosh Obrenovich had Kara George killed and sent his head to the Sultan in 1815. Milosh ruled till 1839 when he abdicated in favor of his son Michael; Michael abandoned the throne to Alexander Karageorgevich in 1842. In 1858 Milosh Obrenovich was elected prince; in 1860 he was succeeded by his son Michael who was murdered in 1868. Milan Obrenovich, a nephew of Milosh then became king, but abdicated in 1889. His son Alexander, a minor, succeeded him, married Draga Maschin against her father's bitter opposition, and gave orders that his father should be shot if he should cross the frontier. Alexander was himself assassinated in June, 1903. Peter Karageorgevich had known all about the plot, had given his kinsman Nenadovich plenipotentiary powers, and had said he "would not take the throne if any Obrenovich was left alive." Dragutin Dmitrijevich, who ever since his school days had borne the eponym "Apis" was born 1876, went through Military Academy, and was a young Captain in 1903. He held the threads of the assassination plot in his hands, and from that time to 1917 was an independent power in Serbian politics, independent as against the crown on the one hand and the Radical party on the other. The conspirators of 1903 maintained their solidarity for years, holding an annual anniversary dinner to celebrate the crime, and working against Pashich and the Radical party. Pashich feared their praetorianism, and scattered them as widely as possible by sending them on foreign missions. As the older members of the conspirator group died, Apis came to be accepted as the leader. Then the group divided against itself. In 1911 the organization "Union or Death" was founded. The group was not identical with that of the earlier conspirators. Apis joined it and took the lead in it, though he regarded it at first as a comic aspect of the nationalist movement. Prince Alexander requested to be allowed to lead it, but his request was refused. Thereupon the split in the old conspirator group was rendered definitive. The Apis faction now known as the "Black

Hand" continued to meet at the Kolaraz restaurant, while the palace faction met at the Paris restaurant, and came to be called the "White Hand." These organizations were very different from the *Narodna Odbrana*, which had been founded in 1909. But it is not true, as Ljuba Jovanovich wrote in *Krv Slovenstva* that the *Narodna Odbrana* avoided the instigation of acts of violence. Alexander, the new regent, was hostile toward the Union or Death group. Meanwhile Apis and Major Tankosich had brought about the murder of Franz Ferdinand, although not before receiving assurance from the Russian military attaché Artamanov that Russia would not leave Serbia in the lurch. When the War came, the officers forgot politics, but Alexander and the Radicals took measures to protect themselves from possible post-War activities of the Black Hand. At first the plan was to murder Apis, but later it was decided to convict him of a capital offense. On Dec. 28, 1916, he was accused of complicity in an alleged attempt on the life of the Prince Regent, said to have been made in the preceding August. The trial began Apr. 2, 1917; the prosecution portrayed Apis as the head of a terrorist group who had misled his followers by convincing them that his motives were patriotic. On June 26, 1917, Apis and two of his henchmen were executed.—*Robert C. Binkley*.

2554. KAIROPHYLAS, KOSTAS. *Τὸ μυστήριον τοῦ Καπετὰν Κεφαλᾶ.* [The mystery of Captain Kephalas.] *Néa 'Eortia.* Jul. 1929: pp. 23.—The author, who is prefect of the Cyclades, narrates the extraordinary career of his fellow-islander, Captain Kephalas of Zante. Born in 1770, this clever adventurer made his first public appearance in 1809 at the island of Paxo, then occupied by the French, stating that he was an emissary of the British to liberate it. The islanders believed him and hoisted the British flag, but on the appearance of the French force, he levanted to Zante with the treasury. Thence he decamped with a cargo of oil—an offense for which he was banished from the Ionian Islands, then under British protectorate. In 1816 he sailed in a brig from the Black Sea to America, whence he wandered to Bagdad and St. Petersburg, endeavoring to incite the shah and the tsar to war against Turkey. Captured by the British for piracy in the Red Sea, he was carried to Madagascar. We next find him in India, consorting with the famous Greek student of Indian lore, Demetrios Galanos. In 1825 he obtained an audience of Pope Leo XII, on the pretence of being an emissary of the Greek government, which subsequently repudiated him. Expelled from the papal states, he was in London in 1837, but failed to obtain leave to return to Zante. Meanwhile he had been in negotiation with Prince Milosh of Serbia about the removal of reefs in the Danube, and tried to obtain a contract for deepening the River Hebrus. After invoking the aid of King Otto in 1843 he died at Salonika in 1850.—*William Miller*.

2555. RODKEY, F. S. *Colonel Campbell's report on Egypt in 1840, with Lord Palmerston's comments.* *Cambridge Hist. J.* 3 (1) 1929: 102–114.—*H. D. Jordan*.

FAR EAST

(See also Entry 2490)

CHINA

(See also Entries 2596, 3101)

2556. TERNOIS, FÉLIX. *Les funérailles solennelles du Dr. Sun Yat-Sen.* [The solemn funeral of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 38 (31) Aug. 3, 1929: 79–89.—Both Chinese and Russians, having rid themselves through revolution of the persons who were the traditional objects of national veneration, have since substituted the embalmed bodies of their revolutionary leaders as proper objects of that devotion. (The

body of the article is a humorous account of the funeral ceremonies of Dr. Sun at Nanking, June 1, 1929, with particular emphasis on certain incongruous aspects of the rites.)—*R. T. Pollard*.

EAST INDIES

2557. DREWES, G. W. J. *The period of religious change in Java.* *Inter-Ocean.* 9 (11–12) Nov.–Dec. 1928: 597–600.—A striking fact in the religious history of Java is that the chief faiths prevailing there were all brought in by traders. Buddhism was transported to

the island by Hindu merchants serving as middle men in the spice trade with the Roman Empire. During medieval days, Persian and Hindu buyers of pepper introduced the cult of Islam, which already had a strong foothold in the seaport towns of Sumatra and Java by the time Marco Polo visited them. Mohammedanism had gained the upper hand before European Christians—Portuguese, and later English, French, and above all Dutch traders—appeared on the scene. The faith of the westerners has made marked headway in modern times. From first to last, however, the Javanese have adapted these foreign religions to meet their own needs, and the Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity of the colony have markedly original characteristics. The tendency has always been to localize them, that is, to locate the scenes of well known incidents in the history of the three religions in the island itself, and to transform leading personages into native Javans.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

2558. GODEE-MOLSBERGEN, E. C. Dutch colonization in the Indian archipelago. *Inter-Ocean.* 9 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 602-606.—Philip II, in closing the port of Lisbon to the Dutch who had built up a great carrying trade for the distribution of East India goods throughout northern Europe, spelled the doom of the Portuguese colonial empire which had become his through the personal union between Spain and Portugal in 1580, for the Hollanders now proceeded to invade Malaysia, securing spices at first hand, and he was powerless to check them. Upon the formation of the United Dutch East India Company at the opening of the 17th century, the lowlanders fell heir to the

Portuguese position in Asiatic waters, and the despatching of ambassadors to the courts of Persia, China, Japan, Siam, Ceylon, and those of the several great native princes of the East Indian archipelago, as well as the construction of a chain of factories from Arabia to Japan, soon made their position impregnable. During the past three centuries, the economic prosperity of the homeland has rested primarily upon the exploitation of the East. Little settlement took place and a considerable half-breed population, very useful in carrying on relations with the natives, developed. The long-established Armenian and Chinese traders were gradually brought under Dutch control and have, on the whole, been true to the conquerors from the West. Slavery was found in force and was long continued, being viewed as a biblical institution. One bondsman, sent to the University of Leyden at the expense of a Company director, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity there in 1742. The Dutch slave regime was, all things considered, an advance over the native system. Dutch colonial officials have almost always been activated by humanitarian motives, and the picture of the culture system, found in Dekker's *Maz Havelaar*, is as distorted as is that of the labor system of the southern American states in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. The cultural life of Holland has been profoundly influenced by her close connection with the East. Conversely, adaptations of Dutch institutions of the past three centuries are now to be found throughout Malaysia and offer an interesting field of investigation to students interested in the transmission of civilization.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

INDIA

(See Entries 2257, 2416, 2417,
2461, 2549, 2633, 3350)

AFRICA

(See also Entries 1116, 1301, 2601, 3092, 3263)

2559. BULLOCK, FRED. The foundation of the French Ivory Coast. *Nineteenth Century.* 106 (629) Jul. 1929: 49-57.—This article proves that Marcel Treich-Laplène rather than Gustave Binger was the first explorer and the real founder of the colony known as the French Ivory Coast.—*Walter C. Langsam.*

2560. CAUVET, G.; LANGLOIS, N. E.; and PEYRONNET, R. Biskra et le Colonel Seroka. [Biskra and Colonel Seroka.] *Bull. Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 34 (119) 1929: 349-366.—Seroka entered service in Africa in 1847, was attached to the Arab Bureau at Biskra a year later, and ultimately was placed in control of affairs there. Discontent among the natives was rife and the French were soon caught in the welter of intrigue carried on by the numerous sheiks, with the result that Seroka saw much military action, winning frequent citations for bravery and gaining rapid promotion. In later years, he wrote an account of these events up to 1855, which was not published until 1912. One of his successors, Capt. Nicolas Elisa Langlois, continued the narrative to 1860, and this appears in print here for the first time. Both accounts reflect the adventuresome life experienced by valiant and stalwart builders of the French Empire, often working without support from the *métropole* and generally carrying on single-handed fights against overwhelming odds, but somehow generally triumphing, only to return home unheralded, to end their days in obscurity.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

2561. IBN-ABI-SHANAB, M. Al-jazā'ir. [Algeria.] *Majallat al-majma' al-'Ilmi al-'arabi.* 9 (2) Feb. 1929: 99-102.—The many theories advanced in explanation

of the origin of the word al-Jazā'ir that it is Turkish or corrupted from Arabic *jazā'*, punishment, are unfounded. The word is Arabic *al-jazā'ir*, plural of *jazirah*, and means islands.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

2562. JOUFFANAU, [COMTE.] La première brigade de renforts en Kroumirie. (Épisode de l'expédition de Tunisie.) [The first re-enforcement brigade in Khroumirland. An episode of the Tunisian expedition.] *Bull. Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 34 (119) 1929: 381-402.—That portion of western Tunis now constituting the Caïdat de Tabarca, along the Algerian frontier, was known as Khroumirland half a century ago. The name came from the fact that the powerful Khroumir confederation, made up of the three Arabic tribes, the Sellouls, the Meselmas, and the Chiañas and the Berber Tâdemaka tribe occupied it. These peoples were exceedingly restless, were in no way controlled by the Bey of Tunis, and carried on extensive depredations against the settlers of eastern Algeria, crossing the ill-defined boundary line on cattle-rustling expeditions with impunity. Although frontier fortresses were erected against them, these were of slight avail, and the capturing of Frenchmen and holding them for ransom increased irritation in Paris. Khroumir activities were ultimately seized upon as affording a desired excuse for establishing control over Tunis and an expeditionary force, of which the author was a member, launched in 1881, soon brought them to terms and, more important, resulted in the pitiful Bey's entering into a protectorate agreement by the Treaty of Bardo.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

2563. LECOQ, M. Le régime des travailleurs indigènes dans certaines colonies d'Afrique. [The labor regimes in certain west African colonies on the eve of the World War.] *Bull. Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 34 (119) 1929: 438-447.—The author, commander of a small French man of war, was sent down the west coast of Africa on a roving commission in late 1913 and early 1914, his instructions being to drop casually into various ports with open eyes, noting in particular whether anything resembling

the slave trade in force. He found Angola sunk into ruin and stagnation, with extensive recruiting of natives for labor on British plantations in the other Portuguese colonies going on, but with all contracts closely inspected by the British consul in person. Large numbers of Negroes of French colonial origin were found holding good paying positions as mechanics in the Belgian Congo, to which they had resorted, after having learned their crafts in French colonial naval stations, because of the lack of openings in the French colonies themselves. Such individuals were transmitting large sums of money home through the French consul, and were in the habit of retiring there after some years in the Congo valley. St. Thomé, the jewel of the Portuguese empire, was found a bustling place, thanks to its being ideally situated for cacao cultivation. Up to 1893, King Behanzin of Dahomey had sold his criminals into perpetual slavery there. When he had been conquered by the French, the latter had demanded and effected the return of all such unhappy individuals. A labor crisis had thus been precipitated in St. Thomé, but the situation had been met by importing natives from other Portuguese colonies under three year contracts, not subject to renewal. Spanish Fernando Po was found in the depths of decay. But small areas had been planted, such properties as there were wretchedly run, and many natives from other regions were being brought there under false pretences and were being kept in a state bordering on slavery. In general, the British were importing labor freely wherever they could, but under very close regulations, the Portuguese were permitting the exportation of natives from one of their colonies to another, under strict control, and the Spanish alone seemed to be

engaged in practices which did not bear close inspection. The French neither imported laborers under contract nor permitted their blacks to leave French soil, even looking askance at the engaging of natives of one region for employment in another. The general consensus of opinion along the west African coast was that the Negro contract laborers acquitted themselves very credibly, revealing an unexpected aptitude for plantation activities.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

THE AMERICAS TO 1783

(See also Entries 315, 1107, 2566, 2617, 2619, 2620)

2564. FIGUEIREDO, FIDELINO de. Les Portugais et la découverte de l'Amérique du Nord. [The Portuguese and the discovery of North America.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine.* 16 Jul. 1, 1928: 1-11.—In this first installment the author recites the contemporary evidence for the voyages of Gaspar and Miguel Corte Real, and criticizes the alleged prior discovery by João Vaz Corte Real.—*V. W. Crane.*

2565. FROIDEVAUX, HENRI. Études nouvelles sur les découvreurs du Nouveau-Monde. [New studies on the discoverers of the New World.] *France-Amérique.* 19 (201) Sep. 1928: 266-269.—Luis Ulloa has expanded in *Christophe Colombe Catalan* (1927) a theory that Columbus, contrary to general belief, was Spanish—a member of the Catalanian family *Colom*—who, after adventures abroad, returned to Spain as an antagonist of the pretensions of Ferdinand to the Spanish throne. While the theory in itself explains many of the mysteries which have surrounded the life of the explorer, its acceptance awaits the corroboration of more substantial evidence.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 2108, 2110, 2196, 2243, 2244, 2421, 2435, 2439, 2440, 2443, 2472, 2476, 2522, 2550, 2603, 2619, 2624, 2649, 2686, 3036, 3058, 3136, 3169, 3173, 3226, 3257, 3265, 3336, 3346, 3383)

2566. ABBEY, KATHRYN TRIMMER. Spanish projects for the reoccupation of the Floridas during the American Revolution. *Hispanic Amer. Hist. Rev.* 9 (3) Aug. 1929: 265-285.—Although Spain officially proclaimed neutrality during the American Revolution, she immediately became interested in the possibility of recovering the Floridas and took steps to achieve this. In September, 1776, Governor Unzaga of Louisiana received a letter from Charles Lee, second in command of the continental forces, asking for trading privileges and seeming to promise aid to the Spaniards in the recovery of the Floridas. This letter was sent to the Spanish court and seriously considered, and as a result the Spanish governor was instructed to encourage the Americans to take Pensacola, and it was promised that as soon as independence was accomplished negotiations for the cession which the revolutionists offered would be opened. At the same time arrangements were made for secret aid to the Americans. With the coming of Galvez as governor there was almost an open alliance between the revolutionists and the Spaniards in New Orleans. Galvez was in constant communication with Congress and was urging expeditions against the Floridas. At the same time he was attempting to secure the cooperation of his own government in this enterprise. While the interest and enterprise of Galvez led to the formulation of several definite plans for the conquest of the Floridas, there was never complete confidence between Congress and Spain, and the war ended without any of the plans being accomplished.—*A. K. Christian.*

2567. ALLABEN, WINTRHOP GERALD. Why the alliance of 1778? *J. of Amer. Hist.* 22 (3) 1928: 197-205.—The need of actual help, and of the recognition of the American Revolutionary government is

explained, and the skill and diplomatic ability of Benjamin Franklin described. No one else could have replaced him in Revolutionary diplomacy. "Certainly, over the event one name is writ large—Franklin."—*Roy E. Cochran.*

2568. ANDERSON, EINAR J. The voyage of the immigrant and how it has changed. *Swedish-Amer. Hist. Bull.* 2 (3) Aug. 1929: 70-103.—The failure of prospective immigrants to comprehend the hardships involved in crossing the ocean, the long passage in the unwholesome quarters, in addition to the willingness of steamship companies to take advantage of the immigrants, exacted a stupendous death toll among the early arrivals in the United States. Laws were passed as early as 1819 for the safety and health of the human cargo, but enforcement was long delayed. European countries were tardy in taking steps to facilitate a respectable passage of their people. Once in America the immigrants were the prey and victims of runners and swindlers. One immigrant was charged \$47 cab fare from Hoboken to New York, another paid \$140 for a street care fare which he thought would give him passage to Kansas. The transportation from points of disembarkation to their final destination proved only a small improvement over the ocean voyage. The author comments upon the favorable operation of the 1924 immigration law and points out the improvements in ocean travel now over what it was during the early 19th century.—*V. L. Alberg.*

2569. BELDEN, ALBERT D. George Whitefield: his influence on his times. *Biblical Rev.* 14 (1) Jan. 1929: 12-23.—Whitefield was the pioneer evangelist of the Wesleyan revival; by one explosive sermon he would shake a district and detach materials for other men's

long work of organization. Whitefield himself had little interest or ability in organization, while Wesley was ever constructing societies. There is plenty of reliable testimony as to the power and effect of Whitefield's preaching: Chesterfield, Hume, Bolingbroke, Benjamin Franklin, all bear witness. No preacher ever, before or since, drew such crowds or had a more extensive hearing among all classes of people. His work was above and beyond denominationalism, and as a result all the churches revived. His influence was back of most of the social reforms of his time, while he was always an ardent apostle of education. The beginnings of Princeton, Dartmouth, and particularly the University of Pennsylvania were to a certain degree due to him or his influence.—*W. W. Sweet.*

2570. BODLEY, TEMPLE. Clark's "Mason Letter" and Memoir. *Hist. Quart. of the Filson Club.* 3 (4) Jul. 1929: 163-170.—The first of these documents was written to Colonel George Mason, the friend and adviser of George Rogers Clark. It is a narrative of the remarkable march of Clark and his men through the drowned lands of Illinois and across the Embarrass and Wabash rivers. Written shortly after the capture of Vincennes, it affords the nearest thing to a contemporary account of the expedition in existence. For many years the letter was lost. Clark sought unsuccessfully to regain it ten years later when at the urgent requests of James Madison and Senator John Brown he undertook to write an authentic and detailed account of his early western enterprises. The memoir which resulted, although crude and stilted in style, the writer regards as thoroughly trustworthy. He presents proof that Roosevelt's view (found in his *Winning the West*) that it was written by Clark in his old age and dotage, is inaccurate. The crudeness, the gaps, and the lack of proper balance in the narrative are explained as due to Clark's effort to supply the minute details requested by Senator Brown in a letter of July 5, 1789, without many of the essential records such as his earlier letter to Mason to guide his efforts. Because of such handicaps and possibly also because of financial distress, the memoir was never completed. It is to be found in the Draper Collection at Madison, Wisconsin.—*Leo J. Meyer.*

2571. BONHAM, MILLEDGE L., Jr. The religious side of Joseph Brant. *J. of Religion.* 9 (3) Jul. 1929: 398-418.—The name Joseph Brant is so closely associated with the Cherry Valley massacre and other Indian outrages that any consideration of his religious side might seem more or less absurd, yet Brant's connection with religion is both interesting and of considerable importance. In 1761, Brant with two other Mohawk youths entered the school at Lebanon, Connecticut (which later developed into Dartmouth College), where he remained about two years and during his stay there professed conversion to Christianity. Here he also became the friend of a fellow student, Samuel Kirkland, who later was active as a missionary among the Indians in central New York and was the founder of the academy which was to become Hamilton College. Brant's interest in religion and in mission work among his people lasted through his life, though interrupted now and again by wars, especially Pontiac's War and the American Revolution. Following the Revolution, Brant and most of the Iroquois found it expedient to settle in Canada where grants of land were made them by Britain, in what is now Brant and Haldimand counties, Ontario. Here Brant was active in behalf of his people, not only in seeking land and money for them but also concerning their religious welfare. At Brantford an Episcopal church—still called the Old Mohawk Church—was formed, the first Protestant church in Ontario, in which Brant took an active and interested part. In 1787 he brought out a *Book of Common Prayer* in the Mohawk tongue and

later translated a doctrinal primer and the Anglican liturgy. Brant's religious activities have been little known and new materials, largely found at Hamilton College, are here used for the first time.—*W. W. Sweet.*

2572. BRIGGS, HAROLD E. Early freight and stage lines in Dakota. *North Dakota Hist. Quart.* 3 (4) Jul. 1929: 229-261.—The main streams of travel during the latter half of the 19th century through what is now North and South Dakota were due to three factors: (1) The permission granted to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1857 to carry goods through the United States in bond en route to the Canadian wilderness greatly stimulated all kinds of transportation in the Red River Valley country, including carts, steamboats, stages, and eventually railroads. (2) The gold discoveries in Virginia City and Helena in 1863 and 1864 induced Congress in its session of 1865 to agree to a program of road and bridge construction in central and western Dakota. These highways, it was hoped, would facilitate travel to the newly-found gold fields in what is now Montana. (3) The discovery of gold in the Black Hills in 1875 caused a rush to that region, beginning in 1876 and continuing until 1884, which was monumental in its proportions. Bismarck and Pierre were the chief starting-points for the freight and stage lines. In 1879 in ten days Bismarck shipped to the Hills 300,000 pounds of freight and 70 passengers; in 1883, 26,000,000 pounds of freight and 5,000 passengers were carried between Pierre and the Black Hills.—*Duane Squires.*

2573. BROOKS, WILLIAM E. Woodrow Wilson. *Century Mag.* 118 (4) Aug. 1929: 410-419.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

2574. BURLINGAME, MERRILL G. The buffalo in trade and commerce. *North Dakota Hist. Quart.* 3 (4) Jul. 1929: 262-291.—The buffalo has affected American economic, political, social, local, and national history more than any other wild animal. The Indian, however lightly he might view the white man's search for the smaller furs, always valued the buffalo highly and could not watch its destruction with anything but the gravest misgivings. St. Louis, the great center of the fur trade, shows three periods of development: the early Franco-Spanish exploitation, 1764-1808; the period of the large American fur-companies, 1808-1860; the period of ruthless small trader exploitation, 1860-1890. It was during this latter period that the buffalo was exterminated. In 1881 the "crop" of peltry that came out of the northern buffalo range filled 350 box-cars. In 1882 the country between Miles City and Mandan yielded 200,000 hides and robes. By 1884 the slaughter was over, and the last shipment made. Hornaday has estimated that with a killing annually of as many as 500,000 bulls, the herd could have been preserved indefinitely. The last contribution of the buffalo was its bones. In the '80's the trade in bones saved many a pioneer. Sacked and crushed bones brought \$18 a ton. They were used by fertilizer companies and sugar refineries. In 1884 one firm in one western Dakota city shipped 1,000 tons of bones.—*Duane Squires.*

2575. CALLAN, LOUISE. The political regime of the French in the valley of the Mississippi. *Mid-America.* 12 (1) Jul. 1929: 4-36.—*F. A. Mullin.*

2576. CESTRE, CH. Franklin, homme représentatif. [Franklin, a representative man.] *Rev. Anglo-Amér.* 5 (5) Jun. 1928: 409-423; (6) Aug. 1928: 505-522.—Benjamin Franklin, cosmopolite, utilitarian par excellence, exemplified in his personality the American transition from smug puritanism to the civic-mindedness and expansiveness of the 18th century. He was neither profound nor idealistic, but he typified in his republicanism, optimism, and versatility a spirit which characterized the era in which he lived.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

2577. CLEVEN, N. ANDREW N. (tr.) The convention between Spain and Holland regulating the

return of deserters and fugitive slaves in their American colonies. *J. Negro Hist.* 14(3) Jul. 1929: 341-344.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

2578. COLEE, HAROLD. Cooperation of state governments with historical societies. *Florida Hist. Soc. Quart.* 8(1) Jul. 1929: 64-68.—In an address delivered before the *Florida Historical Society* in February, 1929, the writer pleads for greater support for local historical societies, but Florida has thus far failed to appreciate the need of preserving the rapidly disappearing records of its past.—*Leo J. Meyer.*

2579. CREER, LELAND HARGRAVE. *Utah and the nation.* *Univ. of Washington Publ. in Soc. Sci.* 7 Jul. 1929: pp. 275.—This is primarily an account of the relations of the Mormons in Utah with the federal government before the Civil War, and except for some details of the overland mail service, practically ends with the Utah War and the Mountain Meadows Massacre in 1857. Twenty per cent of the pages are devoted to the origin and growth of Mormonism and the vicissitudes of its devotees prior to the establishment of the State of Deseret, and includes early explorations in Utah and the march of the Mormon battalion in the Mexican War. It seems that in their early days the Mormons acquired a persecution complex which contributed something to the misunderstandings with the federal government. For instance, the organization of the Mormon battalion was long misjudged by church officials and the rank and file of the membership. Also, the fact that the administration at Washington failed to violate the constitution by using federal troops to protect Mormons against mobs in Missouri and Illinois, was looked upon by the hierarchy as an evidence of bad faith on the part of the government. The establishment of the State of Deseret and the acceptance of territorial status were attended by all due loyalty to the federal government. Yet during the two terms of Brigham Young as governor a number of misunderstandings arose with the Washington officials, due to malignancy of enemies of the Mormon church. Buchanan was wholly wrong in sending troops to the territory to preserve order, and Young was thoroughly justified in defying the government, even to the extent of armed resistance. The Mountain Meadows Massacre was solely the work of a fanatic and the church was guiltless of any knowledge of the facts. The massacred party itself, which left no witnesses to tell its side of the story, was the chief cause of its own fate, and "Buchanan's Blunder" was the contributing cause. The federal government was also to blame for all difficulties between the Mormons and the Indians. (Bibliography and index).—*Fred A. Shannon.*

2580. CUNO, CHARLES W. Why do industries migrate? *Chemical & Metallurgical Engin.* 36(7) Jul. 1929: 417-421.—This is a statistical study concerned with the migration of certain chemical industries between 1850 and 1925, with a view to determining some of the factors influencing the migration. In 1860, Pennsylvania produced 95% of the nation's coke; in 1925, it produced only 28.7%. In 1900, New York, Ohio, Michigan, and Kansas produced 86.9% of the salt output, including soda, sodium bicarbonate, soda ash, caustic soda, and other alkali products; in 1925, Michigan, Ohio, and New York produced only 69.4%, and new salt developments in Louisiana and Kansas produced 19.2%. A similar comparison is made for the fertilizer industry. According to Cuno's study, the six chief factors influencing the migration of industry are: (1) The migration of population; (2) the shift of raw material centers; (3) the shift of predominating demand owing to new applications and inventions; (4) new sources of fuel or power; (5) the exploitation of new sources of labor; (6) the development of centers of distribution, usually through freight territory demands and freight differentials. A discussion of capital invest-

ment in the chemical industries, and detailed tabulations and maps accompany the article.—*O. E. Kiessling.*

2581. DILLON, PHILIPPE R. *L'indépendance américaine et l'amiral de Grasse.* [American independence and Admiral De Grasse.] *Mercure de France.* 213(747) Aug. 1, 1929: 513-528.—The importance of the operations of De Grasse off the Chesapeake in 1781 in making possible the achievement of American independence has not been adequately recognized in the United States, and in France his name is almost unknown. This is chiefly due to his defeat and capture by Rodney in the battle of April 12, 1782, which was caused largely by the misconduct of his subordinates. A true sea-dog and no courtier, De Grasse was court-martialed on his return to France, and though cleared of the charges of cowardice and incapacity, was, through the intrigues of enemies, exiled from the court, and died in 1788 neglected and forgotten.—*A. H. Buffinton.*

2582. EGGLESTON, G. K. The work of the relief societies during the Civil War. *J. Negro Hist.* 14(3) Jul. 1929: 272-299.—Relief for the Negroes who fell into the control of the Federal armies invading the South first came in December, 1861, when Edward Pierce was sent by the treasury department to Port Royal to supervise Negro labor in the cotton fields. Although the government continued to further relief work among the Negroes, principally by affording free transportation for goods, private individuals and organizations were responsible for most of such activities during the Civil War. In early 1862 relief societies grew up in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, which began a systematic distribution of clothing among the Negroes of the Atlantic coast region. They soon added to their work the services of many teachers who began the first systematic instruction of Negroes. Relief work was not started in the Mississippi valley until the early part of 1863. Soon relief organizations were springing up on all sides—even in the South. There were in all "several hundred." At first the churches aided the private organizations, but before the end of the war most of the important denominations had set up societies of their own. The work of the Friends' Societies was especially effective. Funds for relief were secured in every way possible, generally from fairs, gifts of individuals and of groups, and now and then from governmental appropriations, chiefly state and municipal. Foreign countries became interested in the work, especially Great Britain. It has been estimated that a total of three or four million dollars was collected and spent on Negro relief during the Civil War.—*E. M. Coulter.*

2583. FISHER, CHARLES E. The Michigan Central Railroad. *Railway & Locomotive Hist. Soc. Bull.* #19. Sep. 1929: pp. 31.—The Michigan Central was started by private enterprise, but was soon taken over by the state. Difficulty in management and the state's inability to complete the road, and thus make it productive, brought about a return to private hands in 1846. The development of the road from the time of this sale until three years before it came within the New York Central in 1879 is shown by Fisher in abstracts of the road's annual reports. These abstracts contain, besides significant events in the road's history each year, information on the number of miles operated, the rolling stock, earnings, operating expenses, etc. The article also gives an account of the property as turned over to the purchasers by the state.—*G. W. Adams.*

2584. FITZPATRICK, T. J. The place-names of Lee County, Iowa. *Ann. of Iowa.* 17(1) Jul. 1929: 13-58.—Lee County, Iowa, was probably named after William E. Lee of the New York Land Company of Albany, New York, which operated extensively in the region so named. But members of the organizing legislature were permitted to believe the designation to be in honor of whichever Lee or Lea was the favorite of each. The towns and villages, when not given names

descriptive of local features or river characteristics, were frequently called after settlers, or statesmen locally honored, such as early Presidents of the United States. The county's history is reflected in a few French and some Indian names, as Keokuk, while the racial elements of its population are suggested by the use of such old world names as Argyle, Belfast, Berlin, Denmark. There are several duplications of cities in the eastern states.—*Paul D. Hasbrouck.*

2585. FLICK, A. C. New sources on the Sullivan-Clinton campaign in 1879. *Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn.* 10(3) Jul. 1929: 185-224.—New sources in the form of orderly books, maps, diaries, letters of members of Congress, correspondence of British and Tories, etc. prove that the campaign of Generals Sullivan and Clinton in western New York was not simply a punitive expedition, but was designed to destroy an important source of British food supply, to threaten Oswego and Niagara, thereby holding British forces in Canada, and to establish (like the campaign of George Rogers Clark) the claim of the United States to the West. It was also "perhaps the most carefully-planned offensive campaign in the Revolution."—*J. W. Pratt.*

2586. FOIK, PAUL J. *The Truth Teller.* *Mid-America.* 12(1) Jul. 1929: 37-57.—This is an account of a newspaper founded in New York in 1825 to champion Catholic interests in that locality. These interests, in the opinion of the editor, had been sadly neglected. During the time of its existence, until 1859, it was at the center of several celebrated and bitter controversies, some of which are outlined by the author. Complete volumes of *The Truth Teller* for about 15 years are to be found in the library at Georgetown University.—*F. A. Mullin.*

2587. FOSSIER, A. E. The early history of the Orleans Parish Medical Society. *New Orleans Medic. & Surgical J.* 81(1) Jul. 1928: 3-10.—This society was organized in response to a resolution of the State Medical Society, passed in 1878 at the behest of the American Medical Association, that each parish organize a medical society. The *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal* is an official organ of this society, though owned and published by the State Medical Society.—*Emily Hickman.*

2588. FRYXELL, F. M. The Codys in Le Claire. *Ann. of Iowa.* 17(1) Jul. 1929: 3-11.—Colonel William F. Cody's father, Isaac, preferred "breaking prairie" to the sober profession of medicine in Ohio. The family's residence in Le Claire, Iowa, from 1840 to 1852 marked but one stage in their migration westward. The Codys were among the first to homestead on the prairies, which were being avoided in favor of the river lands. William Frederick was born at Le Claire in 1845. His mother, an ardent admirer of Queen Victoria, emulated her in the size of her family and the regularity with which it was biennially increased. Isaac found employment driving a swift passenger stage. In this pioneer community William went to school enough to learn the alphabet, quickly graduating into the occupations of skiff riding on the Mississippi and catching horses on the commons. The death of his brother when attempting to ride an unbroken colt, and of his father after their subsequent removal to Kansas, leaving William at 12 the "father" of the family, were events which left their mark upon "Buffalo Bill's" early boyhood.—*Paul D. Hasbrouck.*

2589. GARRAGHAN, GILBERT J. "The Jolliet-Marquette Expedition of 1673." *Thought.* 4(1) Jun. 1929: 32-71.—In the form of an extended book review, some fundamental errors in F. B. Steck, *The Jolliet-Marquette Expedition, 1673*, are corrected. The three main contentions of this book are that the explorers were not the original discoverers of the Mississippi, that Jolliet and not Marquette was really the official head of the party, and that the existing narrative, supposedly

written by Marquette, was the work of Father Dablon, who wrote from Jolliet's and not Marquette's journal. Agreeing that others had seen the Mississippi before Jolliet and Marquette, Garraghan asserts that it was the French discovery which alone was productive of further development, and that it was the first discovery in the real sense. He also agrees that Jolliet was the real head of the expedition, but denies that Marquette was a mere chaplain. The project belonged to them both, he says. Finally, Steck's reasoning as to the authorship of the existing account is attacked, Garraghan agreeing with Miss Kellogg that this theory "involves too many assumptions to receive credence."—*Philip G. Davidson.*

2590. HARTMAN, PETER S. Civil War reminiscences. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 3(3) Jul. 1929: 203-219.—This is a personal account of the experiences of the Mennonite conscientious objectors under the confederate government in Virginia.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

2591. HIRSCH, ARTHUR HENCY. Reverend Francis Lejau, first rector of St. James church, Goose Creek, S. C. *Trans. Huguenot Soc. South Carolina.* (34) 1929: 25-43.—Born in Angiers, France, about 1665 of French Huguenot parents, Francis Lejau died Sep. 10, 1717. His lineage is obscure and his early life is a mystery, and there is practically nothing printed about him. Fleeing from persecution, he found an asylum in the British Isles, where he became a canon in St. Peter's Cathedral, London. His letters furnish no clue to the reasons for migrating with his family to the New World. He is a type of the missionary pastors who laid the foundations of educational progress in America. As first rector of the Anglican parish at Goose Creek he fraternized with Negroes and Indians, teaching and baptizing them, although he was a slave owner and required of every slave a public avowal that he did not ask holy baptism out of design to free himself from duty and obedience to his master. He was a public opponent of a law providing physical mutilation of runaway slaves. Chief sources: archives and transcripts of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, London; Lejau papers (MS).—*G. M. Stephenson.*

2592. HOLWECK, FRANCIS S. Two pioneer Indiana priests. *Mid-America.* 12(1) Jul. 1929: 63-81.—This is an account of the labors of two Catholic missionaries in Indiana in the middle of the 19th century.—*F. A. Mullin.*

2593. LESLEY, LEWIS B. The purchase and importation of camels by the United States government, 1855-1857. *Southwestern Hist. Quart.* 33(1) Jul. 1929: 18-33.—Following the appropriation by Congress, in 1855, of funds for the purchase and importation of camels for military purposes, Major Henry C. Wayne and Lieutenant David D. Porter were selected to procure the animals and transport them to the coast of Texas. Their reports show that they left Smyrna in February, 1856, with 33 camels and reached Indianola, Texas, in May with 34 "in better condition than when they came on board." The success of the voyage was due to Porter's careful plans, while Wayne receives credit for successful experimentation with the animals at the army camp in Texas.—*William C. Binkley.*

2594. LEWIS, EDWARD SIMMONS. The Lewis family of Wales and America. *J. Amer. Hist.* 22(3) 1928: 225-256.—This article gives an exhaustive statement of the history and genealogy of the Welsh and American branches of this important family, which includes such names as Cunneda, Arthur, Cadwallader the Great, Tudor Mahr, Morgan Mwynvawr, Edward Lewis of the Van, the Dukes of Norfolk and many others. The "high antiquity," important alliances by marriage (such as those with the Sackvilles and the Washingtons), and the accomplishments of the members of the family are given. The Massachusetts and Virginia branches are completely described. A wealth

of pictures and pedigree charts accompany the article.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

2595. McCALLUM, J. D. The apostle of culture meets America. *New England Quart.* 2(3) Jul. 1929: 357-381.—An account is given of the mutual reactions of Matthew Arnold and America during his lecture tour in 1883.—*A. B. Forbes.*

2596. MAGERS, ROY V. John Hay and American traditions in China. *Soc. Sci.* 4(3) May-Jul. 1929: 299-311.—The writer re-examines our Chinese policy in the crisis of 1899-1900 for the purpose of evaluating the criticism that Hay departed from American traditions. A "policy" is defined as "a recognized body of principles, harmonized and crystallized into a consistent system for the guidance of governmental action." Our traditions are defined as "those ideals, opinions and doctrines that have been adopted by the leaders of thought and action in the past, . . . and have come to be regarded as authoritative precedents." Our traditions in China prior to Hay's day as Secretary of State were the integrity of China and the "Open Door." The writer finds no departure from these traditions in the Hay policy. Hay employed new methods, but there was "no deviation from the fundamental principles that have guided our diplomacy since the days of Washington and Monroe."—*Paul H. Clyde.*

2597. MORROW, CURTIS HUGH. Politico-military secret societies of the Northwest. *Soc. Sci.* 4(4) Aug.-Oct. 1929: 463-476.—In 1864, the politico-military societies of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Missouri, encouraged by commissioners from the Southern Confederacy, planned a general uprising of the disaffected inhabitants of those states for the purpose of founding a northwestern confederacy. Plans were made to gain control of arsenals and lines of communication and to secure the cooperation of the Democratic party—all unsuccessful. The leaders, tried before a military commission, were convicted, but the sentences were never executed, and in 1866 the United States Supreme Court ruled that the military commission had no jurisdiction. The Confederate commissioners continued their efforts, but met with so little success that after January, 1865, they gave up the attempt.—*A. B. MacLear.*

2598. PADGETT, JAMES A. The status of slaves in colonial North Carolina. *J. Negro Hist.* 14(3) Jul. 1929: 300-327.—In the American colonies slavery had its foundation in white servitude. The institution was not legalized in Virginia until 1625 and in North Carolina until 1715. Negroes were regarded as slaves, however, and so treated before 1715. John Locke's *Fundamental Constitution for Carolina* made slavery essential; Negroes were required in this status by the colonial planters for labor and for protection against the Indians. Severe penalties for slaves and masters restricted freedom of movement. Slaves had no rights which the whites were bound to respect. Punishment was frequently less humane than in many states, but became less severe near the period of the Civil War. The number of free Negroes increased rapidly, and these voted despite attempts at legislative discrimination. Colonists eventually feared slave uprisings more than Indian raids. There was some proselyting effort by religious denominations, social life was meager, and the slaves themselves incapable of a very high form of society. Restrictions against free Negroes became so severe that there was little incentive to be free. After the Civil War the Negro's problem was serious, but with the absorption of white men's traits he was better able to take his place among freemen.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

2599. RISTER, C. C. The significance of the destruction of the buffalo in the Southwest. *Southwestern Hist. Quart.* 33(1) Jul. 1929: 34-49.—Before the Civil War the buffalo roamed the western plains in such numbers as to defy computation, and its multifold

utility in the life of the Indian made it a necessary concomitant of his free nomadic habits. But with the building of the western railways a period of wanton slaughter was begun, with the result that by 1878 the buffalo had virtually disappeared from the southern section of the plains. As regrettable as this destruction might be, the disappearance of these animals hastened the coming of the orderly processes of civilization to the western plains. So long as the Indians could depend upon the buffalo for their food supply, they looked with contempt upon the efforts of the federal government to supervise their activities, but when the buffalo had vanished they were thrown upon the generosity of the federal authorities for food and clothing, and were then more disposed to tolerate reservation life. And when the plains region was freed from the control of the Indians and the buffaloes, the ranching industry became a civilizing agency which helped to pave the way for the transformation of the vast stretches of undeveloped land into thriving cattle and farming areas.—*William C. Binkley.*

2600. ROSE-TROUP, FRANCES. John Humfry. *Essex Institute Hist. Coll.* 65(3) Jul. 1929: 293-308.—Humfry was closely connected with the early history of Massachusetts Bay, being the original treasurer of the Dorchester Company, a patentee, Deputy-Governor, and Assistant of the Puritan colony. Before he himself emigrated with his wife, a daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, he was untiring in promoting in England the cause of the new settlement. His active interest in the proposed Providence Island colony in the West Indies, however, of which he was offered the governorship, incurred the particular displeasure of Winthrop, who gave vent to it both in deed and in the written word. Humfry left for England in 1641 with four ministers and a schoolmaster, but it does not appear that he ever got to Providence Island.—*A. B. Forbes.*

2601. SAID-RUETE, RUDOLPH. Relations of Said Bin Sultan with the United States of America. *Essex Institute Hist. Coll.* 65(3) Jul. 1929: 363-368.—In 1833 there was an official visit of the United States sloop of war *Peacock* at Muscat, carrying Edmund Roberts as American plenipotentiary to negotiate for greater trade facilities between the United States and Said's Arabian and East African dominions. A treaty was signed Sep. 21, 1833, the exchange of ratifications taking place in October, 1835. The trade which subsequently developed consisted of copal gum, ivory, probably Negroes, and cotton. This trade was virtually a Salem monopoly.—*A. B. Forbes.*

2602. STEARNS, BERTHA M. Early New England magazines for ladies. *New England Quart.* 2(3) Jul. 1929: 420-457.—An account is given of the predecessors of *Godey's Lady's Book*.—*A. B. Forbes.*

2603. STEPHENSON, GEORGE M. Astrology and theology. *Swedish-Amer. Hist. Bull.* 2(3) Aug. 1929: 53-69.—Two Swedish immigrants reached the United States in the middle of the 19th century; one claimed to be an astrologer, the other a theologian—both were frauds. One embarked in Sweden as Carl John Nilsson and landed in the United States as Dr. C. W. Roback. In 1854 he published a book in Boston on *The Mysteries of Astrology and the Wonders of Magic*. . . . According to his own press agenting he had visited most of the important cultural centers of the world and had predicted with accuracy the significant events in history. His "Celebrated Premium Galvanic Chains" cured without pain all nervous and muscular diseases, while credulous Americans enabled the doctor to reimburse creditors in Sweden and bequeath a fortune to his son and relatives. Eric Janson, lay preacher, prophet, and heretic in the eyes of the Swedish church led a group of 1,500 of his followers to Illinois in 1846. In the colony that was established

Janson assumed the role of dictator, entrepreneur, prophet, and "bishop." One account described the settlement as "this hell-bound colony" while a communist who visited the colony in 1859 reported favorably upon it.—*V. L. Albjerg.*

2604. STEPHENSON, GEORGE M. Isidor Kjellberg: crusader. *Swedish-Amer. Hist. Bull.* 2(3) Aug. 1929: 31-51.—Isidor Kjellberg's three year sojourn in America from 1869 to 1872 characterized him as an honest, sincere, and able journalistic crusader in behalf of the common people and against snobbery, monarchy, clericalism, and bureaucracy. His American career began as a free lance writer contributing articles to papers in Sweden in which he compared America with his native country to the latter's disadvantage. From May to December, 1870, he was editor of the *Minnesota Tidning* and *Svenska Monitören*. From February to October, 1871, he owned and edited the *Justicia* in Chicago. Following the Chicago fire he was employed for a few weeks in New Orleans, and in April, 1872, he returned to Sweden. In season and out Kjellberg fulminated with vitriolic attack against the Lutheran pastors and the Swedish American immigration agents. The former were "hell and brimstone" preachers who left Augustana Seminary more narrow and intolerant than when they entered and were without the least trace of culture. The latter were man-hunters whose victims were the thousands of immigrants who arrived in America. Kjellberg's greatest work while in America was the exposure through muckracking practices of the immigrant parasites. In 1872 he returned to Sweden where he established the *Östgöten* and edited the *Scandinaven*. In them he agitated for reform in Sweden and encouraged emigration to the United States.—*V. L. Albjerg.*

2605. SWANSON, ROY W. Scandinavian place-names in the American Danelaw. *Swedish-Amer. Hist. Bull.* 2(3) Aug. 1929: 5-17.—The pioneers of Minnesota, the Danelaw of America, copied the practice of earlier Scandinavians in England of attaching names of their native land to places in their land of adoption. Of the 400 Scandinavian place-names in Minnesota one-half are Norwegian, a little over a fourth are Swedish and a much smaller number are Danish. The place-names of Scandinavian origin fall into five groups: those based on personal names, e.g. Nelson; the poetic-patriotic names, e.g. Normana; the "Yankee label," e.g. Norwegian Grove Township; the translated names, e.g. Stavanger; and the group made up of names fabricated by Scandinavian settlers of their own language, e.g. Westerheim, "the home of the west." There has been little coining of new words embodying native and Scandinavian elements. A few of these are Hansonville, Palmville, and Ellsborough.—*V. L. Albjerg.*

2606. TAYLOR, BRIDE NEILL. The beginnings of the Texas State Historical Association. *Southwestern Hist. Quart.* 33(1) Jul. 1929: 1-17.—An informal account is given of incidents connected with the founding of the Association in 1897, and of the problems in its development up to about 1910. The vision and genius of Professor George P. Garrison are presented as the outstanding factor in making it a success.—*William C. Binkley.*

2607. TYLER, CLARICE E. Topographical terms in the seventeenth-century records of Connecticut and Rhode Island. *New England Quart.* 2(3) Jul. 1929: 382-401.—These records offer examples of words obsolete today as well as of words just becoming established in the English language in the 17th century, though frequently with meanings different from those attached to them in modern usage. Of the former group the number was small, and they were of infrequent occurrence. The majority of them, however, still survive in one or more of the English dialects.—*A. B. Forbes.*

2608. UNSIGNED. Key West and salvage in 1850. *Florida Hist. Soc. Quart.* 8(1) Jul. 1929: 47-63.—This article is based chiefly upon one that appeared in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, January, 1852. Key West at that time was a flourishing town of 3,000 inhabitants, the largest in the state. Its prosperity was primarily derived "from salvage, commissions and other perquisites of wrecking." Those engaged in the industry instead of being pictured as a species of heartless pirates as commonly viewed by contemporaries were for the most part men of character, standing, and wealth, conducting a hazardous business in a humane and well regulated fashion. The average amount of wrecked property brought into Key West was about \$1,200,000 per annum. Of this sum about 1/6 remained in the town in the form of awards, commissions, and other expenses. Large compensations were essential to induce wreckers to undergo the toil and danger of the business.—*Leo J. Meyer.*

2609. VAGTS, ALFRED. Colonel House. *Europ. Gespräche.* 7(8) Aug. 1929: 430-442.—After 1890 liberalism on the former international scale was made impossible by the division of liberal parties in each country into imperialist and anti-imperialist wings and by the division of the countries into two hostile camps. In 1914 Colonel House went to Europe to restore the personal relations between liberals in the different countries. He thought that he could overcome British opposition to German expansion by means of an international understanding that would let the Germans exploit South America, Persia, or China. Grey sabotaged these plans in 1913 and 1914. After the War broke out, House's friendship with Grey, the invasion of Belgium, and the sinking of the Lusitania caused him to favor war against Germany. House influenced Wilson to have the Allies propose a conference on terms that were practically unacceptable to the Germans—the cession of Alsace-Lorraine—and if they refused the United States would enter the War. Wilson's interpolation of the word "probably" shows that he did not favor the plan too wholeheartedly. But when the Allies neglected even to issue the call for the conference, Wilson became suspicious of their war aims (May, 1916-Jan., 1917). Once in the War, House wanted to put off the discussion of war aims until Germany was beaten, lest the discussion weaken Allied morale. But Wilson insisted on the discussion and then issued the 14 Points in order to tie the Allies' hands. At the peace conference, too, the contrast between the attitude of Wilson and House became glaring. House found it impossible to resist Allied demands on many questions, but Wilson was much firmer. Whereas House surrendered everything because of his desire to do only the possible or the convenient, Wilson insisted on the maintenance of his principles and left Paris thinking that he had maintained them. The real cause of the break between the two was Wilson's anger at the willingness of House to surrender principle.—*M. H. Cochran.*

2610. WEST, LUTHER S. The Institute of American Genealogy. *Good Health.* 64(5) May 1929: 38-39.—The particular function of this Institute will be the affiliation of American genealogical, hereditary, historical, and family associations for the purpose of effecting cooperation and coordination in the field of American genealogy. Various classes of membership are described. The Institute is already functioning at temporary headquarters and may be addressed at 440-442 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2611. WHITE, LAURA A. The fate of Calhoun's sovereign convention in South Carolina. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 34(4) Jul. 1929: 757-771.—After the fall of Port Royal and the burning of Charleston, the state convention, which had voted the ordinance of secession and ratified the Confederate constitution, was re-

convened to ward off impending chaos. Accordingly it created an executive council of five and clothed it with extraordinary powers. The vigorous measures and ruthless methods of this council in organizing the state for defense aroused widespread opposition. On practical grounds people objected to its violations of personal and property rights; on the theoretical side the old sovereignty argument was revived. It was one thing to acknowledge the sovereignty of a body that was resisting oppression from without, but quite another to have this body dictate in domestic affairs. Reconvened a second time, the convention yielded to popular resentment and voted its own dissolution, leaving the perpetuation of the executive council to the option of the newly-elected legislature. The latter abolished the council by an overwhelming majority and ostentatiously censured the defunct convention for its usurpation of authority.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

2612. WOOD, ASA A. Fort Benton's part in the development of the West. *Washington Hist. Quart.*

20(3) Jul. 1929: 213-222.—Fort Benton at the head of navigation of the Missouri was the distributing point for the territory which stretched northwestward from Wyoming far into the British possessions. Its value was recognized by Lewis and Clark, agents of the American Fur Company, and American soldiers, all of whom used it for a base. After 1862, and after the development of river craft, it became an important distributing center. Overland routes were established radiating in every direction. It was much safer to transport goods up and down the Missouri than to go through by Ft. Hall. Shippers of gold and furs used this route extensively. The decline in importance of Missouri river traffic has left Fort Benton a little town with a railway station to which ranchers come for supplies.—*W. E. Smith.*

2613. ZUNDER, THEODORE A. (ed.) Six letters of Joel Barlow to Oliver Wolcott. *New England Quart.* 2(3) Jul. 1929: 475-489.—*A. B. Forbes.*

LATIN AMERICA

(See also Entries 2193, 2215, 2473, 2600, 2825, 3024, 3111, 3257, 3265, 3272)

2614. CLEVEN, N. ANDREW N. The ecclesiastical policy of Maximilian of Mexico. *Hispanic Amer. Hist. Rev.* 9(3) Aug. 1929: 317-360.—The conflict between church and state in Mexico goes back to the time of Charles V and Philip II. By a royal decree of June 1, 1574, Philip II asserted the supremacy of the temporal rulers over the ecclesiastical. This supremacy applied to the colonies, and it was not until after independence in Mexico that the church was able to exercise any real control. By the plan of Iguala the church was given a preponderant place in the government, and the revolution which placed Juarez in power was largely a reaction against the supremacy of the church. The opposition of Juarez to clericals led them to support the establishment of the empire under Maximilian, as they hoped that a monarchy with a Catholic at its head would be favorable to ecclesiastical control. To the disappointment of the church, however, Maximilian came with a liberal program which did not include the submission of the state to the church. The church in Mexico with the support of the pope was willing to accept no less than complete independence, while Maximilian was willing to give it a much larger share in the government and a greater degree of independence than it had had under Juarez. Documents are cited at length giving the history of the negotiations between the clergy and Maximilian, but no compromise was possible as Maximilian was a real liberal and the church was reactionary. The church withdrew its support of the monarchy and was not sorry when it fell.—*A. K. Christian.*

2615. COLEMAN, LAURENCE VAIL. Museums in South America. *Bull. Pan. Amer. Union.* 63(8) Aug. 1929: 777-790.—Of 100 museums in South America 35 are large or notably active; and of the 67 more important 22 are devoted to natural history, 18 to history, 14 to art, 7 to anthropology, and 6 to commerce or agriculture. Most of them are government supported and are found in the capital cities, though the provinces in Brazil and Argentina are taking up the work and a number of schools maintain special collections. A number of private archeological museums are important in Peru. Only four of the institutions were started before 1825 and most of them originated in the last half of the 19th century. Finances are usually inadequate and vary from a few hundred dollars to \$25,000 per year, though the National Museum of Brazil can boast of about \$142,000 annually. Attendance varies from 250,000 per year down, the average being about 5% to 10% of the population in which

the city is located. Exhibits are usually good and well arranged, but the almost complete absence of works of art from the United States is quite noticeable. Efforts to serve the public with lectures, etc., are meeting with increasing interest from the whole continent. (Several photographs are reproduced by the author.)—*W. H. Calcott.*

2616. GIUSTI, ROBERTO F., et al. Paul Groussac, el hombre, su vida, su carácter, recuerdos e impresiones. [Paul Groussac, the man, his life, character, memories, and impressions.] *Nosotros.* 23(242) Jul. 1929: 1-224.—Born in France, Groussac emigrated to Argentina in 1866 at the age of eighteen. The friend of Alsina, Avellaneda, Wilde, Pellegrini, Roque Sáenz Peña, and others, he held various positions as teacher and inspector of schools in Tucuman and editor in Tucuman and Buenos Aires (where he was on the staff of *South America*) until in 1885 he was made director of the national library in Buenos Aires. This position he held until his death in 1929. He obtained distinction primarily as a critic and historiographer, but was also poet, novelist, and musical critic. His best historical writing began with an *Historical Essay on Tucuman* (1882) and ended with *Mendoza and Garay* (1916). His field was primarily Argentine colonial history, to the writing of which he brought a more critical method and a larger fund of documentation than it had previously been customary to employ. Partly under his influence, the critical historical monograph became the leading form of historical work about 1900. He belonged to the positivist school of social scientists and literateurs, was noted for his concreteness, clearness, and abstemiousness of style, but he never made the details of history ends in themselves. He sought always first to give his writings a good style. He opposed the later tendency to reduce the social sciences to quantitative form and deplored the "attempt to convert sociology into a physical science." Sometimes, as in his criticism of Alberdi, he failed to grasp the true importance and significance of work as a whole by concentrating too minutely upon the criticism of its parts. He failed of the best results as an historian of Argentina because of lack of fundamental identification in spirit with the country, but he rendered valuable service as a critic both of Argentine historians and of Argentine life and institutions. He sympathized with Spain in her conflict with the United States in 1898 but was a severe critic of the Spanish disregard of science, pride, and aversion to labor and effort that had caused Spanish decadence and therefore resulted in

her defeat. He greatly influenced the more fundamental political and social attitudes of the Argentinians.—*L. L. Bernard.*

2617. HUSSEY, ROLAND. Spanish reaction to foreign aggression in the Caribbean to about 1680. *Hispanic Amer. Hist. Rev.* 9 (3) Aug. 1929: 286-302.—Foreign invasion of the Caribbean began at least by 1514. The first invasion was by corsairs or fighters, though later the invaders became interested in contraband trade; whether fighters or pirates, the Spaniards considered them all as pirates to be resisted to the last. But because of Spain's preoccupation with European affairs, the colonies were left essentially to their own devices. Spain confined itself chiefly to assessing severe penalties on foreigners caught trading with the colonies, and to an occasional convoy for fleets. In 1586 the Spanish resistance stiffened, due to increasing danger from such bold raiders as Drake and Hawkins. For fifteen years after that date the Spanish plan for defense called for elaborate fortifications in the colonies and the maintenance of garrisons. This plan, however, was soon abandoned, as well as other plans for adequate protection. The result was that contraband trade constantly increased, though Spain did not officially abandon its restrictions on trade.—*A. K. Christian.*

2618. NUTTAL, ZELIA. Wilder Mais in Mexiko. [Wild maize in Mexico.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 59 (3-6) 1929: 252-254.—Attention is called to a statement made on page 21 of the Chevalier Boturini's work on Mexico, *Idea de una nueva historia general de la America Septentrional*, to the effect that he (the author) had found wild maize growing in forests of the *tierra caliente* of Mexico, and had tasted the kernels on the small ears and found them of good flavor. Mrs. Nuttall urges the reliability of this report of the comparatively

late survival in the wild state of an ancestor of cultivated maize, and suggests that it may yet be found growing in remote regions.—*Robert Redfield.*

2619. RUSSELL, NELSON VANCE. The reaction in England and America to the capture of Havana, 1762. *Hispanic Amer. Hist. Rev.* 9 (3) Aug. 1929: 303-316.—This study is made up largely of contemporary accounts from newspapers and magazines, and contemporary correspondence, showing the jubilant spirit with which the news of the capture of Havana was received in England. The resultant reaction of public opinion against the government when Havana was used only as a basis for trade in the peace negotiations is recorded, as well as the joy with which the news was received in the English colonies.—*A. K. Christian.*

2620. SIMPSON, LESLEY BYRD. The encomienda in New Spain; forced native labor in the Spanish colonies, 1492-1550. *Univ. California Publ. in Hist.* 19 1929: pp. 297.—This monograph describing in detail the system of forced native labor has elaborate foot-notes and bibliography and contains several appendices which are translations of documents relating to the subject. The author seeks to dispel some of the mass of unfriendly criticism which has been heaped upon Spanish administrators for their treatment of the Indians. On the whole "viewed in the light of the sixteenth century, the encomienda was a logical and wholly justifiable organization of society in the Spanish colonies." The author doubts whether "any other large-scale exploitation by a modern colonizing nation has been more successful than the encomienda of the Spanish colonies in America."—*R. F. Nichols.*

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 2455, 2531, 2541, 2550, 2553, 2609, 3231)

2621. ALLEN, HENRY T. Marshal Foch's achievements as military commander. *Current Hist.* 30 Aug. 1929: 797-810.—Marshal Foch can hardly be classed among the half-dozen greatest commanders in history; his achievements more nearly resemble those of Grant. He was no performer of miracles, either as the subordinate of Joffre, or as commander-in-chief of the Allied armies. His policy, successfully resisted by General Pershing, of virtually employing the American army as a replacement reserve, was quite mistaken. He was endowed with vision and nobility of soul; he was modest and devout; "he was the great exponent in France of the extreme offensive," "yet it may be said that any one of the commanders-in-chief of the allied armies could have achieved victory with the inexhaustible American reinforcements after the terrible but futile blows of the Great German Drive."—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

2622. BRIOLO, LUIGI. The Italian cavalry in the World War. *Cavalry J.* 38 (156) Jul. 1929: 321-335.—This article is one of the "Italian Cavalry Number" of the above-mentioned journal. Supplementing the one dealing with the history of the Italian mounted units by Major Kellner (See Abstract No. 2523) this article treats of the activities of the cavalry of Italy in the World War. It was immediately apparent that the 30 regiments of horse which Italy had in 1915 could be best used by breaking them up and assigning the men and animals to other branches of the service, for cavalry as such would be of little use. Fourteen of the 30 regiments were assigned to the large infantry commands, others were dismounted to supply horses for the rapidly growing artillery. But Col. Briolo is not willing to pass without challenge the popular misconception that cavalry was entirely useless. He follows the course of the oper-

ations on the Austrian front, admitting that the cavalry found little opportunity to try its strength according to its training and the tasks for which it had been especially fitted. Cavalry operations were frequently made impossible by position warfare and the units were often dismounted and fought with infantry and artillery commands. After 1916 there seems to have been some change, for more remounting took place and the author holds that the action of the cavalry was especially important in Oct. 1917, and again in June and Oct.-Nov. 1918. A detailed account of the operations about Paradiso cross-roads, Nov. 4, 1918, is given.—*A. H. Noyes.*

2623. CARACCILOLO, MARIO. Il comando unico e il comando italiano nel 1918. [The Inter-Allied Command and the Italian Command in 1918.] *Nuova Antologia.* 266 (1376) Jul. 16, 1929: 229-240.—The report of General Mordacq concerning Italian activity in 1918 is not accurate. In 1917 both the English and the Italians lost more heavily than did the French, yet in 1918 the French complained of their lack of effectives. When the Inter-Allied Command was established, Marshal Foch insisted upon an Italian advance against Austria although the Austrian army was numerically superior to the Italian. Just before the great Austrian offensive of June 15 he even claimed that Austria was too weak to attack. He also refused to order an Anglo-French offensive; he said that the enemy was stronger than the Allies which again was incorrect. Only necessity forced the creation of an Inter-Allied Command, and each group still looked for its own interest.—*J. C. Russell.*

2624. LIDDELL-HART, B. H. Strategy and the American war. *Quart. Rev.* 252 (501) Jul. 1929: 117-131.—European military thought in the generation

preceding 1914 was dominated almost entirely by the experiences of 1866 and 1871, whereas a study of the American Civil War would have taught what could have been expected from direct offensive as well as from movements directed against enemy economic resources. Careful consideration of the American war (1) would have made impossible the adoption of the egregious French plan XVII. The German plan was more hopeful, but Moltke's revision destroyed its effectiveness. (2) It would have taught that a short war, though possible, was highly improbable, and (3) that great danger lay in sacrificing large political advantages for immediate military gains. (4) After the opening moves had ended in stalemate, it would have been appreciated that economic factors would decide the struggle and efforts like Sherman's would have been directed against the enemies' economic foundations. Only the British navy had a true insight into modern conditions and exerted itself to the limit to maintain its economic strangle-hold on the enemy and it refused to give battle except under advantageous circumstances.—*Raymond C. Werner.*

2625. PINGAUD, ALBERT. *L'intervention italienne dans la Grande Guerre. [Italy's intervention in the War.] Rev. de France.* 9 (9) May 1, 1929: 49-78.—The first move to bring Italy into the War on the side of the Entente was made by Sazonoff, Aug. 3, 1914. The attempt was premature. By the end of Oct. 1914, it was evident that the end of the struggle would be long in coming. Italy addressed Austria regarding the application of clause 7 of the Triple Alliance, by which she claimed compensation for gains that Austria had just made in the Balkans by her conquest of Serbia. Sonnino, the Italian minister of foreign affairs, was secretly aided in these negotiations by von Bülow. Italy and Austria failed to come to an agreement, chiefly because Francis Joseph was unwilling to cede territory, and Italy turned to the Triple Entente. The attack on the Dardanelles in Feb. 1915, prompted Italy to act, for she wanted her share in the division of Turkey. The Italian ambassador at London, Marquis Imperiali, was ordered to communicate with the English government and her allies. Rome's proposals were discussed until the following May. Her entrance into the War on the Entente side required the settlement of all questions concerning her development as a colonial, maritime, and continental power. Paul Cambon was

directed to draw up the agreement which took the form of adherence to the Triple Entente. A few changes were made in Italy's proposals. It is evident that Serbia was to pay for Italy's co-operation. She soon learned of the negotiations and protested to Russia, May 5, 1915. The policy caused a crisis in Italy (May 13) but it received popular approval. On May 20, 1915, the Italian parliament approved the treaty, which was known as the Pact of London. This was the first success that the Entente had won. It was received with enthusiasm in France and approval in England. Russia was forced to agree because of the unfavorable military situation in which she found herself.—*Helen L. Young.*

2626. STEEL, W. A. *Wireless telegraphy in the Canadian corps in France. Canad. Defence Quart.* 6 (4) Jul. 1929: 443-461; 7 (1) Oct. 1929: 45-52.—These are the first sections of an account of the use of wireless telegraphy in the Canadian army during the World War. The information in the articles was obtained from documents and from the personal recollections of the author and other members of the wireless company of the Canadian corps. A description with illustrations is given of the development of the various means of wireless signalling and of the most important engagements in which it was used.—*George W. Brown.*

2627. ZIPFEL, ERNST. *Die Bedeutung der Akten der Kriegsgesellschaften für die Erkenntnis des wirtschaftlichen Lebens während des Krieges. [The importance of the archives of the war societies for the knowledge of economic life during the War.] Schmollers Jahrb.* 53 (4) 1929: 81-100.—Owing to the scarcity of nearly all raw materials and foodstuffs, the German government organized corporations for the acquisition and distribution of raw materials and for the manufacture and distribution of the products. Of the 180 corporations thus formed, 126 have deposited all their records with the government. The documents are grouped by the names of the firms dealt with and give all the details of the working of the economic system. The archives contain statistics on the sources of supply, on the use of substitutes, on the results of scientific experiments and contain many secrets of business. These archives are more detailed than those of the government bureaus.—*M. H. Cochran.*

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 2088, 2089, 2211, 2758, 2823, 2841, 2870, 2878, 2879, 2900, 2901, 2924, 2926, 2928, 2987, 3019, 3030, 3035, 3108)

2628. AMMON, ALFRED. Ricardo-Interpretation und Arbeitstheorie. [Interpretation of Ricardo and the labor theory of value.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 53 (5) 1929: 732-727.—This article is a defense of the author's interpretation of Ricardo, contained in his book, *Ricardo als Begründer der theoretischen Nationalökonomie* (Ricardo as the founder of the theoretical economics), against the attacks of Oppenheimer. The labor theory of value of Ricardo's fails to explain the different values of the various kinds of labor. These cannot be merely assumed but are themselves the result of the formation of prices in the market. This objection is valid also against Oppenheimer's attempt to formulate a new labor theory of value.—*H. Jecht.*

2629. BENINI, RODOLFO. La capacità di resistenza nei contratti considerata nelle classi sociali e nei popoli. [Inequalities in contracting power, among the social classes and among nations.] *Economia.* 7 (2) Feb. 1929: 95-113.—The study of economic behavior must take into account (1) that men have a great variety of points of view—the existence of the calculating business man is bound up with that of the laborer, who is better suited to reproduction than to hedonistic calculations, and with that of the man of education, who seeks knowledge more than he does earnings; (2) the great variety of objects; (3) and the great variety of positions in life. Different social positions due to initial inheritance imply inequalities in contracting power, since the poorer party, for example the laborer in contrast to the contractor, is always driven toward the lowest price limit. The contracting power of the laborer increases only with class consciousness, with social legislation, etc. Even the poor nation is in a position inferior to the rich nation in international trade, although its inferiority can be diminished by protective legislation that stimulates all the capacities of those protected. In teaching economics we can disregard accidental factors, but not the existence of factors of this kind, for in so doing we create an "average man," an "economic man," and fall into unreality.—*R. Bachi.*

2630. DEMARIA, GIOVANNI. Studi sull'attività dell'imprenditore moderno. [The role of the industrial leader.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc.* 38-2 (1) Apr. 1929: 39-53.—The industrialist who in former times was dominated by the wholesale trader now occupies a dominant position in the economic life of the country. The reasons for this change are to be found in the shifting of risk from the wholesale trader to the industrial producer. The manufacturer now dominates the market. He is no longer the servant of public requirements, he is now able to create and to direct the desires and the needs of the public towards certain lines of products. But the industrial leader is limited in his power by the amount of credit he has available. From this point of view he is strictly dependent upon the bankers who represent the saving capacity of the public. For that reason the predominance of the industrial leaders in our time must not be exaggerated.—*Augusto Pini.*

2631. SINDING, THOMAS. Hvad betyr normalverdi under statiske og dynamiske Forudsætninger? [What is the meaning of normal value under static and

dynamic assumptions?] *Statsøkonomisk Tidsskr.* (2-3) 1929: 41-66.—The views of Marshall and the modern economists, especially Myrdahl, are summarized; Böhm-Bawerk's "three reasons (*Gründe*)" for the occurrence of interest are elucidated from these points of view.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

2632. WUNDERLICH, FRIEDA. Sociology and economics. *Report of First Triennial Congress, Internat. Indus. Relations Assn.* (2) Jan. 1929: 90-98.—In an economic order in which the relationships of capital and labor are continually changing applications of theoretical knowledge should be accompanied by the mediating assistance of psychology and sociology. For example, Cassel contended in 1926 that German trade union and governmental policy on unemployment prevented a drop in wages and thereby hindered recovery from the crisis. "It is well established in theory that, through an unrestricted collapse of the prices of all the means of production, including the labor force, recovery can be accelerated, but . . . the setting forth of all the data of experience gives a totally different picture and [shows] that an economic system so strongly organized in cartels, trusts, and similar forms is not to be judged as though it were a purely individualistic system." There is less interest than formerly in the theoretical aspects of distribution problems, owing to the fact that the question of distribution more and more becomes a subject of class conflict, and economic laws, unable to work themselves out unaffected by the influences originating in class conflict, tend to recede. Under the influence of class conflict in Germany, however, the question of how higher wages actually affect industry has engaged the attention of scientific research to an increasing extent.—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See also Entries 2147, 2289, 2298, 2300, 2359, 2371, 2381, 2386, 2394, 2395, 2403, 2413, 2416, 2454, 2461, 2464, 2469, 2470, 2477, 2487, 2488, 2515, 2533, 2543, 2572, 2574, 2580, 2583, 2601, 2608, 2618, 2620, 2627, 2726, 2736, 2745)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 2658, 2673, 2693, 2703, 2721, 2730, 2884, 2886, 2911, 3114)

2633. ANDERSON, D. Y.; MORARJEE, SETH NAROTTAM; MANN, H. H.; MEHTA, V. N.; SAMALDAS, LALUBHIA; COYAJEE, J. C.; SHIR-RAS, GEORGE FINDLAY; and CLOW, A. G. Economic problems [of India]. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 145 (Part 2) Sep. 1929: 59-129.—Anderson sketches briefly the history of railways in India from 1844 to 1927 and shows how the policy of nationalization, which was recommended in the Acworth Report is being organized. Morarjee gives the details of the recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee for the restriction of the coast trade of India to Indian owned and managed ships through a system of licenses. Mann shows how Indian agriculture is conditioned by (1) a system of peasant farming which renders cooperation difficult and has reduced the average family holding to about seven acres (the planting industries of tea, coffee, and rubber are excepted) and (2) a system of land tenure which gives the peasant an

alienable tenure under final ownership of the state and subject to a fixed annual assessment. In an article on famines and the standard of living Mehta points out that the remedy for the present condition of the peasant is to be found in part "in reeducating his ideals and in changing the orientation of his outlook." Lamaldas surveys the trade, banking, and industrial condition of India. In an article, on money reconstruction in India, 1925-1927, J. C. Coyajee analyzes and criticizes the Report of the Royal Currency Commission of 1925-1926. Shirras discusses the reorganization of the finances under the Government of India Act of 1919. Clow points out that unemployment in India differs from unemployment in other countries in that it is agricultural rather than industrial. He shows how variable climatic conditions may render unemployed great numbers of agriculturalists who have no alternative occupation and no reserve for their support when unemployed. The remedy must include the industrial development of the country and some alterations in the educational system.—*Pembroke H. Brown.*

2634. GRIZIOTTI-KRETSCHMANN, JENNY. *La crise économique et les rapports internationaux de la Russie des Soviets.* [The economic crisis and international relations of Soviet Russia.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 3 (2) Aug. 1929: 335-377.—The author paints a gloomy picture of Russia's economic position. Isolation, unsatisfactory conditions of production, disappointing results in the granting of concessions, over-population and an over-valued currency are some of the handicaps that confront Russia in her effort to regain her economic strength.—*S. E. Harris.*

2635. LANEROLLE, PERRY de. *Some Ceylon economic problems.* *Indian Rev.* 30 (6) Jun. 1929: 401-406.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2636. MÄRZ, JOHANNES. *Sachsen und seine Industrie.* [Saxony and her industry.] *Südöstliche Warte.* 1 (5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 209-221.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2637. MONTINI, D. *La vita economica italiana dal 1914 ad 1927, attraverso alcuni indici di prosperità.* [Economic life in Italy from 1914 to 1927.] *Vita Italiana.* 17 (195) Apr. 1929: 191-198.—*O. Eisenberg.*

2638. MORO, GEROLAMO LINO. *Il monopolio del commercio estero dell'URSS.* [The foreign trade monopoly in the USSR.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc.* 38-1 (2-3) Feb.-Mar. 1929: 159-182.—This a comprehensive review of the economic situation of Russia in recent years as it may be deduced from statistical data supplied by the Soviet Government. Very meager details are given concerning the commercial relations of Russia with other countries. From the many figures supplied it appears that the economic structure of Russia has steadily developed. A tendency towards the industrialization of the country is observable. Industrial production is increasing faster than agricultural production. Furthermore, the government has failed to secure the assistance of the peasants. The government has now a plan for the creation of large governmental agricultural units. Foreign trade is still depressed.—*Augusto Pini.*

2639. STAMBAUGH, J. LEE. *The lower Rio Grande valley.* *Texas Monthly.* 3 (6) Jun. 1929: 747-760.—A discussion of the economic development of the lower Rio Grande valley.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2640. TEJERA, HUMBERTO. *La situación económica de Venezuela.* [The economic situation in Venezuela.] *Amauta.* (22) Apr. 1929: 42-59.—Venezuela has lost one-third of her territory and doubled her population in a century. Since 1908 she has been ruled by the dictator Gómez, supported by the Church and foreign imperialistic powers. She is not self-supporting industrially and the sale of the leading commodities has been placed in the hands of monopolies by the dictator. Agriculturally there has been no ad-

vance under Gómez, and in coffee and cocoa, the two leading export commodities, there has been a falling behind. Only in the production of petroleum, which mounted from nothing in 1920 to over 100,000,000 barrels in 1928, has there been a marked increase in production. This has not brought national prosperity, as it should have, for it has been practically given away by the government (in return for political and economic favors to individuals, including the dictator), the total payments to the treasury from this source being only about \$20,000,000 in 1928. Even wages have not been permitted to rise in Venezuela lest laborers should be drawn away from the estancias of Gómez, the leading cattle owner and agriculturist of the country, and others. Most of the cities are declining in population; there are but few railroads (a little over 600 miles) in the country; the postoffice and telegraph are in the hands of a foreign monopolist; roads have been built largely with the labor of political prisoners; and the best elements in the population are in virtual exile abroad, awaiting a revolution. But so far insurrectionists have been punished severely by the dictator's soldiers, who are themselves kept at work on his estates and at other manual labor between revolutions. Soldiers, like laborers, are poorly paid and live at a starvation level, many of them dying of tuberculosis or committing suicide. The more backward natives are hunted and practically sold into slavery or forced into the army. Venezuela makes the smallest expenditure in Latin America for education—one-sixth that of Uruguay and one-sixtieth that of Argentina with less than three times the Venezuelan population—and has more than 80% of her population illiterate. The schools have been turned back to the Jesuits. The cost of living has mounted, but wages have not increased. Labor unions are not permitted in any real sense. Students of the higher schools who lead in the movement for freedom are persecuted, worked on the roads, and otherwise intimidated or destroyed. The one good condition is that the public debt, so often the source of outside intervention in Latin America, is negligible, being only about \$15,000,000. Effective revolution is certain to come unless prevented by outside imperialistic interference.—*L. L. Bernard.*

2641. UNSIGNED. *Några Uppgifter om Islands Näringsliv.* [Iceland's economic life.] *Kommersiella Meddelanden.* 16 (16) Aug. 31, 1929: 673-681.—About 40% of Iceland's population depends on agriculture for support, about 20% on fisheries. During 1924-28 Iceland's commerce showed a surplus of exports over imports except for 1926, when fisheries had small success.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

2642. UNSIGNED. *Review of the economic position in Finland, in 1928.* *Bank of Finland Year Book.* 9 1928: 1-17.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2643. UNSIGNED. *Revue des diverses branches de notre économie nationale.* [Review of the different branches of our national economy.] *Stat. d. Commerce Suisse, Rapport Annuel, 1928.* 1929: 13-45.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2644. UNSIGNED. *La situation économique et le commerce extérieur en général.* [The economic situation and foreign commerce.] *Stat. d. Commerce Suisse, Rapport Annuel, 1928.* 1929: 3-12.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2645. VATIS, KH. БАТИС, X. *Экономика послевоенной Греции.* [The post-war economic situation of Greece.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (7) Jul. 1928: 75-83.—The establishment of 1 1/2 million of Greek refugees from Asia Minor and Thrace in Greece, after her defeat by the Turks in the War of 1922, produced serious changes in the political, economic and financial conditions of the country. The essential industry has remained agriculture, though an industrial development has taken place in the last few

years. Of the total population 63 to 65% are peasants (the total population in 1926 was 6,600,000). In spite of the agrarian reform and the work for refugees the cultivated area has not yet attained the pre-war level. Much attention is given to the cultivation of industrial raw materials, such as cotton, tobacco, etc. They require more labor than working capital and are, therefore, very suitable to the small farmers and, especially, to the refugees, to whom small parcels of land have been allotted. These agricultural products form the principal exports. Grain production can only meet the needs of about half the population; the deficit has to be covered by imported cereals. As the population has increased more than usually, because of the influx of the refugees, the Greek Government is seeking to foster agricultural production by draining of marshy areas and by other measures. Agricultural cooperatives are well developed. There are 3,143 credit granting cooperatives, 201 consumers' cooperatives, 196 producers' cooperatives, etc. The deficit in the trade balance is compensated by remittances of emigrants and the income from the commercial fleet, which has now a greater tonnage than before the war. Industry which progressed steadily in the period 1920-1925, owing to the increased home market, to the cheaper labor power of the refugees and to protectionist policy, came to a standstill at the end of 1926 because of want of capital. The enormous financial needs of the country obliged the Government to contract foreign loans and Greece was able finally to stabilize her currency with the help of Anglo-American capital. This had as a consequence the giving up of Greece's political and economic independence. She became a colony where the large masses of the population are discontented because of economic hardships. This may lead in future to a proletarian revolution.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 2096, 2101, 2103, 2120, 2121, 2132, 2140, 2143, 2145, 2146, 2155, 2156, 2166, 2168, 2171, 2172, 2178, 2253, 2289, 2298, 2618, 2633, 2742, 2771, 2830, 2833, 2835, 2838, 2915, 2935, 2946, 2997, 3004, 3027, 3110, 3135, 3185, 3215, 3322, 3346)

GENERAL

2646. B., R. Farm accountancy results in various countries. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20(7) Jul. 1929: 265-275.—Accountancy results from ten countries are briefly summarized. German agriculture is still in an extraordinarily unfavorable economic position. The farms are heavily mortgaged and the net returns are not enough to cover the interest payments. In Saxony and Anhalt the net income is not high enough in any of the groups to cover consumption expenditure. In Switzerland the income from agriculture is so small that there has to be encroachment on the farmer's own capital; agriculture cannot attract further investment. A general average of the results of American agriculture is behind that of the previous year. The data summarized are for 1927. Summarizing the author says that the value of the agricultural product is not enough to obtain in exchange the non-agricultural products required for the maintenance of the farming family and the upkeep of the farm. The degree of indebtedness is always increasing and in certain regions and countries is becoming dangerously high.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

2647. BENNETT, M. K., and others. The world wheat situation, 1927-28: a review of the crop year. *Wheat Studies, Food Research Institute (Stanford*

University). 5(2) Dec. 1928: 45-112.—The fifth of the Food Research Institute's reviews, each of which covers a crop year (August-July). Contains sections on the supply position, consumption, stocks and carryovers, wheat price movements, international trade, and milling. Twelve text tables, 11 charts, and 31 appendix tables contain statistical information bearing on many phases of the wheat situation; the statistical series usually cover the entire post-war period.—*M. K. Bennett.*

2648. BRACKETT, E. E., and LEWIS, E. B. Unit electric plants for Nebraska farms. *Nebraska Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #235. May 1929: pp. 28.—A survey of present conditions and a study of types of plants.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2649. BRAY, CHARLES I. Financing the western cattleman. *Colorado Exper. Station, Bull.* #338. Dec. 1928: pp. 87.—The close of the Civil War in 1865 released thousands of men to move into the territory west of the Missouri. Transcontinental railroads were later constructed and formed the connecting link between cheap beef and the industrial East. Little capital was needed in the early days to start a herd. "Unbranded cattle or mavericks were numerous and a fast horse, a long rope and a branding iron helped to build many a herd." In the early days buyers met sellers and exchanged gold and silver coin for cattle. About 1870, Colorado banks began to finance cattle shipments. Following the depression of 1873, an unprecedented expansion of the western cattle business took place, only to be overdone in 1884, when the bonanza period came to an end. The range became overcrowded and in 1885 prices began to fall. One of the large stock companies formed in 1880, sold steers at \$35 in 1882 and at \$17.90 in 1886. There were a number of errors responsible for the serious situation during the slump. The financial success of 1870 could not continue indefinitely and neither could anyone make good money in cattle regardless of experience, business judgment or suitable range. After 1893, the beef business improved. New financing agencies arose. Commission firms advanced money on cattle paper. Slumps came again in 1898, and in 1918. "The big crises in cattle financing such as the failure of the cattle companies in 1885-86, the losses of the Kansas City commission men in 1899 and the serious financial losses sustained by the banks and cattle loan companies in 1921-24, correspond closely in point of time to the decline in beef cattle values at these periods." Modern cattle loan companies came into prominence after 1898-99. These companies were not restricted as to size of loan, and got their original capital from shareholders. Most of the loans came through the country banks, the latter selling cattle paper to the loan companies. Chicago savings banks bought large amounts of cattle paper in 1920-22. The endorsement of a good company is the best evidence of the security of a cattle loan, many companies taking losses aggregating millions in 1921-23. Emergency capital was furnished by the War Finance Corporation from 1921 to 1924. The Intermediate Credit Act of 1923 provided for credit to cattlemen on the security of chattel mortgages. It is the opinion of the author that the term of loans in the intermediate credit system should be extended to from three to five years.—*F. F. Lininger.*

2650. BUCCELLA, M. R. Lo svolgimento ed il sistema della bonifica integrale. [The development of land reclamation in Italy.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 24(8) Aug. 1929: 584-616.—This is a detailed history of land reclamation in Italy. After outlining the most typical legislative measures in the history of land reclamation of England, Germany, the Netherlands, and France the author analyzes the laws and the decrees which have regulated land reclamation in Italy from the old laws of the States preceding the constitution of

the Kingdom to the most recent laws promulgated by the Fascist regime. To-day under the term land reclamation are included all projects and operations for drainage, irrigation and fertilization of land whereas forty years ago land reclamation consisted exclusively of operations for drainage. The prejudice that great profits are to be made with these works has been abandoned and the principle of the State's subsidy is generally admitted. One of the most difficult problems is that of the execution of the projects. These projects may be executed by the landowners united in a consortium, or by the State, or by outside contractors. Special attention is given to land reclamation in the south of Italy where the solution of the problem is connected with agrarian reform. Today there is a general plan for the whole country covering 1,200,000 hectares. The government has budgeted 7,705,000,000 lire to be expended within 30 years for land reclamation projects including drainage, irrigation, agricultural water works, rural buildings, rural roads, and electric plants for agricultural purposes. The subsidy of the State amounts to the following percentages of the total expenses: 68 for hydroelectric works, 30 for rural buildings, 40 for irrigation works, rural roads and rural electric plants. In the last part of his study the author analyzes the problem of agricultural credit. He points out the danger of according too abundant credit facilities and emphasizes the necessity for increasing the capital available for agriculture. But the author believes that for a certain period, owing to the extensive operations to be undertaken special facilities of credit ought to be granted to the farmers.—*Augusto Pini.*

2651. CANON, HELEN. Sizes of purchasing centers of New York farm families. *New York Agric. Exper. Station (Cornell Univ.), Bull. #472.* Nov. 1928: pp. 15.—The object of this study was to ascertain what size of purchasing centers is most patronized by farm families and is therefore the size in which to study standard prices and changes in retail prices of commodities bought by farm families. Of 9,932 families on rural postal routes leading from 37 villages in 34 agricultural counties of New York 325 families, or 3.7%, replied on the writer's questionnaire. They represented 33 counties, practically all living in the open country, 289 of them being farm owners, and most of them more remote from the larger than from the smaller trading centers. Fresh meat and fish, likewise kerosene, were to a small extent secured from passing delivery trucks. And out of some seventy commodities one or more were bought by 70% of the families from mail order houses. But by far the major part of the household buying was done in some local trading center, the tendency being to go to small centers near home for groceries, staple supplies and the more ordinary articles of clothing, to somewhat larger and more distant places for furniture and house furnishings, and to yet larger and remoter places—in some cases 50 to 90 miles away—for the more expensive articles of clothing. More than two-thirds of the families lived within 4 miles of the nearest trading center, and in general they were 10 miles or more from the centers for more expensive clothing purchases. As for size of trading center patronized by families buying in one center—this being the general practice—3,000–4,999 was typical, the next most frequent sizes being 2,000–2,999 and 10,000–24,999, respectively.—*G. S. M. Zorbaugh.*

2652. CASE, H. C. M., WILCOX, R. H., and BERG, H. A. Organizing the corn-belt farm for profitable production. *Illinois Agric. Station, Bull. #329.* 1929: 256–332.—This publication summarizes information collected by the Illinois Department of Farm Organization and Management in various of its research projects relative to the organization of successful farms. It is divided into two parts: (1) principles of good farm organization; (2) planning a profitable

system of farming. Under the first heading eleven factors are listed and discussed. These are: (1) Good yields tend to reduce the unit cost of producing farm crops. (2) A large percentage of land in the higher profit crops means larger profits. (3) Livestock production as a means of marketing crops makes for larger farm income. (4) Efficient feeding and handling of livestock materially reduces cost of production. (5) A large volume of business is necessary for profitable farming. (6) A well-organized system of crop and livestock production helps use available man labor advantageously. (7) Costs are reduced when the supply of horse and mechanical power fits the farm needs and is economically handled. (8) Buildings, machinery, and other equipment expense must be kept under control if low production costs are to be obtained. (9) A good farm layout and a well-developed farmstead make for economical operation. (10) Diversity of crop production helps to insure long-time profits. (11) Production planned in accordance with market demands makes for a larger margin of profit. Under the second heading specific methods by which the above principles may be applied are given. The use of simple farm accounts is discussed. Tables showing the labor requirements and the seasonal distribution of labor in different enterprises, feed requirements for different classes of livestock and capital requirements of the farming business are presented. Maps showing actual rearrangement of farm layouts are included. The organization of a number of successful farms in east-central Illinois is presented in tabular form. The point of view of the publication is that, independent of general economic conditions, factors under the control of the farm operator determine what the income on his farm will be as compared with that of other farms in the neighborhood. The problems created by depletion of natural soil fertility, by increase in insect and disease hazards, by improvements in farm machinery, by new scientific facts regarding feeding and care of livestock, by improvements in transportation, require careful study and planning if farming is to be a profitable business.—*L. J. Norton.*

2653. CHEVALIER, JEAN. Le problème sucrier et ses données actuelles. [The sugar problem and its present-day status.] *Rev. des Études Coopératives.* 8(32) Jul.–Sep. 1929: 346–380.—In our modern life sugar has attained a place fully as important as that occupied by bread and meat and, because an increase in consumption of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ has been fairly steadily maintained, its importance is increasing. This importance varies in different countries by virtue of a range of per capita consumption from 62.1 kilos in Australia to 2.3 kilos in China. This consumption is largely human although there is some production of industrial alcohol from sugar-beets in Germany. The sugar problem is historical. From the development of beet sugar culture in Europe to the Brussels Convention of 1902 it provided one of the most pressing of the international commercial problems. From 1902 to the world war the problem of the sale of sugar at remunerative prices was well in the background. During the world war the sugar problem became one of supply because the great beet producing nations were all at war. Since the war the problem has again become one of securing remunerative prices. The chief factor in the modern problem is cane sugar production rather than that from beets. Stimulated by high prices and governmental policy, the European countries speedily got back to pre-war productive levels. In the meantime, Cuba, Java, and other cane producers had expanded their production to meet war and post-war price conditions, and the recent low prices have not curtailed their production. The international significance of the problem is revealed by the fact that the economic committee of the League of Nations has intervened to call a series of conferences. But a solution will only be

found in agreement between the chief exporting countries.—*H. M. Sinclair.*

2654. CHU, T. S., and CHIN T. Marketing of cotton in Hopei Province. *Peiping Inst. Soc. Research, Bull.* #3. Jul. 1929: pp. 54.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

2655. COULSON, N. System of land tenure in Kelantan. *Malayan Agric. J.* 16(5) May 1929: 118-126.—Land legislation, organization, alienation and methods of tenure, special conditions with regard to cultivation, surveys, and premium and rent rules are briefly discussed.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

2656. CROSS, WILLIAM E. La cosecha azucarera argentina del año 1926. [The Argentina sugar harvest in 1926.] *Rev. Indus. y Agric. de Tucumán.* 19(3-4) Aug.-Sep. 1928: 67-94.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2657. CROWTHER, CHARLES. More observations on the method of field experimentation. *J. Ministry Agric. (Great Britain).* 36(5) Aug. 1929: (421-428).—The survey of current farm practices cannot displace the method of field experimentation in guiding agricultural progress, though it may give a rough check to the extent to which experimental results can successfully be incorporated into farming practice. Economists are unduly insistent upon the balance sheet as the final criterion of the value of any professed contribution to the advancement of the farming industry.—*R. M. Campbell.*

2658. DIETRICH, HERMANN. Zur Lage der Landwirtschaft. [The condition of agriculture.] *Nord u. Süd.* 52(9) Sep. 1929: 761-765.—The present critical condition of agriculture, which is not limited to any one country, is the outcome of the great political and structural changes which have taken place since the beginning of the war. High rate of interest, heavy taxes, and the disproportion between the prices received by the farmer and those which he must pay for means of production and articles of consumption are not peculiar to any one country. In Germany conditions were aggravated by soil exhaustion and decimation of livestock during the war, and by the hardships during the stabilization period which nullified the temporary prosperity enjoyed by some farmers during the period of inflation. Reparations payments added their quota to the burden of the German farmer. His indebtedness has increased since stabilization to about 9,000,000,000 RM of which only 3,000,000,000 RM represent buildings and improvements. According to the findings of the committee appointed to investigate production and marketing conditions of German agriculture, of 3,000 farming enterprises investigated more than a third carried on their operations from 1924 to 1927 at a loss. The remedy, in the author's view, does not lie in a high protective tariff which, at best, is only a palliative. He urges a complete reorganization of agricultural production and marketing. Attention is drawn to the recent government measures with regard to sugar. The tariff rate was raised so as to make the market secure for German sugar beet growers and sugar manufacturers. At the same time it was arranged that the price of sugar should be determined by the price on the Magdeburg market which should not exceed a certain figure. A political measure was thus followed by an organization measure which protected the consumer.—*A. M. Hannay.*

2659. DIXEY, R. N. The method of field experimentation. *J. Ministry Agric. (Great Britain).* 36(4) Jul. 1929: 341-348.—Why have farmers been slow to adopt improved scientific practices recommended by the experts? The reason is in faulty methods of instruction rather than in bucolic obtuseness. Experiments on small, controlled, and highly artificial plots are too far removed from farm conditions to afford the farmer practical guidance. More fruitful would be a survey of existing farm practices, to reveal not merely their

net economic effects but also their productive efficiency.—*R. M. Campbell.*

2660. EBNER, EUGEN. A tejtermelés nagysága és időbeli eloszlása Magyarországon. [The amount and distribution of milk products in Hungary.] *Mezőgazdasági Közöny.* 2(9) Sep. 1929: 17-31.—In recent years milk production in Hungary has increased considerably. In fact the phenomenon of over-production is in evidence. It is important to be able to increase or regulate the consumption of milk and its by-products. The production of milk shows considerable fluctuations in different seasons. These are not greater in Hungary than in other countries but it would be desirable to minimize these fluctuations by changes in the feeding and time of freshening of cows.—*Stephan Halom.*

2661. ENFIELD, R. R. The international situation in agriculture and the world's economic conference, 1927. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 8(1) Jan. 1929: 41-47.—Agriculture since the World War has been suffering from a disequilibrium between agricultural and non-agricultural prices according to the report of the World's Economic Conference in 1927. Industrial expansion was suggested as a remedy to open up more markets for food-stuffs. This led to a plea for the removal of tariff barriers. The analysis of the Conference does not seem adequate. World wide depression in agriculture was due to falling prices and not to relatively low prices for food products. The slow turnover in farming and the high proportion of fixed charges in the expense budget make falling prices extremely disastrous to farmers. The remedy is to be found in monetary measures such as the accumulation of gold reserves and discount changes.—*W. G. Murray.*

2662. ERDMAN, H. E., and FUHRMAN, W. U. Walnut supply and price situation. *California Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #475. Sep. 1929: pp. 60.—The production of walnuts in California has increased at the rate of about 6.5% a year. Of the total walnut acreage of 1929, 31% is not yet in bearing, and probably not over 40% is in full bearing. Whether recent heavy planting will maintain or increase the rate of growth in production will depend upon a number of factors. Chief among these are the facts that (1) some of the newer plantings are on inferior land on which yields will be disappointingly small; (2) current high prices for Valencia oranges are leading some growers to pull up walnut trees and plant to Valencia oranges; (3) in Los Angeles and Orange counties some walnut acreage is being subdivided; (4) difficulties of controlling pests may lead some growers to pull up orchards; and (5) soil, water or irrigation problems are developing in some sections. In spite of these difficulties, prospects are for further increases in production in California. Production in certain foreign countries is likewise increasing. Unless purchasing power in these countries increases they will probably continue to offer keen competition to California producers. The main foreign walnut-producing countries are, in order of their importance, France, Rumania, Italy, and China. A rapid increase in California production may bring about a decrease in the unshelled imports to the United States in the future by keeping prices in the United States at so low a level that foreign producers will find other markets more profitable. A factor that must be considered by California producers of walnuts is the increasing production of pecans. Recent heavy plantings in the southeastern part of the United States are of budded stock and may be expected to lead to greatly increased production.—*H. E. Erdman.*

2663. FABER, HARALD. A new method of comparing the productivity of crops in arable land in England and Wales, Scotland and Denmark. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 92(4) 1929: 559-579.—This article compares crops produced per acre in England, Scotland, and Denmark since 1889. To make this compari-

son all crops have been reduced to terms of food units. One kg. of barley is taken as a unit and called a food unit. It is stated that if one had to deal with both animal and vegetable produce the calorie would be a better unit, but for the harvest the food unit seems the more natural and the easiest handled. The results of feeding experiments were used in estimating the relative value of the different crops. The comparison arrived at showed that forty years ago the yields of Denmark were 30% below those of Great Britain while for the period from 1923 to 1927 they were more than 25% above. The yields in Scotland were a little below those of England and Wales in 1889-93, but slightly above in 1923-27.—*J. I. Falconer.*

2664. GABBARD, L. P., HUTSON, J. B., and GASTON, T. L., Jr. Systems of farming for the black waxy prairie belt of Texas. *Texas Agric. Exp. Station Bull.* #395. May 1929: pp. 57.—Systems of farming in the Black Waxy Prairie Belt are strikingly uniform, cotton being the source of over 90% of the gross farm income of the area. Conclusions are based largely on results obtained on 500 farms in 1922, and a detailed study of a few carefully selected farms in 1925, 1926, and 1927. Based on normal yields, requirements, and prices, several systems of farming are outlined for 50-, 100-, 150-, and 200-acre farms, varying from all cultivated land in cotton to those in which only one-eighth of the cultivated land is devoted to cotton. The "systems" set up in this manner indicate that net returns are likely to be highest when about one-fourth to one-half of the cultivated land is devoted to cotton, provided the reduction in cotton acreage is used effectively in growing feed crops for livestock.—*F. F. Lininger.*

2665. GESZTOLYI NAGY, LADISLAUS. A Nagyalföld és a tanyavilág. [The Hungarian lowland plain and the small farm system.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 34(9) Sep. 1929: 335-343.—The great Hungarian lowland plain is not of increased significance for Hungary since the decrease in territory as shown by the fact that in proportion to the total land area it increased from one-third to three-fifths. It is today the largest area of Central Europe for the production of food. The great problem of this region is the problem of the small farm system. Of the 7,000,000 catastral yoke in the lowland plain almost 6,000,000 are in small farms and 1½ million men or 19% of the population live on them. Transportation, hygienic and cultural difficulties offset in part the great economic advantages of the system, in contrast to conditions, for example in Denmark, where, with the general high cultural level, only the advantages appear. The author discusses further the special conditions of the small farm system in the neighborhood of the three large cities of the plain, Szeged, Cegléd and Kecskemét.—*Wilhelm Nöbel.*

2666. GRIMES, W. E. Diversification of agriculture—its limitations and its advantages. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 216-221.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2667. GRIMES, W. E. The effect of the combined harvester thresher on farming in a wheat growing region. *Sci. Agric.* 9(12) Aug. 1929: 773-782.—In the United States wheat belt, three-fourths of the 1929 winter crop will be harvested by the combined harvester-thresher. Compared with the old binder, this reduces by more than half the per acre cost, and only one-fourth the manpower is required. Farms tend to increase in size while still promising to remain one-family units. Mechanization in this sphere results in the rapid movement of the crop in a brief period, thus casting a heavy burden on railroads and elevators. With the diminished demand for human labor in rural parts, the housing problem for the survivors is relieved; but schools, churches and whole towns suffer through loss of population. Since people are fewer and more

mobile, the rural community is in fact coming to embrace a larger territory. Logically, county and other political boundaries should be correspondingly extended; but the way is blocked by the reluctance of any county seat to surrender its petty sovereignty.—*R. M. Campbell.*

2668. GRIMES, W. E., KIFER, R. S., and HODGES, J. A. The effect of the combined harvester thresher on farm organization in south-western Kansas and northwestern Oklahoma. *Kansas Agric. Exper. Station Circ.* #142. 1928: pp. 24.—The introduction of improved power machinery and better adapted varieties of crops has resulted in rapid expansion of acreage of crops, especially wheat. More farms and larger farms have resulted. Wheat is the chief crop grown in the region; corn and grain sorghums are important; oats and barley are grown where wheat has failed. Beef cattle have been the principal livestock. The combined harvester-thresher was first used in this area about 1917. A typical county in the region reported 68 combines in 1923, and 132 in 1926. Combines now harvest practically all the wheat of the region. Production costs have been lowered wherever the combines have been effectively used. Farmers are facing two distinct problems—how to expand the farm area so as to utilize the new equipment more efficiently, and to determine the acreage of various kinds of crops and numbers of various kinds of livestock. Other problems arising from use of the combine yet unsolved are storage facilities for wheat, transportation, funds to invest in equipment, and social problems due to decrease population resulting from the larger farms. A five year rotation recommended for the region is fallow, wheat three years, sorghum or forage or spring grain.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

2669. HALL, DANIEL. The dependence of British agriculture on international factors. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 8(1) Jan. 1929: 21-40.—Agricultural depression is not confined to Great Britain but is common to many countries, including the United States and Australia in the New World and high protection countries in the Old World such as Switzerland. The problem of agriculture is not national but international. We find the underlying cause is low prices for farm produce relative to the prices of other goods. It is not over-production of food but under consumption that has brought about the difficulty. Britain's unemployed have contributed to the drop in purchasing power. But the farmer unlike the industrial producer cannot adjust production to the market demand because of the weather and the rigidity of his program. Farmers individually have to dispose of their crops regardless of the market. This creates the surplus problem and it is the extra amount above domestic needs that sets the price. Here we come to the international price. In Switzerland, even with its tariff, the farmers are in trouble because the foreign price of cheese has fallen. To meet this emergency the market milk farmers have paid a subsidy to the cheese farmers to preserve the fluid milk market. In Australia an export bounty is paid from a tax on butter in order to keep prices at home above those abroad. American farmers have petitioned Congress for similar aid. All this is far from benefiting the situation in Great Britain which is headquarters for the disposal of surplus produce. Something should be done or the destructive power of unrestricted competition will bring about the abandonment of farms and at some future time an actual shortage of farm products and able men to run our farms. An international organization should take this problem in hand.—*W. G. Murray.*

2670. HANAU, ARTHUR. Bestimmungsgründe der Preise für Schlachtrinder. [Factors which influence the prices of slaughter cattle.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch.* Spec. No. 13. 1929: pp. 59.—

A summary of conditions in the German slaughter cattle market since 1924 is given. Price fluctuations as influenced by importation, by supply and demand, by the hog market, and by general economic conditions are studied. The author anticipates the maintenance of prices in the domestic market in the immediate future, but is pessimistic with regard to the attainment of a price level which will bring a permanently satisfactory return to the producer. In the long run the development of the dairy industry will be the deciding factor in determining supply and prices in the German cattle market.—*A. M. Hannay.*

2671. HARE, H. R. Dairy-farming in British Columbia. *Province of British Columbia Dept. Agric. Bull.* #103. 1928: pp. 101.—This bulletin is a five-year summary of an economic study of 726 farms in British Columbia, extending from May 1, 1921 to April 30, 1926. "Operator income" is used as a measuring-rod in comparing the efficiency and management of one farm business with another. It represents wages to the operator for his efforts in labor and management. The returns from dairy farming were more favorable from 1923 to 1925 than in 1921 and 1922. The five-year weighted average "operator income" amounted to a sum too small to provide a living for the operator and his family. The average dairyman has secured a living for himself and family by using his interest income, the wages due his family for farm work, funds that should be set aside for depreciation, and his "operator income." The average "operator income," 1921-25, on farms owned by the operator was \$-2.88, and on farms rented by the operator, \$795.55. The average size of farm was 112.4 acres, of which 67 acres were tillable and 47 acres were in crops. Total capital valuation per farm was \$20,657.10 distributed as follows: land, 64.5%; house, 8.2%; farm buildings, 8.8%; machinery, 6.4%; livestock, 11.2%; and feed and supplies, 0.7%. Farms of 20 to 60 tillable acres offers the average farm operator as great possibilities of success as farms of any other size. The size of business developed on the average, at the disposal of the operator, was a factor of greater importance than the size of the farm. High producing cows were essential to success. The minimum standard should be at least 300 pounds of butterfat per mature cow annually. A farm that had superior livestock almost invariably excelled in crop yields. Good cash crops are usually an essential complement to successful dairying. Deductions in the bulletin are based on financial satisfactions only. However, it is recognized that there are many satisfactions provided by dairy farming which cannot be expressed in financial terms.—*F. F. Lininger.*

2672. HITIER, JOSEPH. Le nouveau régime du bail à ferme en Belgique. [The new system of farm leases in Belgium.] *Rev. d. Agric. de France.* 61 (7) Jul. 1929: 213-215; (8) Aug. 1929: 213-215; (8) Aug. 1929: 245-248.—The author discusses the Belgian law of March 7, 1929 which fixes a compulsory duration of nine years for first farm leases. The tenant is given complete liberty with regard to crops raised and methods of production, and provision is made to compensate him at the end of his tenancy for agricultural improvements and for certain land improvements.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

2673. HOBSON, ASHER. Agricultural survey of Europe: Switzerland. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Tech. Bull.* #101. Sep. 1929: pp. 64.—Switzerland has become a leader among nations for the attractiveness of its farm homes, the completeness and solidarity of its agricultural cooperative enterprises, and the intensity of its dairy industry. Out of a total population of about 4,000,000 people in Switzerland, about one-fourth depend upon agriculture for a livelihood. Production and cooperative marketing are more highly developed

than in any other country in Europe except perhaps Denmark. Cooperation and dairying are almost synonymous in Switzerland. Perhaps the greatest single handicap to Swiss agriculture is that many of the farms are divided into a number of separated strips.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

2674. JENSEN, ADOLPH. Hvordan betaler det danske Landbrug sig? [How well does Danish agriculture pay?] *Tidsskr. f. Landøkonomi.* (7) Jul. 1929: 317-332.—On the basis of reports of the Bureau of Land Economics the author undertakes an investigation of the yield of Danish agriculture from 1917/18 to 1926/27, both from the point of view of society, and from that of the private owner. By yield from the point of view of society is meant that part of the gross return remaining after subtracting the values consumed in production. This average annual yield per hectare for the ten years was 431 kr., but it fluctuated sharply from year to year, being highest in 1918/19 (556 kr.) and lowest in 1921/22 and 1926/27 (337 and 335 kr. respectively). Private profits show an equally great fluctuation during the period. In 1918/19 private profits were 207 kr. per hectare; in 1921/22 30 kr., and in 1926/27 18 kr. per hectare. The average annual private profit during the period was 88 kr. per hectare. All amounts are in crowns of present value.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

2675. JENSEN, W. C., and RUSSELL, B. A. The business side of dairying. *South Carolina Agric. Exp. Station, Bull.* #249. 1928: pp. 72.—Over a period of years, dairying has not kept pace with the growth of population in South Carolina. Most of the milk used locally, except condensed and powdered milk, originates within the State, but a large amount of butter is shipped in from other states. South Carolina ranks low in the consumption of milk, using only 60% as much per capita as the United States. Detailed records of 115 dairy farms, and 375 farm management records of farms on which dairying is a minor enterprise, were studied. These farms were located in five distinct areas as determined by soil types. The average profits per cow varied from \$33 to \$89. The most profitable farms feed relatively large amounts of roughages and succulents. It is evident that, if dairying is to make progress in South Carolina, production costs must be lowered by increasing the yield of feed crops and pastures, and by increasing the milk production per cow. There is opportunity for some farmers to supply the deficits of dairy products in local markets.—*F. F. Lininger.*

2676. JESPERSEN, JOHS. Fodringsforsøg med Svin. [Feeding experiments with swine.] *Tidsskr. f. Landøkonomi.* (8) 1929: 369-404.—The results of a series of feeding experiments with swine undertaken in Denmark.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

2677. JOHN, V. K. The land system of Malabar. *Indian Rev.* 30(3) Mar. 1929: 177-182.—The land system is product of custom of slow, steady, spontaneous growth and is organically related to the physical character of the country, its products, its society and its political history. In the early history a large amount of land was taken up by tenants of landlords who were either chieftains or priests. Since it was difficult to bring land into cultivation, the tenant received all the products for a varying period of years until official arbitration decided that the landlord was entitled to a share and at the same time fixed the amount. A system of compensation for improvements made by the tenant was developed. For centuries the relation between landlord and tenant was good under the customary tenure but now with the development of legal restrictions and the imposition of taxes there is a considerable amount of conflict. Taxes are frequently equal to the customary rent and naturally the landlord does not want to pay them. Owner cultivators

are only 5.6% of all in Malabar as contrasted with 43% in the Madras Presidency. The only solution to the problem lies making the cultivators owners of the lands. It is proposed that the Government pay the proprietors with bonds to be paid over a long period of years and that the cultivator repay the Government on easy terms. The amount to be paid by the cultivator would not be more than the present rent.—*O. M. Johnson.*

2678. JOSEPHSON, H. B., HUMPHRIES, W. R., and CHURCH, L. M. A farm machinery survey of selected districts in Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #237. 1929: pp. 15.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2679. KONRADI, E. De danske Kontrolforeninger og deres betydning. [Danish inspection societies and their significance.] *Andelsbladet.* (16) Apr. 19, 1929: 455-461.—The inspection societies aim to further scientific stock breeding and dairy production. The societies appoint scientifically trained agents who are available to members for inspection of the butter fat content of milk, etc. The first Danish inspection society was organized in 1895. There are at present 1,278 inspection societies in Denmark. The article includes a survey of the origin of inspection societies, their significance in the past, and present distribution.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

2680. LAGODA, JAN. Ubój zwierząt gospodarczych w roku 1927. [The slaughter of cattle in Poland in 1927.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny.* 5(3) 1928: 1121-1234.—Statistical data and tables with Polish and French headings are given.—*O. Eisenberg.*

2681. M., H. Agrarian reforms in Lithuania. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20(7) Jul. 1929: 280-297.—The parceling of the village lands into small individual holdings is the central feature of the land reform. The reform is a means of restoring agriculture after the war. The object is to parcel out state lands, entailed estates, and other large holdings, acquired by purchase, donation or bequest, to actual cultivators in relatively small farms and provide for full title of ownership of the land so that the holders of such land will become independent farmers. The work is carried out by the Department of Land Organization and various committees. The new holders are financed through the Agrarian Bank of the State and popular banks at a low rate of interest. While the work is not completed at this time, the reform is tending to create conditions favorable to the development of agriculture and particularly the small and medium-sized holdings.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

2682. MALLORY, L. De W. A short summary of the tree-fruits survey 1921-25. *British Columbia Dept. Agric., Circ.* #49. 1929: pp. 23.—After a short historical sketch of fruit growing in British Columbia the author writes: "At the present time, while efficient methods of marketing and distributing, which are necessary to eliminate internal competition of a destructive nature, meet the situation to a certain extent, upon the grower himself depends the success of the fruit-growing industry of this Province. By more efficient organization and management for the purpose of lowering the cost of production and of maintaining a low cost the individual producer determines the success or failure of his venture. By lowering the cost the individual works at a greater advantage than his less capable fellows, and similarly a whole fruit district by a like lowering of its cost competes more easily with other fruit regions. The tree-fruit survey work as conducted by the University involves the gathering of a large amount of information bearing on the business side of fruit-growing. Such facts as each individual grower can supply regarding his own business are secured each year over a period of years. The accumulated data gathered from many growers in the various districts, when tabulated and studied,

make possible certain deductions, useful both to the grower and to the technical worker." The bulletin is divided into two parts: (1) the farm organization including investment, receipts, expenses and cost of production; and (2) the effects of certain factors on apple production.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

2683. MERCHANT, C. H. An economic study of 93 apple farms in Oxford county, Maine, 1924-1927. *Maine Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #347. 1928: pp. 144.—The survey method of collecting data was used and the study included three years, 1924 to 1927. The farms studied were general farms with apples as one of the main enterprises. Fifty-one varieties of apples were grown, but the newer plantings were made up principally of McIntosh, Baldwin, Northern Spy, and Delicious. The orchards were small; almost half of them contained fewer than 400 trees; and the average number of bearing trees per farm was 520. The cost of producing and marketing apples averaged \$1.95 per barrel. Apples were generally sold at harvest time, very few being stored. The barrel was used as the standard pack. Dairying ranked second to apples among the farm enterprises. Potatoes and sweet corn were important crops. The average yearly land income for the farmers was \$173.86.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

2684. MINNEMAN, PAUL G., and FALCONER, J. I. Large land holdings: and their operation in twelve Ohio counties. *Ohio State Univ. and Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Dept. Rural Econ., Mimeographed Bull.* #17. Jul. 1929: pp. 31.—The report of a study made in the spring of 1928 of the land holdings of over 500 acres in twelve representative Ohio counties. The 123 holdings studied comprised a total of 127,262 acres of land. Corporations other than banks owned only 5% of the holdings. With the exception of financial institutions which have acquired land through foreclosure of farm loans there is little indication that Ohio large land holdings are increasing in size or number. Forty-six per cent of the land was operated by hired labor, 52% by tenants and 2% was idle. Generally the trend in operation of these large land holdings since before the World War has been toward tenancy. During the period of high war prices the trend was reversed towards hired labor operation but since then the trend towards tenancy has again been resumed with renewed impetus.—*J. I. Falconer.*

2685. MOORE, H. R. Semi-annual index of farm real estate values in Ohio, Jan. 1 to Jun. 30, 1929. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Dept. Rural Econ., Mimeographed Bull.* #19. Aug. 1929: pp. 10.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2686. MOORE, H. R. Trend in prices of farm products, cash rent and farm real estate in Ohio. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Bimonthly Bull.* #139. Jul.-Aug. 1929: 137-139.—That the prices of land and the prices of farm products may materially change their relative positions over a period of years has been well demonstrated in Ohio agriculture since 1880. Land prices were relatively low as compared with the prices of farm products prior to 1900. A reversal of this tendency then set in and continued until 1916 when the stimulation of war demand pushed the prices of farm products up much faster than the price of land. Following 1920, the beginning of a deflation period, land prices declined until the 1912 level was reached in 1928. On the other hand, prices of farm products recovered and have evidenced some stability since 1925 at nearly 50% above the pre-war level. The trend of cash rents has not conformed closely to the changes in farm land prices but has definitely lagged behind. This lag has had an important bearing on the rate of gross annual income possible from an investment in land let for cash. In 1900 cash rents were relatively higher when compared with land prices than ever again in the next twenty-eight years. 1920 marked the low point of cash rents in terms of current land values.

It may be of some significance that cash rents, prices of farm products and land values in 1928 were nearing the same relative positions held in 1900, the beginning of a period of advancing land prices.—*J. I. Falconer.*

2687. MYERS, C. H. A program of crop improvement for China. *Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Sci. Congr. Tokyo*. Oct. 30–Nov. 11, 1926. 2 1928: 2116–2121.—As a part of the Famine Prevention Program of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking, a comprehensive project of plant breeding has been organized at Nanking, China. Professors from the Department of Plant Breeding at Cornell are granted leaves of absence to enable them to spend several months each year for a period of five years in supervision of plant breeding experiments at the University of Nanking. The purposes of the work are (1) to organize all plant breeding experiments on a comprehensive scale as highly standardized as is feasible; (2) to train workers. The work was begun in 1925. At first it will consist of improvement by selection. Later hybridization will be used. In order to make the work comprehensive some thirty thousand individual heads of grain from all parts of China were chosen. These are being tested for superiority in production and disease resistance.—*H. E. Erdman.*

2688. NORTON, L. J., and STEWART, C. L. Seasonal features of Illinois grain marketing. *Illinois Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #324. 1929. pp. 46.—This reports a study relative to the seasonal distribution of shipments of corn, oats and wheat from Illinois country points. Shipments of wheat were found to be very seasonal, particularly in the sections of the state producing the hard varieties. Shipments of both corn and oats were less seasonal. After allowing for a moderate harvest time peak, the shipments of both were fairly well distributed throughout the year. This even flow is the result of farm storage in the case of corn and country elevator storage in the case of oats. Considerable differences were found in the season of marketing in different parts of the state. The seasonal variation of hard and soft winter wheat, corn and oats for both post-war and pre-war periods were analyzed. It was found that soft winter has typically increased in price more after harvest time than has hard winter wheat. The former is largely used in the domestic market while a considerable part of the latter is exported. Seasonal variation in corn prices was found to be very irregular and in oats prices to be very small. Data gathered from farmers by questionnaires indicated that farm storage space for corn was adequate but that space for storage of small grain was inadequate. Only about one-fourth of the reporting farmers, who were probable above average with respect to equipment and financial resources, stated that shortage of space was a factor in determining time of marketing at some time during the previous 5 years, and about the same proportion reported that they had been influenced by shortage of credit. There were no significant differences in the time of marketing between the farmer owned and the privately owned elevators.—*L. J. Norton.*

2689. OLSON, OTTO. Cigar-tobacco production in Pennsylvania. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Farmers' Bull.* #1580. Jul. 1929: pp. 22.—A well-defined demand exists for the cigar-filler tobacco produced in Pennsylvania; it is used extensively in the manufacture of domestic cigars because of its texture, flavor, and aroma, which insure excellent blending qualities. The growers have not yet fully realized the importance of paying attention to uniformity of type, but much headway has been gained in recent years toward establishing a uniform type or strain of Pennsylvania Broadleaf in Lancaster and adjoining counties. The cigar-binder tobacco produced in Pennsylvania does not occupy so prominent a position in trade circles, chiefly

because it can be grown successfully only on the light sandy loams found in certain localities in the valleys. The acreage devoted to this type has decreased considerably, primarily because of the absence of local markets and warehouses, unsatisfactory methods of handling the tobacco, and lack of uniform types. A considerable difference exists in the methods of growing and handling the two types. This bulletin describes present cultural methods and points out ways by which these methods can be improved.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

2690. S., O. Enquiry into the economic conditions and the profit capacity of the peasant farms in Poland. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20 Part II. (5) May 1929: 199–212.—A result of farm accountancy on a large number of farms in Poland indicates that an attempt is being made to guide Polish agriculture on the best possible lines. The small farm is given special attention. The accountancy work begins with the farm inventory and instruction in methods of complete accounts. Cereals occupy the leading place among the crops. Dairy and poultry products and pigs are important sources of receipts. Some comparisons are shown which indicate that Polish and Swiss agriculture have much in common. Farm accountancy is stressed as a special method of economic research which can render a most valuable service to Polish agriculture.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

2691. SCHLUMBERGER, PAUL. Le coton en Afrique Occidentale Française. [Cotton in French West Africa.] *Bull. de la Soc. Indus. de Mulhouse*. 95 (5) May 1929: 426–444.—The French requirements of cotton are approximately a million bales, grouped as follows: About 20% of East Indian growth, having a staple length of 23–28 mm. for the manufacture of coarse count goods (French numbers 16 to 20); about 70% of American growth, having a staple length of 28–30 mm., for the manufacture of medium count goods (French numbers 20 to 40); and about 10% of Egyptian growth, having a staple length exceeding 30 mm., for the manufacture of fine goods. French West Africa could with fifteen years of effort supply 150 to 200 thousand bales which would include the entire range of staple lengths, and which at the present value of the franc (May 2, 1928) would return an income to the colony of 400 to 500 million francs. Transportation is restricted and expensive, but dependable. The practice of burning over the terrain impoverishes the land of humus but should make a market for potash fertilizers of Alsace. The black population of French West Africa is about 12 million, generally nomadic. From these people must come the labor which has yet to be taught to work. The post-war plan of the Colonial Cotton Association was to divide the colony into a Northern area embracing the Niger Valley, the Sudan and Upper Volta with its center at Koutiala and a southern area extending from the Ivory Coast, through Togo and Dahomey, with headquarters at Bouake. Lacking selected and acclimatized seed stocks, native cottons were grown. In later years the association with cooperation of the government has established a plan for the improvement of cotton production which is in the course of realization. Experiment stations have been established with the aid of the Colonial government with the view of orienting the quality of future production more nearly to the needs of the French cotton industry.—*A. W. Palmer.*

2692. SITTERLEY, J. H. The combined harvest-thresher in Ohio. *Ohio State Univ. & Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Mimeographed Bull.* #18. Jul. 1929: pp. 15.—In 1928 there were 87 combined harvesters in Ohio, nearly all of which were in the grain producing area of the western half of the state. Following the harvest of 1928, 75 combine owners were interviewed.

An average of 192 acres of crops were harvested per machine at an average rate of 1.7 acres per hour. A crew of 2 men was required to harvest and deliver the threshed grain into trucks or wagons in the field. In comparison with the binder thresher method approximately one man hour per acre was required to harvest an acre of grain with a 10 foot combine, whereas 5 man hours were required with the binder and stationary thresher. Large acreages of oats and barley that very often lodged or become straw broken before the combining was completed and the abundant growth of green material presented to the combine operators some difficulties; however, most of the owners were well satisfied and believe that the combine will be a success in Ohio.—*J. I. Falconer.*

2693. SONNE, CHR. Dansk Landbrugs Produktion og Handelsomsaetning. [Danish agricultural production and trade.] *Landbrugsraadets Meddelelser.* (30) Jul. 25, 1929: 590-596.—A survey intended for use abroad.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

2694. СПЕКТАТОР. СПЕКТАТОР. К теории аграрных кризисов. [The theory of agricultural crises.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 26(2) 1928: 54-79.—The agricultural economy differs considerably from the industrial one. Whereas the demand for agricultural products is limited and agriculture, being unable to influence materially the consumption of its products, must rather accommodate itself to the demand, industrial production, on the contrary, by lowering prices can stimulate and even determine demand. Agricultural crises can occur during industrial prosperity. The crises after the Napoleonic wars were the consequence of an increased reclamation of new lands and of application of dearer means of production. The principal causes of the perturbations the agricultural world had suffered, and particularly Europe, in the 70's and 80's of the last century were due to industrial crises, which resulted in a revolution in the means of industrial production. This removed the center of industrial production from England to Germany and the center of agricultural production to America and Russia. As to the amplitude of the cyclical oscillations in agriculture and in industry, it is to be noted that the former are not so destructive as the latter, as the changes in prices are not so great in agriculture as in industry.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

2695. SPENCER, LELAND. An economic study of the collection of milk at country plants in New York. *New York Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #486. 1929: pp. 47.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2696. THOMSEN, F. L., and REID, W. H. E. Developing new markets for Missouri butter-fat. *Missouri Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #267. 1929: pp. 32.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2697. UNSIGNED. Agricultural cooperation in the USSR. *Econ. Survey, State Bank of the USSR.* 4(16) Apr. 30, 1929. 1-5.—One of the chief causes of the technical backwardness of agriculture in the USSR is the divided and scattered character of peasant farming. The only way by which the farm units can be enlarged to enable modern methods to be applied without ruining the majority of the peasant population is by organizing the peasantry into cooperative societies and collective farms. This would give the advantages of large-scale enterprise in production methods, sale of produce, purchase of supplies, use of machinery, use of pedigreed stock, organization of agronomic aid, etc. Four main groups include the varied types of cooperative associations: (1) agricultural credit societies; (2) societies for sale of produce; (3) simple forms of organization for productive operations such as seed cleaning, use of large machinery, stock testing and breeding; (4) collective farms. The local societies are amalgamated into agricultural unions embracing the respective branches of activity. One of the most wide-

spread and effective methods of increasing the production of marketable rural commodities and of encouraging the adoption of improved methods is the contract system. Under this system the government purchases a certain crop from the peasant on condition that he fulfills certain conditions as to kind of crop grown and methods of culture used. The area cultured under the contract system now covers 1,600,000 hectares.—*H. E. Erdman.*

2698. UNSIGNED. Die Arbeitsmaschinenhaltung in der preussischen Landwirtschaft nach Betriebsgrößenklassen. [Statistics of agricultural machinery in Prussia according to size of farm.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts.* 68(1-2) 1929: 275-278.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2699. UNSIGNED. Chambers of agriculture in Poland. *Polish Economist.* 4(7) Jul. 1929: 244-246.—The article contains a brief account of the origin and development of the Polish chambers of agriculture. Their aims are given according to the decree of March 22, 1928.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

2700. UNSIGNED. Coffee—its situation and outlook. *Wileman's Brazilian Rev.* 20(29) Jul. 18, 1929: 757-758, 760.—The author discusses briefly the Brazilian coffee valorization "fiasco" and predicts that "the future controlling factor of production or of the situation of coffee in general lies in the States other than São Paulo, the State of Paraná being the leader in this respect."—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

2701. UNSIGNED. The cost of production of coffee. *Wileman's Brazilian Rev.* 20(28) Jul. 11, 1929: 730-732.—Contains a translation of an address given at a meeting of the Rotary Club of São Paulo on the cost of production of coffee. The author suggests measures for reducing that cost in São Paulo.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

2702. UNSIGNED. The five-year plan for the development of agriculture in the USSR. *State Bank of the USSR. Economic Survey.* 4(20) May 31, 1929: 1-5.—In spite of progress made in other agricultural lines, current imports from Russia have declined in recent years. This has resulted chiefly from the breaking up of large private estates and their redistribution into small parcels among the peasants, who consume a larger percentage of the grain produced than the former owners. The socialized section of agriculture, i.e., the state and cooperative farms, do not yet produce enough to compensate for the reduction in the marketable output of the redistributed areas. The tasks set out in the five-year program, therefore, include the following: (1) to establish large scale state and cooperative agricultural enterprises capable of insuring a sufficient supply of grain for the urban and industrial districts, assisting at the same time in the social and technical reconstruction of individual peasant farming; (2) to check the further disintegration of individual farming, raising it to a higher technical level by cooperative and other measures; (3) to devote special attention to the grain question and to lay the foundation for the development of other branches of agriculture in the ensuing five years; (4) to reduce the share of small-capitalist farming in agriculture. Details of this program are given.—*R. C. Engberg.*

2703. UNSIGNED. The harvest of the year 1928 (Estonia). *Scheel's Rev.* 1(11) May 1929: 5-10.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2704. UNSIGNED. Plan of action of Colombia Federation of Coffee Growers. *Spice Mill.* 52(4) Apr. 1929: 596-598.—The work of the Federation of Coffee Growers of Colombia, organized for the promotion of the Colombian coffee industry, embraces both production and marketing problems. On the marketing side the Federation proposes to promote the sale of Colombian coffee abroad by the establishment of roasting houses and coffee restaurants in the principal

European and American cities. Statistical information on coffee will be collected and published in the Federation's monthly organ, *Revista Cafetera de Colombia*. Other activities of the Federation will be directed toward the establishment of coffee warehouses, a reduction of freight and insurance charges, and an increase in credit for coffee producers.—*L. A. Wheeler*.

2705. UNSIGNED. Statistical handbook of New Jersey agriculture. *New Jersey State Dept. Agric., Circ. #166*. Jan. 1929: pp. 348.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

2706. VOORHIES, EDWIN C., and SCHNEIDER, W. E. Economic aspects of the sheep industry. *California Agric. Station, Bull. #473*. Sep. 1929: pp. 173.—The purpose of the bulletin is to analyze the chief statistical data relating to the sheep industry. Since wool and lamb and mutton are joint products, the discussion includes all of them. In the seven years from 1922 to 1929, the number of sheep in the United States has increased 30.4% as compared with an increase of 55.5% in California. The human population has increased approximately 1 1/2% a year as compared with an annual increase of 4% for sheep. The industry is still on the upward swing of the production cycle, but the present rate of increase cannot continue without unfavorable effects. Since 1923 the price of lambs has been relatively high partly owing to increased demand and better quality of product. Lamb prices average higher in the spring and California producers market a relatively large portion of their lambs during that season. The total consumption of wool in United States has been increasing since 1866, while the total production has not shown either a definite upward or downward trend. Both per capita production and consumption of wool have been decreasing but the former has been declining far more rapidly than the latter. Following the slump in wool prices after the war, wool prices have held at fairly high levels until the latter part of 1928, but during the first half of 1929 there was a sharp decline. The 1928-29 world wool production was 6% larger than that of 1927-28. The tariff has a decided effect on domestic wool prices since only about one-half of our domestic needs are produced in the United States. Favorable prices on wool may be expected for several years, if the tariff remains unchanged. Imports and exports of lamb and mutton since 1920 have been comparatively negligible. Improvements in quality of foreign mutton and continued favorable prices in the United States may lead to imports of lamb.—*B. M. Gile*.

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 2115, 2743)

2707. CRONEMILLER, LYNN F. State policy in forest land acquisition. *J. Forestry*. 27(5) May 1929: 515-517.—Oregon was granted 5% of the total timbered area of the State when it was admitted to the Union. All but the less accessible and less valuable areas were sold piece by piece at prices from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre. In 1912 the State inaugurated a movement to exchange the isolated tracts remaining, totaling 70,000 acres, for a solid block of National Forest land. This plan is finally about to be consummated and will give the State a relatively insignificant share of the responsibility in the ownership of the forest land of the State, 60% of which is now in Federal hands. If the State is to enlarge its holdings, it must secure its land from the 40% or 10,500,000 acres in private hands. How much land the State should own may be answerable after the contemplated survey of the State is completed and the reforestation tax law has had a chance to function.—*P. A. Herbert*.

2708. FRENCH, BURTON L. The public domain.

Amer. Forests & Forest Life. 35(12) Dec. 1929: 739-740, 766.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

2709. KITTREDGE, JOSEPH, Jr. Forest planting in the lake states. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Bull. #1497*. Jun. 1929: pp. 87.—Instructions are given as to the best kinds of trees to plant, and how best to plant young trees for reforestation purposes in the Lake States region. Growth data are given showing what may be expected from plantations of various species and the influence of previous cultivation of the ground, as on old abandoned farms. Forest planting promises to pay even as an investment for a private owner for a single timber crop. Assuming figures as nearly representative as may be for the region, land value may be placed at \$2 an acre, taxes and fire protection at 15 cents an acre a year, planting 1,200 jack pine seedlings at \$5.50 an acre, and yield at 30 cords of pulpwood to the acre at 40 years. This yield will have to have a value of only \$3.28 a cord to earn 6% compound interest on the investment. In the case of red pine planted 1,200 trees to the acre at a cost of \$6.00 and yielding 15,000 board feet in 70 years, the value of the timber must be \$22 a thousand board feet to earn 5% on the investment. Under the favorable conditions on old fields, planting would be more profitable than in these examples. Similarly, the company or public agency which goes into reforestation for continuous production and distributes the planting investment over a longer period than the age of a single crop, or pays the planting costs currently out of income from other parts of the business as capital investment, avoids the accumulation of compound interest, and finds the growing of timber crops for raw material or sale a highly profitable enterprise.—*E. N. Munns*.

2710. KRUEGER, M. E. Factors' affecting the cost of tractor logging in the California pine region. *Univ. California, Agric. Exper. Station, Bull. #474*. Aug. 1929: pp. 44.—Tractors are rapidly displacing other types of log-hauling equipment in the pine region of California. This is important in the selection system of forest management because of the peculiar adaptability of tractors to selective logging. In tractor logging, small-diameter logs cost considerably more per thousand board feet than do large diameter logs, due to the difficulty of maintaining a high average load per trip. This factor of the size of the load is also basic to the increased cost of logging on adverse grades as opposed to favorable grades and to the increased cost under rough and brushy surface conditions as against smooth clear topography. Favorable slopes of 10 to 30% are ideal, with the practical maximum at 50%. The greater possibility of excessive yarding cost comes from yarding short of the economic maximum distance rather than beyond it. The successful use of tractors in logging, either as an extractive industry or as a part of forest management, is largely a matter of proper organization of men and equipment.—*M. E. Krueger*.

2711. OSTWALD, E. *Etatstudien*. [Budget studies.] *Tharandter Forstliches. Jahrb.* 80(7) 1929: 193-210.—Neither the soil rental nor the forest rental formula affords a satisfactory basis for forest management. Determination of objectives (sizes and grades to be grown, etc.) should be based on a careful correlation of the potentialities of the forest as a whole with the requirements of the market, as worked out in a market budget (Marktetat). Although this may be somewhat speculative in a timber exporting state, in an importing State it should be determined by the actual domestic requirements. Private forest owners must submit to certain restrictions in the public interest, and in return the public should take over general protection against fire, insects, etc., and should also bear the expense of reforesting areas denuded by unusual calamities. Within the limits of the Marktetat the plan of timber production and distribution that

promises to be most advantageous financially should be adopted. As the actual forest will rarely present ideal conditions for continuously supplying market requirements, it is necessary to adopt periodic regulation budgets (*Regelungsetat*) as basis for cutting. The cut may be more or less than the annual increment: more where there is surplus growing stock or excess of older timber, or where silvicultural or economic requirements dictate over-cutting; less where the growing stock is deficient. In order to keep the income distinct from that portion of the cut representing capital, there should be an income budget (*Rentenetat*). The excess of the *Regelungsetat* over the *Rentenetat* represents capital that should be held as a reserve fund, to be used for equalizing income in years when restriction on cutting is advisable (low prices, etc.) or for making physical improvements that will increase future income (roads, planting, etc.). The calculations of the *Rentenetat* should be based, not on fluctuating current prices of timber, but on a basic price determined by the relative quantities and prices over a long period for the different grades produced.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

2712. REINHOLD. *Die ungarische Forstwirtschaft.* [Hungarian forestry.] *Forstwissensch. Centralbl.* 51 (17) Sep. 1, 1929: 633-636.—Hungary has 1,175,202 ha. of forest (12.6% of her land area and 14.7 ha. per 100 inhabitants). Oak constitutes 53.8%, beech and other hardwoods 42.1%, and conifers 4.1%. Public and semi-public forests under State control comprise 49.4% of the total. A little more than half the forest is high forest, which is mostly well managed; nearly half is treated as coppice, and is severely overcut and understocked. Total wood production is about 1,628,000 cu.m., and Hungary has to import a large share of her timber and firewood.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

FISHING INDUSTRIES AND WATER ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 1025, 2139)

2713. BOWER, WARD T. Alaska fishery and fur-seal industries in 1928. *U. S. Dept. Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries. Doc. #1064.* 1929: 191-332.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2714. COKER, ROBERT E. Keokuk dam and the fisheries of the upper Mississippi River. *U. S. Bureau Fisheries, Doc. #1063.* 1929: 87-137.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2715. UNSIGNED. The commercial fish catch of California for the years 1926 and 1927. *California Bur. Commercial Fisheries, Division Fish & Game, Fish Bull. #14.* 1929: pp. 94.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 2137, 2138, 2144, 2173, 2253, 2300, 2477, 2640, 2830, 2839, 2930, 2958, 2960, 3091, 3117, 3203, 3259, 3272)

2716. COOK, S. J. Half a century in Canada's mineral industry 1879-1929. *Canad. Mining J. Aug.* 1929: 40-49.—A brief sketch of mining development in Canada during the past half century is followed by an analysis of trade and production statistics, and a survey of the growth of mining in each province. The author concludes that the establishment of the Geological Survey and the construction of railways have been responsible for the phenomenal growth of the industry.—*H. Innis.*

2717. DEWALL, H. W. von. Der westdeutsche Steinkohlenbergbau unter dem Einfluss der Repara-

tionslieferungen und der Gebietsabtretungen. [German anthracite coal mining industry under the influence of reparations deliveries and changes in boundaries.] *Glückauf.* 65 (23) Jun. 8, 1929: 782-793; (24) Jun. 15, 1929: 821-829; (25) Jun. 22, 1929: 860-868.—The article discusses the consequences which the reparations deliveries and changes in boundaries have had upon conditions in coal mining in the Ruhr and Aachener districts.—*E. Friederichs.*

2718. JÜNGST, E. Die Selbstkosten im britischen Steinkohlenbergbau im Jahre 1928. [Cost of production in British anthracite coal mining in 1928.] *Glückauf.* 65 (28) Jul. 13, 1929: 960-966.—The results of production of anthracite coal mining in 1928 were unfavorable in the extreme. In spite of a considerable increase in the production per shift, decrease in the labor force, wage decrease and reduction of costs as compared with the preceding years, the coal mines are still operated at a loss. In 1928 the losses amounted to nearly £10,000,000. In the first quarter of 1928 the loss was £2,200,000, in the second quarter £3,600,000, in the third quarter £3,300,000 while in the fourth quarter it was only £653,000. The improvement is more noticeable in calculating the cost per ton of product, the figures being: 9.34 d; 1 s., 5.02 d.; 1 s., 4.11 d. and 2.87 d. for the four quarters respectively.—*E. Friederichs.*

2719. JÜNGST, E. Wirtschaftsfragen des Ruhrbergbaus. [Economic questions of Ruhr coal mining.] *Glückauf.* 65 (18) May 4, 1929: 589-602; (19) May 11; 639-649; (20) May 18: 670-679; (21) May 25: 708-714.—Since the stabilization of German currency not a year has passed in which wages in the Ruhr mining districts have not been raised at least once. This was true also in the current year, which was characterized by sharp depression. The article discusses the economic conditions of the industry including hours of work, productivity, wages, social insurance costs, labor costs, profits, competitive conditions, accident and sickness frequency, rationalization, and taxation.—*E. Friederichs.*

2720. JÜNGST, E. and MEIS, H. Der Ruhrbergbau im Jahre 1928. [Coal mining in the Ruhr in 1928.] *Glückauf.* 65 (26) Jun. 29, 1929: 895-903; (27) Jul. 6, 1929: 928-934.—Statistics of production, labor force, number of shifts worked, efficiency, accidents, and nominal and real wages and deductions from wages are presented and discussed. The article includes data also on the shipments of Ruhr coal, coal prices, and labor costs (wages, insurance and salaries) per ton of salable coal.—*E. Friederichs.*

2721. MAROF, TRISTAN. Bolivia y la nacionalización de las minas. [Bolivia and the nationalization of her mines.] *Amauta.* (21) Feb.-Mar. 1929: 84-93.—Bolivia is dependent upon her mining industry, exporting approximately \$180,000,000 worth of ores, and importing only about \$50,000,000 worth of goods for consumption. Although the soil is frequently very rich, transportation is so poorly developed, owing to the poverty of the government and of resident capitalists, that the market for standard foodstuffs is supplied principally from abroad. The mines are owned by persons who live in New York and Paris, and the difference between exports and imports approximately represents capital carried abroad, of which Bolivia is deprived. All industry except mining is in a primitive stage of development. Wages in the mines are low, the operators resorting to the distribution of alcohol or drugs to secure the services of the peons. Hours of labor run to twelve and even sixteen. The mineral resources have fallen into the hands of foreigners, especially the American mining and oil interests, who in some cases make use of Bolivian partners as dummies. These large companies have frequently

used violence and litigation to dispossess small mining proprietors. They pay disproportionately low tax rates, one large French concern apparently paying no taxes for a period of years. In various ways the feeble government, nominally republican, is intimidated and controlled by the foreign companies, and the large landholders of the country acquiesce because of certain benefits accruing to them from the present order. The government is now hopelessly in debt, owing \$172,000,000, and has a nominal budget of \$40,000,000 which usually is not raised entire. Expenditures amount to about \$50,000,000 annually, half of which goes to pay interest on the debt to New York capitalists. Soon the debts will reach a point where the interest cannot be paid and then revolution will come. The only possible way of avoiding it would be to nationalize the natural resources, as Mexico has done, but the government is too weak to do this. Graft from the large companies is so much more certain than their government salaries that officials are more loyal to the companies than to the public.—*L. L. Bernard.*

2722. NEVIN, CHARLES M. The sand and gravel resources of New York State. *New York State Museum Bull.* (282) Jun. 1929: pp. 180.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2723. NOVARESE, VITTORIO. La guerra mondiale del carbone. [The world coal war.] *Nuova Antologia.* 264 (1369) Mar. 1, 1929: 385-390.—The present coal crisis is due mainly to the severe competition between the U. S. and European countries,—a competition, which resulting in price cutting has taken away all the profits. The committee of inquiry for the coal industry created by the League of Nations is preparing a report which will doubtless suggest remedies. An international trust of producers has been suggested. This is strongly opposed by the author on the ground that its first aim would be an increase in coal prices. The author sees the future of the coal industry in new uses of coal as a source for liquid fuel, the world reserves of petroleum being rapidly reduced. History will repeat itself and as the crisis of 1880 and 1890 was overcome by new systems of utilization of coal and its by-products invented by the Germans, so today the present depression will gradually disappear with the industrial application of the new inventions for extracting liquid fuel from coal.—*Augusto Pini.*

2724. PAUL, J. W. and TOMLINSON, H. Method and cost of mining the thick Freeport coal in a western Pennsylvania mine. *U. S. Bur. Mines. Infor. Circ.* #6119. May 1929: pp. 18.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2725. RIDGWAY, ROBERT H. Summarized data of gold production. *U. S. Bur. Mines. Econ. Paper* #6. 1929: pp. 63.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2726. SCHMIDT, WALTER. Zum 70. Geburtstag der Welterdölindustrie. [Seventy years of the petroleum industry.] *Petroleum Z.* 25(37) Sep. 11, 1929: 1229-1231.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2727. THEODORESCO, J. L'évolution de l'exploitation des richesses minières de la Roumanie. [The development of the exploitation of the mineral resources of Rumania.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 3(2) Aug. 1929: 297-333.—Rumania is rich in raw materials. Among these the mineral resources occupy an important place. As the industries are only in the first stages of development a large part of the mineral products can be exported. Oil and oil products are at the head of the list. The number of persons employed in the oil industry nearly doubled during the period 1921-1927. Of the 86,760 persons engaged in the mineral industries in 1927, about one third were employed by the oil industries. The oil industry in Rumania dates back from the year 1857. The real development started only after 1900 with the introduction of modern methods. At the present time Rumania occupies sixth place with 2.3% of the world production. Production in

1927 amounted to 3,670,000 tons. Concessions are given out for 52,452 hectares, of which 4,250 hectares are actually in exploitation. Although an increasing proportion of the products are absorbed by the domestic consumption, more than half is exported, and with the production, exports have been increasing rapidly in recent years. Natural gas occurs in the oil districts and near Cluj. Only part of it is utilized as yet. Production is increasing rapidly. The production of coal has increased slowly since 1919, that of lignite has doubled. Lignite is the principal fuel used by the State Railways. The most important coal deposits are located in the department of Hunedoara, north of the Transylvanian Alps. The production of gold, silver, copper, and lead has also increased. The production of iron ore, of which Rumania possesses limited supplies, has decreased. Other products which may be mentioned are salt, stone, sand, gypsum and marble.—*William Van Royen.*

2728. UNSIGNED. Production and employment in international coal mining. *Iron & Coal Trades Rev.* 118(3197) Jun. 7, 1929: 870-871.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2729. UNSIGNED. United States enterprise in Chile. *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union.* 63(6) Jun. 1929: 577-588.—Three huge establishments dominate the copper industry in Chile, Chuquicamata, Potrerillos, and Braden. These enterprises, operating individually, but virtually a combine, assure Chile a place in the front rank of copper producers within the next few years. The Guggenheims since 1908 have acquired control of these three establishments. In recent years American capital and enterprise have entered very prominently into the nitrate industry of Chile. The Guggenheims, Grace and Du Pont are consolidating the control of this industry and a transformation of existing plants is taking place. The Guggenheims have acquired the properties and assets of the Anglo-Chilean Nitrate and Railway Co., now known as the Anglo-Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Corporation, a concern organized under the laws of Delaware. At El Tofo in the province of Coquimbo are mountains of almost pure iron ore. A concession for the Tofo deposits was originally granted to the Schneider Co. of Creusot, France, but relatively little work was done and the properties were transferred to Mr. Schwab and the Bethlehem (Chile) Iron Mines Co. A port (Cruz Grande), an electric railway, and a fleet of ore freighters are now at work developing this valuable concession, and in due time iron will supply the basis for one of Chile's most flourishing industries. In 1928 the Westinghouse Company was awarded the contract for the electrification of the first zone of the State railway between Valparaiso and Santiago. Recently the complete transfer of the property and assets of the Compañía Chilena de Electricidad was turned over to an American concern, The Electrical Bond and Share Corporation, which will supply light and power to a large portion of Chile. American capital in the field of communications is represented by the All America Cable, Inc., and the Chile Telephone Company, which was recently acquired from British owners. American shipping interests in Chile are represented by the firm of W. R. Grace & Co. Long established in Chile, the U. S. Steel Products Co. carries on an extensive business. Of the automobiles sold in Chile 90% are of American origin. United States capital has been successfully invested in Chile in soap and allied products, and in the drug trade. Messrs. Grace and Co. control a flourishing textile factory, the Caupolicán, in the near neighborhood of Valparaiso, and are also actively engaged in the exportation of characteristic Chilean products. American enterprise is interested in flour milling, and there is also an abundant importation of American tools, motors and agricultural machinery. The American film is very popular in Chile as is evidenced by the showing of the

leading producers in this field. American enterprise is ably backed in Chile by the resources and facilities of the National City Bank of New York, the largest bank having numerous branches in Latin American countries.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 2580, 2630, 2648, 2689, 2816, 2817, 2883, 2948, 2974, 3034, 3178)

2730. DESSIRIER, JEAN. La production industrielle. [Industrial production.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(3) May-Jun. 1929: 591-604.—The general index of production, upon a base of 100 for 1913, was 116 for France in October 1924, having risen from a low point of 50 in 1921. It rose to 129 in October 1926, but fell to 103 in April 1927, rose to 107 in September, and then continued upwards reaching 138 in March 1929. This was the most rapid recovery ever registered in French economic history. It was due largely to monetary stabilization, an increase in prices, a program of expansion, especially in building construction, and exceptionally favorable capital market conditions. The movement of production is given in some detail for the following divisions: automobile, copper, railways, metals, textiles, extractive industries, construction, leather, and rubber. A large portion of the general increase was due to a high activity in automobile production, which was interrupted for a short period in the winter of 1926-1927. The rubber industries moved in close relationship to automobiles, as did other industries a large proportion of whose output was taken by automobile manufacturers. Textiles on the whole have lagged behind the general movement considerably. Only in the first part of 1928 did they surpass the 1913 figures and then only by 3%. Like the metal industries they suffered a decline late in 1928 and early 1929. The extractive industries rose from a low point of 44 in 1919 to a high point of 144 in February 1927. Falling to 116 in the latter part of 1927 and first half of 1928 production increased to 120 in the latter half of that year. A critical period for such industries in Europe was relieved in France by increasing business activity and an unusually severe winter. Building construction presented the following averages, beginning with 1923: 58, 80, 114, 80, and 97. It steadily improved during 1929 reaching 118 in June, 1929.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

2731. ELSTER, KARL. Zehn Jahre Sowjetindustrie. [Ten years of Soviet industry.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 53(5) 1929: 773-809.—The data for this article were obtained from publications in Russian of the *Präsidium* of the national economic council which is responsible for the conduct of Soviet industry. As a consequence of the civil war, production in Russia reached its lowest point in 1920, beginning its recovery only after 1921. While the enterprises which were taken over as state property by the decree of June 28, 1918 operated with state subsidies up to the year 1921, since that time they have produced surpluses to an increasing extent. The real expansion (*Ausbau*) of Soviet industry began after the stabilization of the currency in 1923-24. The greater part of the new investments were made in the industries of means of production. New industries which did not exist in Russia in the pre-war period were created, for example important branches of the chemical industry. In marketing organization an important change has taken place as compared with the pre-war period as exemplified in the fact that in 1926-27 50.8% of the goods included in the statistics were sold through the state syndicates. On the basis of the economic plan for the years 1928-29 up to 1932-33 the gross production is to be increased in the course of the next five years up to 267.7% of

the production in 1927-28. As a consequence of the state ownership of industry the plan budget gives an unsatisfactory picture of the actual budget. In the five-year plan 22,571 million rubles are given for state expenditures for defense, administration, cultural and social purposes as compared with 37,688 million rubles for expenses for economic purposes. In Soviet Russia the state finances have a different meaning than in capitalistic states, since they are to a large extent an expression of the administration of industry itself.—*H. Jecht.*

2732. FONG, H. D. Tientsin carpet industry. *Nankai Univ., Committee on Soc. & Econ. Research, Indus. Ser. Bull.* #1. 1929: pp. 77.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2733. GINODMAN, В. ГИНОДМАН, Б. Мировая промышленность искусственного шелка. [The artificial silk industry.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (7) Jul. 1928: 84-94.—*O. Eisenberg.*

2734. MAGUIRE, WILLIAM J. Building permits in the principal cities and boroughs of Pennsylvania in 1928. *Labor & Indus.* 16(6) Jun. 1929: 17-28.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2735. NATHAN, ROGER. L'industrie automobile. [The automobile industry.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(3) May-Jun. 1929: 719-737.—With a production in 1928 of approximately 223,500 cars, valued at more than six billion francs, and representing 35% of the total European output, France closely rivals Great Britain for second place in the automobile industry. The importance of the industry in France is indicated by the fact that the value of its annual production is greater than that of the silk industry and nearly equal to iron and steel, while the automobile gives employment to more than 200,000 workers, yields 2,500,000,000 francs in state and municipal taxes and an equal amount in wages to factory workers alone. Important developments in the industry are the growing concentration of control in the hands of large producers, integration of manufacture with retail distribution and especially the rapid progress made in standardization and simplification of parts and accessories. Three manufacturers, Citroen, Renault and Peugeot, produced 75% of all automobiles made in 1928, while seven producers, less than 10% of the total number, manufactured 89% of the total output. The large manufacturers have established responsible sales representatives in the larger cities and have made more satisfactory arrangements for repairing and servicing automobiles in use. Imports of automobiles, totalling somewhat more than 8,000 in 1928, with the United States contributing more than half, are small compared with the domestic production, and amount to only a small fraction of the 44,000 French cars exported in 1928. More than a million motor vehicles, of which 320,000 were trucks, were in use in France in 1928, and in French colonies 85,000 additional cars were in use. Throughout the country there has been a great increase in bus transportation of tourists and other travellers. The large railroad systems are forming subsidiary companies to supplement and extend rail facilities in transporting passengers and freight. Faced with an annual replacement demand of 175,000 cars in France alone, with a rapid expansion in colonial markets, and a probable growth in agricultural use of motor vehicles, the French automobile industry is still far from reaching the "saturation point."—*L. Frederick Dewhurst.*

2736. POGGI, E. M. A brief outline of the British woolen industry. *J. Home Econ.* 20(11) 1928: 788-796.—Sheep rearing was for centuries the chief occupation in the hills of the British Isles, and it was in four of the upland pasture areas that the woolen manufacture developed. The nature of the industry differs greatly in the four regions. In Yorkshire it is highly complex. Good pastures, water power, and coal deposits fostered this development. It is owing to these

conditions that Yorkshire leads the world in woolen manufacture. In the West Country (Gloucestershire and Somerset) conditions are different. Before the Industrial Revolution, the woolen industry flourished, but owing to the fact that it is not on a productive coalfield, the advent of the power loom made it impossible for the West Country to compete with Yorkshire. In the Tweed Valley of Scotland, it is found as a cottage industry, striving to adapt itself to modern conditions. Coal and wool are now imported, and it is very difficult for the producers to compete with those in Yorkshire. In Ireland the industry survives in its primitive state. Lack of natural resources has retarded industrial development. Absence of coal, transportation difficulties and the general poverty of the region have restricted the industry largely to the homes of the peasants. (Map.)—*E. Muriel Pogge*.

2737. STICKLER, A. Die Selbstkosten und Verkaufspreise der elektrischen Energie in der Schweiz. [Costs and selling prices of electric power in Switzerland.] *Z. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 65 (3) 1929: 346-362.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

2738. UNSIGNED. Electric power industry. (A final report relative to the supply of electrical equipment and competitive conditions.) *U. S. Federal Trade Commission*. 1928: pp. 282.—This inquiry was undertaken in accordance with Senate Resolution 329 (Sixty-eighth Congress, second session) approved February 9, 1925. After describing the commercial application of electricity in connection with the telegraph, the telephone, arc lighting, incandescent lighting, dynamos and motors, transformers and converters, turbo-generators, water wheel generators and electric meters, the electrical manufacturing companies are enumerated. These include the General Electric Company and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company as full (complete) line companies; the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company and the American Boveri Electric Corporation as long line companies (but of lesser importance); and numerous short line or specialized companies. In reality, however, for the very largest items of apparatus, there were at most two or three sources of supply, but for small items there were as high as 63 manufacturing companies depending upon the type of apparatus. The earnings of the General Electric Company for 1892-1913 were 9.1% after deducting Federal taxes; from 1914-1925 were 12.2% and for 1926, 15.2%. The rate of earnings on investment in the business, however, was much higher, varying from 10.3 to 23.7% since 1910, and was 22.8% for 1926. Earnings outside the business averaged about 5.5% and brought the total down. The value of the General Electric Company's output has represented from 16-20% of the total value for the country in recent census years. Preference for the equipment of one manufacturer over that of another, because of previous installations, plays an important part in the purchasing of some power interests but, in general, power companies secure competitive bids and appear to purchase their equipment from the lowest bidder. The General Electric and Westinghouse Companies, through their research organizations, have been leaders in developing patents, technical information, etc., that are of value to companies in foreign countries. Foreign companies likewise have patents and information valuable to companies in America. The result is that these two large American companies have severally entered into contracts which give exclusive licensee in a specific territory. Thus potential competition, both of foreign and other American manufacturers, is eliminated. Likewise, the investigation showed the extent to which competition between power companies was restricted on account of uneconomical duplication of distribution lines. With the growing movement of power across state lines, the importance of interstate

commerce in power is increasing; but this is beyond the field of state regulation and there is at present no adequate provision for Federal regulation. The device of holding companies enables the financial operations of many systems to escape state regulations, and the fees charged for general staff and other services by the holding companies likewise occasion difficulty to State regulatory agencies. Likewise, it appears to be a frequent practice for the holding companies to profit in the turnover of the purchased properties at the time of consolidation. Electric power, being in constant competition with other forms of power, results in low rates being offered to induce industrial concerns to buy power rather than produce their own. Such low rates are often made by special contract and with little or no effective supervision by state agencies. The smaller consumers who pay 60 to 70% of the gross amounts derived from sales of energy but who receive only 25 to 30% of the total demand are dependent upon effective public regulation to insure that their rates are fair. The National Electric Light Association's activities are: (1) compilation and dissemination of technical and other information; (2) cooperation with other organized groups of manufacturers, dealers, scientists, etc., in the consideration of matters affecting the power industry; and (3) educational activities intended to create public good-will for the industry. The association was found to undertake many lines of activity that were unusual in trade-association programs, and until recently, it has at times been lacking in frankness toward the public.—*Karl K. Van Meter*.

2739. UNSIGNED. Employment and production in airplane manufacture. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29 (2) Aug. 1929: 62-63.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

2740. UNSIGNED. Needed manufacturing statistics. *Conf. Board Bull.* (30) Jun. 15, 1929: 237-244.—This article comments on the unusually comprehensive census records of American manufactures, and the willingness of business to cooperate in the compiling of such records. The biennial censuses of manufactures since 1919 have been considerably less complete than the regular decennial compilation of that year, although a few specified new items have been added. The grounds for limiting the biennial inquiries are stated. The 1929 census of manufactures, inasmuch as it is a part of the regular decennial census, should be even more complete than that of 1919.—*G. R. Davies*.

2741. UNSIGNED. Problems of the textile industry and the situation of the textile proletariat. *Soc. Econ. Rev. (Bull. of R. I. L. U.)* 4 (6) Jun. 1929: 16-21.—The difficulties that face the textile industry in other European countries are less alarming than in Britain. *Germany*. Because German textiles rest on woolen, linen and other branches as well as on cotton, it partially avoids the depression in cotton textiles. Raw materials are practically all imported, thus giving adverse trade balance in textiles. Experts are vigorously pushed. Results show gain, especially in markets of China and the Far East. Net profits are high. Employers are determined to reduce wages as a means of further increasing exports. Fifty-eight per cent of workers are women and their wage is 84% of the wage of males in same lines of skill. This depresses wages throughout the industry below the average of workers for all Germany and even in some cases below the "starvation benefit paid by the public poor relief." *Poland*. The textile industry centered in and about Lodz has lost the pre-war Russian market. It has finally captured the market in pre-war Prussian Poland. It has suffered the adversities of the inflation and depression periods since the war. Exports to the near East have increased. A combination of manufacturers is making a drive to lower wages and to restrict output for purposes of stabilization. *France*. Here appears an increasing export surplus, though the industry imports substantially all

its raw materials. It produces quality goods with style variety, giving an advantage over mass production quality. The colonial markets are slowly being controlled. The chief present difficulty is in taking care of the Alsace-Lorraine product which no longer can be sent to Germany. The cut-throat struggle for international markets is depressing wages.—*G. G. Groat.*

2742. UNSIGNED. The silk industry in Kwangtung Province. *Chinese Econ. J.* 5(1) Jul. 1929: 604-620.—Kwangtung Province produces one seventh of the world supply of silk. A recent survey made by the Kwangtung Provincial Bureau for the Improvement of Sericulture, and the School of Silk Industry, both located at Lingnan University, is summarized. The districts of the province are ranked according to silk production. The article also provides a topographical description, an estimate of the area planted in mulberry trees, the production of mulberry leaves, feeding requirements, the average value of cocoon and raw silk crops, the size of crops, the number of steam filatures located in the various districts and the principal market centers. A brief description of the work of the Government Bureau and the Sericulture College concludes the article.—*H. B. Elliston.*

2743. WEBSTER, BETHUEL M. The anti-trust laws and conservation of natural resources. *J. Forestry.* 27(5) May 1929: 477-485.—The anti-trust laws have the effect of preventing many schemes which contemplate conservation through concerted action. However, reasonable regulations of trade and the voluntary self-regulation of industry is not forbidden. The lumber industry has not made the fullest use of its trade associations. In addition to such cooperative effort state control and interstate compacts should be used to stabilize the lumber industry.—*P. A. Herbert.*

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 2097, 2470, 2627, 2755, 2768, 2770, 2824, 2895, 2902, 2905, 2916, 2949, 2951, 2954, 2973, 2985, 3001, 3028, 3033, 3046, 3199, 3204)

2744. ANDERSON, V. R. Promoter and prospectus, and the appropriate provisions of the Companies Act, 1928. *Accountant.* 81(2854) Aug. 17, 1929: 211-219.—The nature and responsibilities of the promoter are described. The provisions of the Companies Act of 1928 with regard to promotions, prospectuses, and the issue of securities are given and commented upon in some detail.—*H. F. Taggart.*

2745. COOMBER, R. Some economic aspects of the principle of limited liability. *Accountant.* 81(2850) Jul. 20, 1929: 87-91.—The origin and growth of the principle of limited liability are traced from Elizabethan times to the present. The relationship of limited liability to industrial development is shown. The author points out the recent tendency to divorce risk and control, especially as evidenced by the holding company. One of the outstanding results of modern commercial development is an impersonality in business which is a danger to laborer and consumer. The laborer has met the problem by means of the union, but the consumer as an individual is largely at the mercy of the producer. Consumers' unions, to give better voice to consumers' real desires, are to be expected as a logical accompaniment of the growth in size of producers' organizations.—*H. F. Taggart.*

2746. GIRAUD, RENÉ. Vers une internationale économique. [Toward an international economic organization.] *Écon. Nouvelle.* 26(276) Mar. 1929: 109-117.—A survey of the development of combinations in

the United States, England, and Germany, particularly with an eye to the origin of the later international aspects of the movement.—*Harry D. Gideonse.*

2747. GIRAUD, RENÉ. Vers une internationale économique: Concentration industrielle, trusts et cartels. [Toward an international organization: Industrial concentration, trusts and cartels.] *Écon. Nouvelle.* 26(277) Apr. 1929: 165-177.—The development of the integration of French industry takes a more indirect form than elsewhere due to historical and monetary causes. International cartels in the steel, aluminum, zinc, and other industries have developed in large numbers due to both the inherent economic tendencies of production and the special post-war causes, such as the breaking up of markets by the new frontiers, etc. The new industrial tendencies strengthen the syndicalist (federalist) conception of the future of government and may lead to strong supervision or regulation by the League of Nations.—*Harry D. Gideonse.*

2748. GRANAT, M. E. Organization rationnelle industrielle et direction générale des usines aux États Unis. [Rationalized industrial organization and general management of manufacturing concerns in the United States.] *Bull. Soc. des Ingenieurs Civil de France. Memoires et Compte Rendu de Travaux.* 9(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 354-365.—Granat discusses production methods in the United States, taking most of his specific examples from his observations in the General Electric Company and the Sperry Gyroscope Company. In spite of the complex organization of a large factory, individual initiative of workers and supervisors is maintained through giving each individual responsibility for his duties. The article discusses employees' associations and methods of cooperation between management and labor, opportunities for promotion, the emphasis laid upon management and the high requirements for managers of American industry, and the American recognition of the importance of labor administration as a part of general management.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

2749. JENKINSON, SIR MARK W. Some aspects of rationalization. *Accountant.* 81(2849) Jul. 13, 1929. Jul. 13, 1929: 49-59.—"Rationalization is the mobilization of the fighting forces of an industry against the attack of the foreign manufacturer." It involves merger, modernization, and management. It requires the co-operation of labor, capital and government. The first requisite of merger is agreement on the financial basis upon which it is to be effected. Labor is bound to be adversely affected at first, by the closing down of inefficient plants, but the advantages to be gained will shortly more than make restitution. In the meantime, with the cooperation of government and public utilities, temporary employment may be found. After the merger a new organization for management and control must be set up. The two functions must be divorced, so that control may be an effective check on management. The sales policy must be entirely remodeled. Research must be given a place comparable with that which it holds in Germany and the United States, and the economies of standardization must be introduced.—*H. F. Taggart.*

2750. LUCAS, G. Kartelle und Staat. [Cartels and the State.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Staatswissensch.* 85(1) Jul. 1928: 141-147.—A review by Oswald Lehnich of a work by the President of the *Reichswirtschaftsgericht* at Berlin. Since cartels accomplish the stable adjustment of demand and supply by binding its members, the state should interfere with cartels only where the price of the product is increased through profiteering and monopolization. This involves distinguishing between cartels and monopolies which is conceptually impossible and impracticable. The control of the market by cartels in the interests of a stable equilibrium requires

the elimination of competitors who will not submit. All cartels, therefore, are potentially monopolistic and the solution of the cartel problem can not be built up on this distinction. The enforcement of cartel membership, unless against the public interest, is of no avail when the law gives no clue as to where the boundary lies between freedom of industry and compulsory trustification. The cartel problem is too complex to be treated exclusively as one of equalizing demand and supply. Measuring conflicting interests involved and basing a judgment thereon may allow more discretion to judges than they ordinarily enjoy, but this objection may be overcome by making provision for an inferior court with a power of appeal.—*M. G. Glaeser.*

2751. ROBBINS, CARL B. Business secrets. *Accounting Rev.* 4(2) Jun. 1929: 65-79. (3) Sep. 1929: 155-166.—A summary of recent articles and discussions concerning the desirability of enforced publication of detailed information by corporations for the benefit of the stockholders and the public. The advantages to be obtained are treated as follows: (1) undesirable companies are eliminated; (2) excessive executive salaries are avoided; (3) excess profits are reduced and prices to consumers lowered; (4) prices charged by public utilities and other monopolies are controlled; (5) the effects of cutthroat competition are minimized; (6) specialization along the most profitable lines is assisted; (7) the small investor is protected; (8) publication of much needed statistical data is obtained; (9) popular suspicion of corporations is removed; (10) manipulation of stock prices by directors tends to be eliminated. The objections to the plan include the following: (1) private rights of corporations are violated; (2) unhampered competition and lower profits tend to discourage efforts to improve methods; (3) knowledge of large profits sends clients to competitors; (4) costs of accounting, mailing, etc., are increased; (5) stockholder's clamor for dividends when profits are needed in the business tends to be increased; (6) corporations are discriminated against when no such requirement is made of partnerships and personal businesses; (7) new corporations are hampered in obtaining additional funds; and (8) the corporations are placed in a weaker purchasing position.—*C. R. Smith.*

2752. WISEMAN, FREDERICK A. Stock issue problems. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 1(9) Jun. 1929: 16-27.—*R. H. Richards.*

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 2113, 2646, 2690, 2751, 2852, 3134, 3137, 3142, 3154)

2753. A. G. N. D. Cost accountancy and political economics. *Cost Accountant.* 9(4) Sep. 1929: 97-99.—The cost accountant arrives at his best results by comparisons of costs, thus encouraging deductions which make for good management of the individual plant. If this is true for a particular company, then the deliberations and comparisons by a group of cost accountants such as the Institute, should be such as to constitute them an impartial authority on trade problems of the the nation. By comparing notes the cost accountants of industries where "rationalization" has taken place should be able to express an authoritative opinion whether or not the economies of amalgamation offset the disadvantages. Cost accountants should be able to offer advice and information to help in determining where the workers really stand from the point of view of the real purchasing power of their wages.—*Chas. F. Schlatter.*

2754. ABRAHAM, H. M. The liability of an accountant for negligence. *Accountant.* 80(2841) May

18, 1929: 637-642.—This is a review of the principal English cases in which the liability of an accountant for negligence has been at issue.—*H. F. Taggart.*

2755. ANDERSEN, ARTHUR. Financial and industrial investigations. *Accounting Rev.* 4(1) Apr. 1929: 16-22.—The accountant's position should be that of a business adviser rather than a mere auditor. His long experience in various fields gives him a wider vision fitting him for a broader task. This task is one of financial and industrial investigation which requires analytical ability and broad experience. Many instances of the benefits of investigations and investigational principles and methods are elaborated.—*C. R. Smith.*

2756. BAILY, H. H. Accounting in France and Germany. *Accounting Rev.* 4(1) Apr. 1929: 38-43.—A description of accounting practice in the two countries.—*C. R. Smith.*

2757. CANNING, JOHN B. Hatfield's paradox. *Accounting Rev.* 4(2) Jun. 1929: 111-115.—A mathematical discussion of the amortization of bond premiums and discounts.—*C. R. Smith.*

2758. CANNING, JOHN B. Some divergencies of accounting theory from economic theory. *Accounting Rev.* 4(1) Apr. 1929: 1-8.—The author maintains that the study of classical economic theory is of little practical value to the professional accountant because (1) the mode of analysis is different, (2) the scope of the subject matter is at variance, (3) topical divisions have nothing in common and (4) the problems and viewpoints are only slightly related. The study of classic theories is nevertheless recommended because of the accountant's duty to broaden himself as a citizen. The author particularly defends the validity of the accountant's valuation of fixed assets at cost and also mentions the new school of statistical and quantitative economic thought which will be of practical value to the accountant.—*C. R. Smith.*

2759. CASH, WILLIAM. Points in the Companies Act, 1928, particularly affecting accountants. *Accountant.* 81(2848) Jul. 6, 1929: 13-20.—*H. F. Taggart.*

2760. CONNING, J. B. The depreciation element in burden estimates. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 11(1) Sep. 1, 1929: 1-14.—*J. C. Gibson.*

2761. DAINES, H. C. The changing objectives of accounting. *Accounting Rev.* 4(2) Jun. 1929: 94-110.—The article emphasizes the present tendencies toward abandoning the long accepted balance sheet valuation principles—"cost or market, whichever is the lower" for current assets, and "cost less depreciation or depletion" for fixed assets. The author proposes and defends "present market price or the price of replacement" valuation. This involves a discussion of the problem of changes in the value of the monetary unit. Other accounting objectives listed are: (1) income tax, (2) managerial reports and control, (3) cost analyses, actual, standard and differential, and (4) special objectives for various types of businesses.—*C. R. Smith.*

2762. DICKSEE, L. R. Staff problems arising out of the mechanisation of bank accounting. *Accountant.* 81(2858) Sep. 14, 1929: 316-317; (2860) Sep. 28, 1929: 375-376.—The recent adoption by some of the largest English banks of posting machines for customers' accounts and statements has caused concern in some quarters as to the effect of this step upon bank employees. Fewer employees will be needed, and many high-grade male employees will be replaced by unskilled and low-salaried girls. The writer points out a number of considerations which he believes will minimize the upset. The full effect of the change will take several years to be felt, and in the meantime the banks will probably have added to their service to such an extent that actually no fewer employees will be needed.—*H. F. Taggart.*

2763. FRAZER, GEORGE E. Accounting in Italy. *Accounting Rev.* 4(1) Apr. 1929: 33-37.—Italy and

all other foreign countries have systems of political economy, jurisprudence and many other ethnic connotations which are quite different from those in the United States. Consequently, intelligent interpretation of financial statements and accounts of those countries requires knowledge of their legal concepts. America's new position as a creditor nation necessitates the study of those concepts for the intelligent control of loans. This condition opens up a new and vital field of instruction for the universities.—*C. R. Smith.*

2764. HEILMAN, E. A. Realized income. *Accounting Rev.* 4(2) Jun. 1929: 80-87.—This article discusses the bases for incidence of profits. The conditions under which a particular business is conducted must be considered in determining the most important factor in producing income. Therefore, one basis will not be the proper criterion in all cases.—*C. R. Smith.*

2765. GREENWOOD, THOMAS. The valuation of unquoted shares. *Accountant.* 80(2840) May 11, 1929: 597-603.—When accountants are called upon to value corporate shares they should know what factors should be considered and what weight to give to each. The valuation formula is based on prospective earning power and the necessary rate of earnings. The important factors determining each are discussed and an illustrative problem is worked out.—*H. F. Taggart.*

2766. GUTIÉRREZ SÁNCHEZ, MIGUEL. La intervención del contador público en sociedades y asociaciones. [The audit by the public accountant of societies and associations.] *Contabilidad y Finanzas.* 3(1) Jul. 1929: 1-6.—This article treats excerpts from the laws governing mercantile societies, civil societies and associations and draws distinctions between them. It also embodies a warning that the auditor's knowledge of law should be only sufficient usually to enable him to form a judgment as to whether a lawyer should be consulted or not.—*C. R. Smith.*

2767. HANS, JOSEF. Professional accountants in Central Europe. *Accountant.* 81(2858) Sep. 14, 1929: 335-337.—This is a brief review of part of a new German book which deals with the history and status of accountancy in various countries. The conditions described here are those in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, and Austria.—*H. F. Taggart.*

2768. HECOX, FRANK S. Phases of budgetary control. *J. Accountancy.* 48(3) Sep. 1929: 187-190.—The budget is a most effective means of controlling operations. In its best form it completely covers the entire field, from sales and purchases to expense forecast and plant changes and additions.—*H. F. Taggart.*

2769. KIMBALL, INGALLS. Accruing pensions as a part of current operating cost. *J. Accountancy.* 48(3) Sep. 1929: 161-172.—The common practice of charging pension payments to operations as they are made and not as they accrue tends to distort operating statistics, since each period bears a burden which does not belong to it and is not charged with an item which is properly a current cost. The correct expense charge can be determined on an actuarial basis. A pension fund is not a necessary accompaniment of a pension reserve. The problems of accounting for pensions and financing them are separate.—*H. F. Taggart.*

2770. LAY, CHESTER F. Business policy as related to accounting. *Accounting Rev.* 4(2) Jun. 1929: 121-128.—*C. R. Smith.*

2771. NEEL, H. H. Accounting for dairy products. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 11(2) Sep. 15, 1929: 73-84.—*J. C. Gibson.*

2772. NOBLE, H. S. Cost accounting in Great Britain. *Accounting Rev.* 4(2) Jun. 1929: 88-93.—The author finds that present day cost accounting in England is a "new story" beginning after the war; that the systems there are similar to those in the United States, and that the present unfavorable industrial situation

is emphasizing the need for accurate cost records.—*C. R. Smith.*

2773. PREINREICH, G. A. D. Accounts of the fruit and produce commission merchant. *J. Accountancy.* 48(3) Sep. 1929: 173-186.—*H. F. Taggart.*

2774. RAPER, C. L. Shall accounting instructors indulge in outside practice? *Accounting Rev.* 4(2) Jun. 1929: 129-130.—*C. R. Smith.*

2775. SANDERS, T. H. The uses of differential costs. *Accounting Rev.* 4(1) Apr. 1929: 9-15.—Differential costs are defined as those costs which vary directly with the volume of production. The problems of increasing volume by lowering sales prices in order to obtain lower unit costs are discussed. Difficulties of accurately measuring fluctuations in differential costs are pointed out, such as the effect of substituting different materials or machines during rushed production.—*C. R. Smith.*

2776. SCOTT. Depreciation and repair costs. *Accounting Rev.* 4(2) Jun. 1929: 116-120.—Depreciation, repair costs and a competitive net return on the investment are made the basis for a mathematical formula for their calculation.—*C. R. Smith.*

2777. STANFORTH, L. The costing of chemical manufacturing processes. *Accountant.* 80(2847) Jun. 29, 1929: 819-824.—*H. F. Taggart.*

2778. SULLIVAN, J. J. What an accountant should know about law. *J. Accountancy.* 48(3) Sep. 1929: 191-194.—The accountant is advised to familiarize himself with fundamentals.—*H. F. Taggart.*

2779. WEINER, J. L. Balance-sheet valuation in German law. *J. Accountancy.* 48(3) Sep. 1929: 195-206.—The German commercial code specifies that "every business must keep books" and that an annual balance sheet must be drawn up in which "each item enumerated among the assets and liabilities must be set down at the value which ought to be ascribed to it." A later section provides somewhat more specific rules for the valuation of various items. Court decisions have been made on numerous valuation questions, one of the most important of which lays down the rule that the earning power of the business does not affect the value of its assets. German law recognizes different purposes for balance sheets, however, and permits different treatment of items in statements prepared for taxing authorities, for instance, than for other purposes.—*H. F. Taggart.*

2780. WILLIAMS, R. G. Executorship law and accounts. *Accountant.* 80(2845) Jun. 15, 1929: 765-770.—This is an explanation of British estate law and the duties of an executor or administrator, with special emphasis on those points which most interest an accountant.—*H. F. Taggart.*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 2141, 2461, 2469, 2572, 3080)

GENERAL

2781. BOUSSENOT, GEORGES. La construction du "Congo-Océan." [The construction of the "Congo-Ocean."] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 141(419) Oct. 10, 1929: 104-127.—The French government for years had been considering the construction of a railway outlet to the coast for French Equatorial Africa but a strong impetus was given the project in 1923 when Belgium declared that the capacity of their railroad in the Belgian Congo from Kinshassa to Matadi on the Congo, and the port of Matadi were insufficient for all of the traffic offered and that until the facilities were enlarged import traffic would be regulated by a system of licensing.

The authorities of course favored Belgian over French traffic and a storm of French protest arose. After much consultation and discussion, and over the protest of Belgium, the construction of a railroad from Brazzaville to Pointe-Noire, to be called the "Congo-Ocean," was authorized. The work has been carried on under great difficulty and at large expense of both life and money. Part of the road is now in operation and its completion will be of inestimable value in the development of the colony.—*Elma S. Moulton*.

2782. SOMMER, LOUISE. Die Mitteleuropäische Wasserstrassen-Konferenz, Budapest, 1929. [The central European waterways conference, Budapest, 1929.] *Weltwirtschaftliches Arch.* 30(1) Oct. 1929: 447*-457*.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

2783. UNSIGNED. Transportation. *Bull. Canterbury Chamber of Commerce (New Zealand)*. (53) Jun. 1929: pp. 3. (54) Jul. 1929: pp. 3.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 2159, 2583, 2633, 2781, 3200, 3201 3250, 3269)

2784. ALFRED, FRANK H. Operating economies on the Pere Marquette. *Engin. News-Rec.* 103(17) Oct. 24, 1929: 644-677.—During the period 1920-1928, the Pere Marquette, just out of receiver's hands, effected a striking improvement in efficiency of operation, as indicated by an increase of 56% in ton-mileage per employee and 84% in gross ton-miles per train-hour, while at the same time its operating ratio fell from 90.98% to 67.82%. The average movement per car per day increased from 16.2 to 31.4 miles, and the average speed of trains from 8.4 to 12.9 miles per hour. Heavy expenditures added \$45,000,000 to capital account, the improvements including double tracking, reballasting, replacement of bridges, heavier locomotives, new roundhouses, larger cars, and block signals and automatic train control on a considerable mileage. Improvements in personnel and supervision were also important factors. Freight traffic increased by 31% and passenger traffic declined more than half.—*Shorey Peterson*.

2785. BURGESS, KENNETH F. Conflict in legislation respecting railroad rates. *Harvard Business Rev.* 7(4) Jul. 1929: 423-431; 8(1) Oct. 1929: 24-36.—Post-war legislation respecting railroad rates discloses two conflicting tendencies: (1) the principle of the Transportation Act of 1920, embodied in instructions to the I.C.C. to set rates that would assure adequate transportation; and (2) that of the Hoch-Smith Joint Resolution of 1925, in which railroad rates are to be made the means of stability for other industries. Both of these Acts were instructions to the I.C.C., and have required the interpretive administration of that body. Since rate making is not, and cannot be, a science, there have been developed four standards: (1) the comparative standard; (2) the cost of service standard; (3) the value of the service to the shipper standard; and (4) the economic or depressed industry standard. Before and after the Transportation Act of 1920, the nearest approach to a general basis for decision was that of cost of service, the I.C.C. attempting to set general rates that would give the railroads an adequate return. The joint resolution, however, reversed the emphasis entirely, focusing attention on the industries served by railroads, and making a Procrustean bed of rate schedules. The effects of the joint resolution thus far attained may be summarized: (1) it has resulted in the initiation of the most extensive and protracted series of hearings concerning freight rates ever undertaken, involving great expense to shippers, carriers, and public; (2) the I.C.C. has been given a practical application as substituting a different stand-

ard for the determining general rate levels than the "fair return"; (3) it has emphasized the loosely defined terms of "what the traffic will bear" and "value of the service" as standards of rate-making, without prescribing their boundaries or dictating methods of application; (4) it has been construed in practical effect as a continuing mandate to prevent rate advances on agricultural products and as a direction to reduce these and other rates when they are brought on for review.—*Lawrence C. Lockley*.

2786. DANIELS, WINTHROP M. The O'Fallon decision. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8(1) Oct. 1929: 1-9.—Under the U. S. Supreme Court decision on the O'Fallon case, May 20, 1929, railroads will have to surrender a substantially smaller proportion of excess earnings under the recapture clause of the Transportation Act of 1920 than the Interstate Commerce Commission had understood. The interest of business men in the decision is three-fold: (1) what will be its effect on the value of railroad securities? (2) what influence will it have on rail-transportation rates? and (3) what does it contribute toward settling the question of a basis or standard for utility regulation? For the first, it can be said that there was no general influence, only those roads having excess earnings previously presumably subject to recapture experiencing an appreciation of market value of securities. Second, the possibility of an increase in rates by virtue of the generally increased rate-making-value seems slight because of the competitive situation and the fear of reducing the volume of traffic by such an increase. Finally, the decision, incidentally almost voiding the recapture clause of the Act of 1920, establishes the need of considering not only investment cost, but market value or reproduction cost as well. The fundamental point of the decision is that rates may now be adjusted to a rapidly changing price level by a tempering of the investment basis with the reproduction-cost basis. The decision seems to be consonant with the classic *Smyth v. Ames* case.—*Lawrence C. Lockley*.

2787. DUNNAGE, J. A. Hard times for home railways. *Fortnightly Rev.* 126(753) Sep. 1, 1929: 304-317.—British railways are finding their monopoly of transportation endangered by motor transportation on improved highways. Rate readjustments, simplification of classifications, and improved service might help the railways meet this competition. Many persons urge the abolition of privately owned railway wagons, the use of wagons of greater capacity, electrification, and the construction of lines which would avoid congested centers. These proposals are not sufficiently attractive to warrant the expenditure of government moneys.—*D. Philip Locklin*.

2788. GIBB, ROGER, and ROSE, J. C. D. A bird's-eye view of the goods traffic on an English Railway. *Railway Gaz.* 51(18) Nov. 1, 1929: 657-660.—This article presents the results of a special study of freight movement on the Great Western Railway of England, covering two test weeks in 1920 and 1928. As to distance moved, 44% of the total tonnage in 1920 was hauled less than 20 miles, 20% moved 21 to 50 miles, 19% moved 51 to 100 miles, while 17% moved more than 100 miles. The corresponding proportions in 1928 were 40% under 20 miles, 24% 21 to 50 miles, 18% 51 to 100 miles, and 18% over 100 miles. The principal changes in 1928 were a decrease in the proportion of shortest-haul traffic (under 20 miles), and an increase in the proportion of medium-haul traffic (21 to 50 miles).—*J. H. Parmelee*.

2789. GORMLEY, M. J. Capacity utilization of railroad equipment. *Railway Age.* 87(17) Oct. 26, 1929: 969-972.—The chairman of the Car Service Division, American Railway Association, emphasizes the improvement in railway efficiency since 1920, in miles per car per day, tons per loaded freight car, and

in other factors. He advocates retirement of inefficient and obsolete equipment, and particularly urges greater loading of cars by shippers.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

2790. KENNIG, R. Der Wettbewerb der Verkehrsmittel mit besonderer Berücksichtigung Deutschlands. [Competition between transportation facilities with especial reference to Germany.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 130(6) Jun. 1929: 888-895.—Competition between different transportation facilities has become particularly keen in recent years with the increasing use of automobiles, motor buses, and aeroplanes. In Germany since 1924 agreements have been concluded for the purpose of coordinating the services of state railroads with the other means of transportation in so far as they act as common carriers. Similar arrangements are to be found in a number of other countries. Such agreements are highly desirable as they prevent destructive competition substituting for it a well regulated service in which various transportation agencies supplement one another and all work for the progress of humanity.—*Simon Litman.*

2791. HINDLEY, CLEMENT. Indian railway developments. *Asiatic Rev.* 25(84) Oct. 1929: 638-663. With the opening of the first Indian railway 76 years ago Viceroy Dalhousie laid down the broad outlines of the future trunk railways of India. Construction of the first railways, however, was by private promoters. The present mileage is 41,000, some 29,500 miles of this being owned by the State. Nearly 18,000 miles is managed directly by a Railway Board. In 1921 the roads were in bad shape as a result of the war, but great progress has been made since 1922. The administration of four large systems with a mileage of over 15,000 has been centralized, but probably the most important change was the separation of railway finances from the general finances of the country. Training schools have been established, and in 1925 the divisional system of operation replaced the old departmental system. Schemes for increasing traffic include special excursions, family coaches, free educational cinema shows, and appeals to American and European tourists.—*S. L. Miller.*

2792. LAUCK, LEE T. Where high speeds rule the rails. *Transportation.* 5(5) Nov. 1929: 7-10.—This article presents a description of the fastest passenger trains operated in the United States, England, France, and other countries. A statistical table showing 19 specific passenger train schedules in the United States, operated over distances from 55 to 1,781 miles, indicates average speed of from 37.7 to 58.4 miles per hour. A similar table for England covers 22 specific schedules, relating to distances from 16 to 173 miles, with average speeds from 58.1 to 62.5 miles per hour. Some of these trains are operated with so-called slip coach service, where a coach is detached from a train running at high speed, and is directed into an intermediate station. Two tables relating to France cover 21 specific schedules, operated over distances from 31 to 193 miles, and at speeds varying between 55.2 and 62.0 miles per hour. Passenger train speeds have been considerably increased in the United States, and also in certain foreign countries.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

2793. LIDTH de JEUDE, E. J. van. Le développement des chemins de fer dans les Indes néerlandaises. [The development of railroads in the Dutch East Indies.] *Bull. d'Études et d'Infor. de l'École Supérieure de Commerce, (St. Ignace).* 6(2) Feb. 1929: 179-186.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2794. McPHERSON, L. D. The public's interest in the O'Fallon decision. *J. Accountancy.* 48(5) Nov. 1929: 321-329.—The possible increase in rates due to the acceptance of reproduction cost as a rate base would be from 5 to 10%, according to the author's calculations. Such an increase is not likely to occur, however, on account of competition from waterways, bus lines, etc., even if the Interstate Commerce Commission were to

accept the most extreme interpretation of the decision.—*H. F. Taggart.*

2795. MORELAND, EDWARD L. Electrification on the Great Northern. *Military Engin.* 21(120) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 481-486.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2796. N., P. Le matériel roulant électrique des chemins de fer du midi. [The electric rolling stock of the French southern railroads.] *Indus. Électrique.* 38(897) Nov. 10, 1929: 485-492.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2797. PORTE, MARCEL. Les chemins de fer et autres modes de transport. [The railroads and other modes of transportation.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(3) May-Jun. 1929: 818-838.—Statistics of French railroad operation in 1913, 1926 and 1927 are given. The 1927 total passenger traffic was 25% greater than that of 1913. Freight tonnage was 18% higher in 1927 than in 1913. The 1927 record was not so good as that of 1926, total receipts increasing only 1% while expenses increased 9%. The operating coefficient of course was raised. Preliminary figures for 1928 show that gross receipts increased 12.1% over 1927. This improvement in 1928 was due to increases in rates and in passenger and freight traffic. The place of the automobile in the transportation system is recognized as one of the great problems. In 1928 the Midi Railroad Co. was authorized to organize a subsidiary motor transport company. This example has been followed by other companies. The national program of highway improvement and maintenance is being carried out. The total number of motor vehicles increased from 287,345 in 1920 to 1,208,000 in 1927. A new surtax on gasoline was levied in 1929. River traffic is still relatively smaller than in 1913, but 1928 showed an improvement over 1927. The 1927 operating statistics for 5 air transport companies are given. The successive losses of a number of aviation records, together with the development of international aviation in which France did not compare favorably with the other countries, finally led to the establishment in 1928 of the Air Ministry.—*Elma S. Moulton.*

2798. SHERRINGTON, C. E. R. Basis of transport charges. *World's Carriers.* 25(299) Aug. 1929: 572-573.—The frequent necessity imposed by motor competition on the railroads of lowering charges to retain business renders it more essential than formerly to know the minimum rate for specific services that will yield a net revenue. The shibboleth of charging what the traffic will bear must be supplemented by a much more adequate knowledge of costs. In countries other than England, and particularly in Germany as shown by recently published data, cost studies have become an important part of rate determination.—*Shorey Peterson.*

2799. SHERRINGTON, C. E. R. The German railway system. *J. Inst. Transport.* 11(1) Nov. 1929: 17-23.—A brief discussion, by the Secretary of the Railway Research Service of London, of the problems now confronting the German Railway System. The author first describes the organization of the system, which came into being in 1924 as a result of the Dawes plan, and converted the German State Railway into a company organization. Passenger train service is generally slower than, and not so frequent as, in England. Freight rates are now 39% above the pre-war level. Highway competition is beginning to encroach upon the railway freight traffic. Electrification is increasing. Operating improvements are being made, with respect to signalling, switching, and other facilities. The problem of coordination presents itself with respect to the development of commercial air service and commercial movement of goods by water.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

2800. SORRELL, LEWIS C. The container car. *Traffic World.* 44(15) Oct. 12, 1929: 895-897, 900-901.—The container car is a flat car equipped with five or

more removable containers into which freight may be loaded. These containers are loaded and sealed by the shipper, at his own place of business, are hauled to the freight station and swung on to the car by crane, and the process is reversed at the point of destination. Use of the container car is growing, and the question of the rates to be charged for their transportation has become troublesome. Handling economies, and the desire of the railroads to compete with the motor truck, have led to a scale of rates lower than the corresponding class rates, and the scale goes lower as the distance increases. The Interstate Commerce Commission is reviewing the rate situation, to decide whether proposed container rates in western territory are not unduly low.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

2801. SORRELL, LEWIS C. Railroad valuation. *Traffic World.* 44 (19) Nov. 9, 1929: 1193-1200; (21) Nov. 23, 1929: 1313-1318.—Professor Sorrell of the University of Chicago outlines the valuation situation. He first analyzes the railroad valuation Act of 1913, and describes how the Interstate Commerce Commission has proceeded under that Act, with the formula utilized by the Commission to ascertain so-called "final value." The controversies that have arisen with respect to methods of valuation are described, distinguished as dependent upon original cost, reproduction cost, going concern value, and the like. The depreciation problem, and its relation to the valuation question, is outlined. The St. Louis and O'Fallon Case is described, with the probable effect of the Supreme Court Decision in that case, and a statement as to the possibilities of the future. The conclusion indicates that among the many possible methods of valuation, and the purposes for which undertaken, compromise is desirable and inevitable. Prompt and definite settlement of the question is a desideratum.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

2802. SPEISER, PAUL. Aus der Zeit des Eisenbahnrückkaufes. [The nationalization of the Swiss railroads.] *Z. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 65 (2) 1929: 155-170.—A former member of the Swiss lower house and a conservative participant in the movement to nationalize the Swiss railroads reviews the story. Nationalization was contemplated in the concessions of the original charter which contained the general terms of acquisition. In 1883 an accounting act provided for an accounting system that would show the factors necessary for the determination of the price. Upon the recommendations of a Commission of Experts of 1895 the legislature in 1896 passed the Nationalization Act, which was approved later in the same year through popular referendum, and in 1897 the administration order appeared. The reasons were the financial distress of the railroads, their inability or unwillingness to extend new lines, and the belief that the foreign capitalist-owners exploited the Swiss people and left the country inadequately protected.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

2803. STAMP, JOSIAH C. Scientific research in transport. *J. Inst. Transport.* 11 (1) Nov. 1929: 6-16.—This inaugural address by the President of the British Institute of Transport deals with various phases of transportation research. Sir Josiah Stamp, who is chief executive of the largest British railway, discusses the question of economy of capital utilized for transport, and states that scientific research is a solvent and a common denominator. He believes that change and discovery may grow from without, or may be due to pressure from within met by internal research. The means of scientific advance are defined under five heads, as follows: the individual scientist, research departments, the national physical laboratory, the universities, and trade research associations. He outlines various ways in which research work can be developed and improved in Great Britain.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

2804. UNSIGNED. Capital expenditures and purchases in the railway industry. *Bur. Railway Econ., Miscellaneous Ser.* #48. 1929: p. 24.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2805. UNSIGNED. Development of Soviet railways. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 4 (23) Dec. 1, 1929: 411-414.—Railway operations in the Soviet Union for the year ending Sep. 30, 1929, were considerably above the estimates for the year under the Five Year Plan. Capital investments totaled 927 million rubles, against 844 millions planned. Receipts were 2,025 million rubles, 195 millions over the plan for the year. Freight operations showed an increase of 16-17%, whereas the planned increase was only 8%. Average daily car loadings for Sep. (42,227 cars) were 11% greater than in Sep. 1928. Passenger operations totaled 28.8 billion passenger-kilometers for the year, exceeding the plan by 16%. The ratio of operating expense to income was 74%, as against 80% for 1928. Railway junctions were unified under single administrations. Many freight cars were equipped with automatic air brakes. A thousand locomotives were supplied with water heaters, resulting in fuel economy. The program of replacing old ties and rails was practically fulfilled; many light rails were replaced by heavier, and all ties were creosoted. Several bridges were built. Railway wages increased 6%; 8 million rubles were allotted for clubs and nurseries, and 33 million for workers' housing. The program for the second year of the plan has been increased over the original estimates. Construction of 11 new branch lines has started. The Turkestan-Siberian railway will be completed in May, 1930, 1½ years ahead of schedule. Present railway mileage is 77,128 kilometers, 30% greater than in 1913. By the end of the five-year period, 94,000 kilometers will be in operation.—*Solon De Leon.*

2806. UNSIGNED. The Hu-hai railway. *Chinèse Econ. Bull.* 15 (15) Oct. 12, 1929: 183-186.—Completion of the Hu-hai railway, extending from Harbin to Hailun, marks the beginning of the extensive Chinese program of railroad construction in Manchuria. With a total mileage of 220 kilometers and a capitalization slightly in excess of \$10,000,000, this road is an exclusively Chinese enterprise, actual construction of which was begun early in 1926. No foreigners, with the exception of two advisers, are in the employ of the road. The authorities of the Company are inviting investment from merchants and commercial bodies with a view to converting the road into a commercial enterprise so that government funds can be appropriated for its extension and the construction of other railroads in the province. The financial results of operation for the year ending June 30, 1928, are shown.—*F. J. Warne.*

2807. UNSIGNED. Operating revenues and operating expenses by class of service. Class 1. Steam railways in the U. S., year ended December 31, 1928. *U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission, Bur. Stat., Statement* #29150. 1929: p. 34.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2808. WIENER, LIONEL. Les chemins de fer des colonies Portugaises en Afrique. [The railroads of the Portuguese colonies in Africa.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-3 (3) Sep. 1929: 493-536.—The railroads here discussed are those of Angola (Portuguese West Africa) and Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa). Angola is now served by four railroads acting as separate "lines of colonial penetration": (1) the Loanda Railroad, operating from the port Loanda to Cassange, (600 km.); (2) the Benguela Railroad, from Lobito Bay and Benguela to the frontier of the territory of Katanga in the Belgian Congo (1,347 km.); (3) the Amboim Railroad, from Amboim (24 km.) into the interior to certain coffee plantations; and (4) the Mossamedes Railroad from the port Mossamedes to Huila (249 km.) via Lubango. The Loanda Railroad, begun in 1886 by a private company enjoying a government guarantee

of interest, was completed to its present extent by the State, which in 1914 nationalized the entire line. The Benguela Railroad is operated as a private enterprise by a Portuguese subsidiary of the Tanganyika Concessions Limited, with the Portuguese government owning 10% of the stock of the subsidiary and the Tanganyika concern guaranteeing part of its obligations. It expects to profit materially from long-haul, bulk mineral traffic to be derived from its *liaison* in Belgian territory with the Katanga Railroad. Railroad building in the Province of Mozambique has been subject to international political influences because of the location of the province as a long coastal band separating Rhodesia and the Transvaal from their natural outlets to the Indian Ocean. Mozambique is now served by: (1) the Portuguese State Railways; (2) the Beira Railway; (3) the Beira Junction Railway; (4) the Transzambeian Railway; and (5) the Central African Railway. The Portuguese State Railways include: the network radiating from Lourenço Marquez (461 km.); the Quelimane Railway (183 km.); the Inhambane Railway (99 km.); and the Railway of the District of Mozambique (90 km.). The Beira Railway (271 km.), two-thirds of the freight traffic of which is carried to or from its British hinterland, Rhodesia, connects with the Mashonaland Railway of Rhodesia at the frontier and is operated by the English company in control of the latter railway. The Beira Junction Railway (56 km.), connecting the terminus of the Beira Railway, Fontesvilla, with Port Beira, is operated by the same company. The Transzambeian Railway (251 km.) serves (1) as a link between Dondo on the Beira Junction Railway and the Zambezi River in the railroad route to Nyassaland and (2) as an outlet from the fertile Zambezi valley to Beira. Projected originally by a Belgian company about 1898 this railway was finally constructed by the Transzambeian Railway Company of London in 1920-1921. Its service is guaranteed by the Nyassaland Protectorate which participates with the Mozambique Company and other stockholders in the stock ownership and administration of the railway. The Central African Railway (181 km.) joins Chindio, on the north bank of the Zambezi, with the Shire Highlands Railway of Nyassaland at Port Herald. Although located in Mozambique it was constructed by British capital, with interest guaranteed by the Government of Nyassaland, and it is operated by an English company—the Shire Highlands Railway Company. (Details showing length of the different railroads, number of locomotives and cars, the gauge, weight of rails, grades, financial and operating statistics are included.)—*W. M. Duffus*.

2809. WIENER, LIONEL. *Les chemins de fer du Congo Belge.* [The railroads of the Belgian Congo.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-4(3) Oct. 1929: 107-134.—This is the sixth of a series of articles on railroad development in Africa. The evolution of the transportation system of the Belgian Congo has been conditioned by (1) the physical geography of the country and (2) its political economy. Railroad construction designed to interconnect various navigable streams of the Congo drainage basin or to afford transportation service where river navigation has been impeded by rapids or shoals has itself been supplemented; to a limited extent, by motor vehicle lines. Government ownership and operation of railroads have been avoided by both the Congo Free State and its successor, the present colonial government, through the creation of private companies which have turned over gratuitously a certain number of junior securities to the government and which have acted, in a sense, as its mandatories. Railroad construction in the Congo has been stimulated by the discovery of mineral wealth in the Katanga region. The oldest railroad in the Congo is the original Matadi-Leopoldville line, built in 1889-1898. Concessions for

various other railroads were granted in 1898, 1902, 1906 and 1924. A considerable number of boat lines are in operation on the riverways and the lakes of the colony, some being exploited directly by the government. Regular motor vehicle service is provided by private enterprise for the royal Congo-Nile route and its branches and in the Kilo-Moto region. The old Matadi-Leopoldville line (397 km. gauge 0.75 m.) was constructed by the Congo Railway Company (created in 1889 with a capitalization of 25,000,000 francs of which the Belgian government subscribed 10,000,000) to afford transportation for products of the interior, coming over waterways to Stanley Pool, from the Pool past an unnavigable section of the Congo River to the head of ocean navigation at Matadi. The tonnage hauled on the new railroad increased rapidly. During the World War congestion on the line and at its terminals became serious. Since 1920 plans have been adopted and partially executed for a thorough-going reconstruction which will practically create a new railroad of materially increased capacity to replace the old. In accordance with these plans the Belgian government has agreed to provide the necessary funds and to suspend the exercise of its right to purchase the railroad for 25 years after the inauguration of service on the new line, provided the latter occurs not later than Jan. 1, 1952. Technical changes being effected include the reduction of grades and curves and the substitution of a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches, which is the standard generally in South Africa. The survey for the new line establishes virtually a new route (of 373 kilometers) from end to end, but it crosses the old at various points and thereby facilitates the piecemeal putting into operation of the "variants" as they are successively completed. To enable the railroad to avoid topographical difficulties in the vicinity of Matadi the government obtained three square kilometers of land along the M'Pozo from Portuguese Angola in exchange for 3,500 square kilometers between the upper Kasai and the Lualaba, a region traversed by the Benguela Railway of Angola. The convention of 1921 between the colony and the railroad company provides, among other things, for the establishment by the company of a special reserve fund to compensate for deficits arising from reduced tariff rates provisionally applied in special cases. Up to June 31, 1928, the colony had advanced 309,130,162 fr. for the construction of the new line. (Details showing technical comparisons of the old and the new line, financial and operating statistics and the financial relations between the colony and the company are included.)—*W. M. Duffus*.

STREET RAILWAYS

(See also Entries 574, 2956, 2957, 2983)

2810. PURDY, HARRY LESLIE. *The cost of municipal operation of the Seattle street railway.* *Univ. Washington, Publ. in. Soc. Sci.* 8(1) Aug. 1929: 1-28.—In Part I the question is raised as to whether or not a privately owned traction company, meeting identically the same conditions of operation during a certain period covered by municipal ownership, would show a record of greater efficiency in operation. In solving this problem a detailed comparison of the operations of private management from 1916 to 1918 and of municipal management from 1920 to 1922 is presented. Operating surplus is the main element in the comparison. Differences in surpluses from year to year arise from three general causes: (1) from varying physical conditions of operation such as wage scales and the cost of materials; (2) from imponderable differences in circumstances, such as labor morale; (3) from varying efficiency of operation. Under identical conditions of operation, any differences in the surpluses would be due

to a difference in efficiency of management. Since identical conditions are unlikely for any two years, 1918 has been selected as a base year and its operating surplus was left unadjusted. Then the surpluses of other years were adjusted by removing from them the effects of the measurable changes in operating conditions. A carefully studied assumption was made that the intangible circumstances of operation had produced no significant effects. The adjusted operating "surpluses" are accepted as indices of operating efficiency. This method of analysis leads to the conclusion that "the management of the municipal system shows itself to be, at the very least, as efficient in operation as that of the private corporation." Part II of the study measures the difficulties encountered by municipal operation from 1923 to 1927 because of the downward trend in the number of passengers carried and records the tardy attempts made to practice those economies of operation required by such a trend. The major causes of the financial straits of the railway are the heavy capital purchase payments, made from earnings to the former private owner at a questionably high purchase price and the competition of automobiles although the interference of political forces was present as an inherent weakness of municipal operation. The conclusion is reached that extraordinary circumstances of operation and not inherent weakness of civic ownership and operation, are responsible for the financial difficulties of the street railway.—*E. Orth Malott.*

2811. UNSIGNED. Safe practices for electric railways discussed before the National Safety Council. *Aera.* 20 (11) Nov. 1929: 661-664.—At the recent meeting of the National Safety Council in Chicago a section was devoted to consideration of policies for the reduction of electric railway accidents. The proposals included the use of bonus systems, retention of older employees whom experience has shown to be most careful, and several other policies that have achieved marked success where tried.—*Shorey Peterson.*

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 2735, 2797, 3141, 3143)

2812. "BERLIN CORRESPONDENT." Road transport in Germany. *World's Carriers.* 25 (293) Feb. 1929: 216-218.—In keeping with the German cooperative spirit reflected in trusts, price conventions, and cartels, the German railways have refrained from fighting motor transport developments, from which they have suffered heavy losses, and have instead entered into extensive agreements with motor undertakings for the conduct and extension of road services. With orders reduced, locomotive shops have turned to the production of the heavy type of road vehicle which is popular in Germany.—*Shorey Peterson.*

2813. "CONVOY LEADER." Persian transport development. *World's Carriers.* 25 (296) May 1929: 404-6.—Begun by British forces during the war, good roads in Persia have continued, after a relapse, to be developed since 1923 under the leadership of Reza Pahlavi until all the chief towns are now connected and an extensive motor traffic, both of persons and of goods, is carried on. Famine in Teheran in the winter of 1925-26 was averted through the tremendous efforts of a trucking service organized under the American Financial Mission. Motor trucks sold in Persia have to be adapted to the peculiarities of native drivers.—*Shorey Peterson.*

2814. MANGER, WILLIAM. The second Pan-American highway conference. *Bull. Pan.-Amer. Union.* 63 (11) Nov. 1929: 1100-1133.—The Second Pan-American Highway Congress, which convened at Rio de Janeiro in August, 1929, was attended by delegates from 19 countries. Five committees were cre-

ated to consider the 84 papers submitted, and conclusions were reached bearing on the technical, economic, and administrative sides of high-way development. There were recommended uniform practices for constructing earth, macadam, and hard-surface roads, uniform principles for controlling traffic in the American republics, the preparation of an international code of road signals, the planning of convenient highway connections for international travel, and the adoption of certain principles to govern the planning, financing, and maintaining of roads.—*Shorey Peterson.*

2815. WILSON, G. LLOYD. Advantages of joint terminals. *Commercial Car J.* 37 (1) Mar., 1929: 30-31, 56.—If the motor trucking concerns cooperate in the operation of central terminal facilities, collection and delivery, clerical, platform, advertising, and other costs are greatly reduced. Trucks are operated nearer to capacity loading in both directions, and shippers receive the benefit of more adequate, convenient, uniform, and reliable service. (This is one of a series of articles on cooperative truck terminals.)—*Shorey Peterson.*

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 2161, 2612, 2633) *

2816. DUCAS, GEORG B. Zur Lage der griechischen Seeschifffahrt. [The situation of the Greek shipping industry.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 30 (1) Oct. 1929: 427*-446.*—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2817. MARCHEGAY, JACQUES. La Marine Marchande et les ports. [The merchant marine and the ports.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43 (3) May-Jun. 1929: 839-850.—The year 1928 was not so good for the shipping industry as 1927. Toward the end of the year traffic increased, and technical improvements in ship engines offered opportunity for economies in operation. French ship construction amounted to 81,400 tons in 1928, or 37,000 tons more than in 1927. At the end of December 1928, France ranked fourth in ship tonnage under construction, following England, Germany and the Netherlands. During the year only about 5% of the French ships were out of commission. Statistics and discussion of the 1927 and 1928 traffic of 10 French ports are given. The French merchant fleet is carrying an increasing percentage of the total French imports and exports. Though the maritime credit law of 1928 has aided in the construction of vessels in French yards contracts are still being given to foreigners. The French merchant marine operates under greater tax burdens than do the fleets of neighboring countries. A joint commission of all those interested has been studying this problem. French ships particularly the packets, suffered from labor difficulties during 1928, a serious strike tying up the traffic of Marseilles in September. If the industry itself cannot handle such problems the government should intervene.—*Elma S. Moulton.*

2818. UNSIGNED. Productivity of labor in water transportation in the United States, 1916 to 1926. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29 (1) Jul. 1929: 82-83.—From 1916 to 1926 the number of vessels in the U. S. decreased 7%, according to the fifth census of water transportation, while gross tonnage increased nearly 50%. During the same period, the number of passengers per employee increased 26%, and freight tonnage per employee increased 51.7%.—*W. J. Couper.*

2819. VERMEY, C. Le développement du trafic maritime hollandais. [Development of Dutch shipping.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (72) Oct. 1929: 511-518.—A review of the physical and financial aspects of present ocean shipping facilities in Holland, with emphasis on the importance of shipping to Dutch economic health.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 3195, 3202)

2820. BARRETO, ANSELMO. Contrato entre el Estado del Perú y la Compañía Marconi para la administración de los servicios postal, telegráfico y radio-telegráfico. [Contract between the State of Peru and the Marconi Company for the Administration of the postal, telegraph, and radio telegraph services.] *Rev. Econ. y Finan.* 1 (1) Apr. 1929: 69-92.—By a contract made legal Feb. 1, 1926, the Marconi Company undertook the administration and maintenance of the three services, and assumed the sole right and responsibility to erect new wireless stations, or make other additions to existing equipment. The contract is to run for 21 years from May 1, 1921. In case of an emergency, or in war, the State may reassume control of the whole or any part of the three services. The Company gets 3% of the total sum brought in by the three services. A sum equal to 25% of the annual surplus, the difference between expenses and income, goes to the Company, and 75% of the surplus goes to the Government, some of which is to be used to pay the national debt to the Company. Sums disbursed by the Company in anticipation of the contract are to bear 9% interest for the first 10 years, after which the interest is to be the same as that fixed by the Bank of England plus 2 digits (e.g., 8% for 6.) Barreto thinks the whole contract is against the interests of the State.—*Mayo Castleman.*

2821. KING, R. W. Long distance telephony in Europe. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 8 (4) Oct. 1929: 305-315.—Transatlantic telephone service has increased so rapidly since its introduction in 1927 that today the calls over the three circuits connecting this country with Europe average 1,200 a month. This brings Europe's problems of long distance telephony close to the American people. Whereas the United States is one unit, Europe is made up of many different nations and therein lies the root of her problems. Calls passing from London to Berlin, for instance, must be transmitted through either Holland or Belgium and the circuits in such intervening countries are not only built and maintained by them, but it is necessary for them to provide an ample number of lines to insure good service to the terminal countries. As capital has been restricted in Europe since the War, this has been a real difficulty. Rates, too, must be on terms acceptable to the terminal countries and as cost levels differ in the various countries, rates satisfactory to one with low costs of labor and materials may be unsatisfactory in a country where high costs prevail. Language is another obstacle. Persons wishing to communicate from two widely separated countries and unfamiliar with each other's tongues have used the telegraph or mails with the help of interpreters, and this problem of language also applies to operators who are unable to speak all languages. In spite of these difficulties, the long distance telephone service in Europe has rapidly increased, largely due to the influence of an association known as the International Consultative Committee for Long Distance Telephony in Europe, or the C. C. I., made up of representatives from the various countries. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company is now closely associated with it and taking a friendly interest in its problems. (Charts.)—*D. W. Malott.*

AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 2164, 3157, 3159, 3162, 3216)

2822. HAACK, GUNTHER. Die Entwicklung des deutschen Luftverkehrs. [The development of German air transportation.] *Ann. d. Deutschen Reichs.* 60-61. 1927-28: 62-121.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 2159, 2371, 2386, 2394, 2413, 2416, 2454, 2488, 2513, 2515, 2572, 2574, 2601, 2629, 2638, 2644, 2906, 2909, 2914, 3009, 3031, 3055, 3060, 3061, 3065, 3069, 3194, 3197, 3198, 3201, 3216, 3249, 3252, 3260, 3269, 3274, 3278)

2823. BREGLIA, ALBERTO. Divisione del lavoro e scambio internazionale. [The division of labor and international exchange.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 44 (5) May 1929: 221-255.—An analysis of the classical theory of international exchanges as founded on differences between incomes and cost prices in the different countries. The author shows how the classical theory has little by little been distorted. In the theory of international exchanges income and costs must be considered in their total values and not per unit, as some economists have done. Furthermore, the income must be calculated for each product, because it would be a mistake to add all the incomes deriving from different products, as these are heterogeneous factors. The same may be said of the comparison of cost prices, the total cost for each type of product must be ascertained and not the total cost of all the products. The author's analysis is extended to each particular case of international exchange and is developed with the aid of mathematical formulae.—*Augusto Pini.*

2824. CHATIN-OLLIER, LÉOPOLD. Vers une politique de concentration économique. [Towards a policy of economic concentration.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-3 (3) Sep. 1929: 550-561.—A commercial policy on the European continent tending towards multi-lateral treaties on customs duties, etc., must be based on a cartelized industrial organization. International cartelization is dependent on national conditions, both economic and legal. The French situation in this respect is analyzed in some detail. Double taxation of dividends, both national and international, is one of the chief obstacles met with in the formation of holding companies. Here as well as elsewhere in this problem, the activities of the League of Nations are likely to be of essential significance.—*Harry D. Gideonse.*

2825. COSANA, TEODORO. Legislación sobre la exportación del guano. [Legislation concerning the export of guano.] 1 (1) Apr. 1929: 122-141.—Deposits of guano on the islands and coasts of Peru, which were noted in a book published in 1827, have proved so valuable that the money obtained from guano concessions has practically financed the government of the country. The terms of the country's contracts with others for the export of this fertilizer are explained briefly from the earliest days to the present.—*Mayo Castleman.*

2826. DECHESNE, LAURENT. Der belgische Aussenhandel seit dem Kriege. [Belgian foreign commerce since the War.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 29 (2) Apr. 1929: 306*-320*.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2827. GHEORGIU, DIMITRI I. La politique douanière et commerciale de la Roumanie après la guerre. [Rumanian post-war tariff and commercial policy.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (70) Apr. 1929: 244-250.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2828. NAUDIN, JEAN. Les accords commerciaux et la politique douanière. [Commercial agreements and tariff policy.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43 (3) May-Jun. 1929: —The year 1928 was marked by fairly comprehensive revisions of the French tariff. During the earlier months conventions involving customs duties were negotiated with several European countries. An omnibus bill was enacted, March 3, giving legal effect to a decree of 1927, approving agreements with Germany (1927) and Switzerland (1928), authorizing an accord with Italy regarding silks, and making changes in the statutory tariff covering a wide range, including items on which duties

had remained at or near the pre-war level. Before the new law was promulgated, many duties were further modified at the instance of Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland. Subsequently, most-favored nation treatment was granted to Germany and, with or without qualifications, to Czechoslovakia, Poland, Austria, and Persia; and agreements were made with Lithuania and Estonia. An act of April 13, fixed the conditions of the application of the French tariff to the colonies. The tariff provisions, as amended, were issued in a new edition, codifying the scattered enactments and incorporating the coefficients in the duties. The statistics of trade for 1928 showed an unfavorable balance in place of the favorable one of 1927. The disadvantages of American exporters arising from French concessions to European competitors have been somewhat reduced by decree and by agreement with Washington. During the second half of the year, came a check to contractual activity, a study of the repercussions of the recent changes, and a policy of maintaining the minimum rates as a true "minimum"—as a limit below which no reductions should be made. Preparation was made for negotiations with China, Australia, Japan, Brazil, etc.,—countries which do not enjoy the French minimum and in the markets of rich French exporters seek favorable treatment. The French agreements of 1927 and 1928 are one evidence of Europe's disposition to renounce incessant tariff increases. She should do this and, by rational development of her activity, strive to meet the ever stronger competition of the United States. But, for some years, Europe must remain on the defensive, the different countries employing the tariffs they have established and adapting them, conformably to the international tariff nomenclature proposed by the League of Nations.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

2829. OLIVIER, MAURICE. *Le commerce extérieur.* [Foreign trade of France.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43 (3) May–Jun. 1929: 774–803.—The official figures show the value of French imports to have been 0.8% greater in 1928 than in 1927, and that of total exports, 6.5% less. But if pearls and precious stones (for which customs statistics for the two years are not comparable) be disregarded, the value of exports was practically the same as in 1927 and that of imports 6.5% greater. In terms of francs of constant purchasing power, imports were about 30% greater than in 1913 and exports about 50% greater. The change to an unfavorable balance in 1928 has significance because for several years French producers have been buying and selling abroad on more and more disadvantageous conditions due to the double disparity between the general movement of prices in France on the one hand and the movement of prices paid by importers and prices received by exporters on the other. The principal characteristics of French foreign trade in 1928 are: important and general increase in imports of finished products; decrease in imports and increase in exports of foodstuffs; increased imports from Germany and decreased imports from United States and Argentina; increased exports to Algeria and the colonies and decreased exports to Germany; increased imports of raw hides and machinery, and decreased imports of cereals and silk; increased exports of farm products and decreased exports of prepared skins, cotton thread and cloth, linen thread, mineral products and automobiles and tires.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

2830. SACHOT, RAYMOND. *Les États-Unis et les monopoles étrangers de matières premières.* [The United States and foreign monopolies of raw material.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 21–3 (3) Sep. 1929: 407–447.—The problem presented by foreign monopolies of essential raw materials has been much agitated in the United States of recent years, and American protests have been echoed in Europe. Although these monopolies of the production of rubber, coffee, nitrates, potash, sisal, camphor and quinine have varied somewhat in importance the agitation has been directed at all and defense

measures taken wherever practicable. These defense measures fall under four headings: (1) buying associations; (2) independent centers of production; (3) refusal to lend capital; and (4) anti-trust laws. Each of these defense measures has been tried with one or other of the raw material monopolies. They do not seem to have been successful in the past nor do they offer much prospect of success in the future. A far more effective relief from these monopoly conditions is found in the economic limitations upon the monopolists. The Stevenson scheme broke down not because of Firestone rubber but because of Dutch East Indies rubber; the Chilean nitrate monopoly broke down because of the competition from artificial nitrates; the Brazilian coffee monopoly is breaking down because of Brazilian over-production and Colombian competition.—*H. M. Sinclair.*

2831. SMITH, M. M. and TAYLOR, J. N. *Markets for American toilet preparations.* *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser.* #86. Sep. 1929: pp. 62.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2832. WORLICZEK, ADALBERT. *Strukturwandlungen des tschechoslowakischen Aussenhandels.* [Structural changes in Czechoslovak foreign commerce.] *Österreichische Volkswirt.* 21 (49) Sep. 7, 1929: 1304–1308.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

MARKETING

(See also Entries 2651, 2654, 2696, 2704, 2830, 2831, 2955, 3027)

2833. BENTON, ALVA H. *Marketing livestock cooperatively.* *Dakota Farmer.* 49 (1) Jan. 1, 1929: 4, 8–9; (2) Jan. 15, 1929: 101–102; (4) Feb. 15, 1929: 190–191; (5) Mar. 1, 1929: 248.—The first article is entitled *Cost of Marketing Livestock Cooperatively*; article II deals with direct marketing and transporting livestock by truck; article III deals with cooperative livestock shipping association; article IV is *Pro-rating Marketing Costs.*—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

2834. DANIELIAN, N. R. *Theory of consumers' credit.* *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19 (3) Sep. 1929: 393–411.—The advantages of instalment credit have been greatly exaggerated by its proponents; in particular by Seligman. Inability of consumers properly to discount future disutilities involved in making future payments, properly to compare future utilities, the high interest costs involved, lack of knowledge about the loan market, the misrepresentations of "high pressure advertising," and other factors, prevent instalment credit from materially augmenting the flow of consumers' psychic income. Only to the extent that such credit transfers demand for commodities of increasing to commodities of decreasing cost industries, can it be said to promote increase in the national dividend. Its effect upon the equilibrium of exchange is problematical, but it would appear that purchasing power is increased for both long and short run periods. A major defect is that "consumers credit introduces into business conditions elements... generative of business recessions." More conservative credit terms are needed to salvage the net advantages of instalment credit, if such are to be definitively established in the future.—*R. A. Brady.*

2835. IRWIN, W. A. *The Canadian wheat pool.* *Canad. Wheat Pool Publicity Dept.* Aug. 1929: pp. 24.—(1) The Canadian Wheat pool is a giant organization of wheat growers having grown up in five years, composed of 248,000 farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, covering over 16,000,000 acres, with an average business turnover of \$1,000,000 per working day, handling over 50% of the wheat marketed in Western Canada, possessing a combined elevator storage capacity of 52,560,000 bushels which was built up out of a toll of 2 cents per bushel charged each member. The pool assembles, stores, handles and markets the

grain and returns the profits to its members. (2) The administration is in the hands of a board of eleven men, ten of whom are farmers, who exercise absolute control over 1/4 of the world's international wheat supply, last year selling in 20 countries. The organization's accounting starts with the country elevator and the grower's receipt for wagon delivery and ends in the central office with a complete grower's account. (3) The monetary returns to the farmers have been increased by eliminating middlemen's profits and bringing down handling costs, including interest, storage, administration and operating expense, to less than four cents, whereas in non-pool elevators it is five cents per bushel. This was effected by more direct selling, eliminating the need of hedging, preventing seasonal dumping upon the market which tends to lower price, etc., and paying the farmer in four payments during the year for his grain instead of one lump sum. This enables him to go on a cash basis and eliminates extensive borrowing to tide him over from harvest to harvest.—*A. E. Janzen.*

2836. MAYNARD, H. H. What discounts shall we give the voluntary chain? *Advertising & Selling*. 13 (11) Sep. 18, 1929: 36-38, 88.—Groups of independent retail outlets banded together in order to secure the bargaining leverage of concentrated buying power, through lack of centralized control, are failing to justify—either through volume of sales or through marketing cooperation—the discounts for which they ask. Their economic justification would seem to lie in their opportunity for encouraging better merchandising methods.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

2837. PERREGAUX, E. A. An economic study of retail feed stores in New York state. *Cornell Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #471. 1928: pp. 61.—This study was based upon data secured from 70 retail feed stores, 20 cooperatives and 50 private businesses. Detailed business records for the year 1924 were available from 47 of these stores. For the 47 stores the average gross margin amounted to 11.6% of sales and expenses averaged 10.6% of sales, leaving a net income of 1% of sales. Average rate of return on the total investment was 87%; on net worth, 13.9%. Cooperatives had a lower gross margin and lower expenses than the private stores. About half of the stores ground feed. Most of the stores that did grinding failed to pay expenses if their sales were below \$100,000. Others that did no grinding generally failed to make expenses if their sales amounted to less than \$60,000. Records of sales were secured from 62 stores. Nearly 60% of these had net sales of \$80,000 or less. Seventeen per cent had net sales of \$50,000 or less. The larger stores had a lower ratio of expenses to sales. Rates of merchandise turnover and capital turn-over varied greatly and were closely related to profits. Among expense items salaries and wages were most important, constituting about half of all expenses. Another important expense item was credit service to customers. Credit was extended on a large percentage of sales. About half the accounts were collected within a month. Many accounts ran a year or longer. Resources tied up in customers' accounts amounted to 36% of the total capital of the cooperatives and 44% of the total capital of the private stores. Yet the practice of allowing a discount for cash was seldom followed. Neither was it customary to charge interest on long standing accounts. There was a surprising variation in the prices charged for a given product as well as a wide range in the prices paid by the stores for each product handled.—*Paul L. Miller.*

2838. SMITH, EDWIN. Marketing fresh fruit in Europe. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Circ.* #90. 1929: pp. 120.—This bulletin contains descriptions of present practices, of European markets, and of marketing facilities; analyses of demand and supply; and a discussion of the foreign service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It concludes with specific recommendations to

the small grower, to the large shipper, to the cooperative exchange, and to export agents. The appendix carries tabulations of cost of handling and selling fresh fruit in the different markets of Europe with conversions to United States currency.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

2839. UNSIGNED. The coal marketing scheme. *Iron & Coal Trades Rev.* 119 (3211) Sep. 13, 1929: 388.—The sub-committee of the British Coal Owners' Central Marketing Committee has agreed on a plan which includes the establishment of a National Committee and of District Committees. The National Committee will: (1) regulate the national output of coal; (2) allocate to each district its percentage of the national output; (3) exercise supervision over the price schedules drawn up by the district committees; (4) appoint arbitrators in cases where differences arise between districts or between a district and the National Committee; (5) enforce penalties in the event of contravention of the regulations by a district or districts. The District Committees will: (1) allocate to collieries their due proportion of the district output; (2) regulate the prices of coal; (3) enter into agreements with other district committees to coordinate price arrangements; (4) enforce penalties on colliery owners for contraventions of the scheme. This plan has now been submitted to the mine owners for approval.—*H. O. Rogers.*

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 2879, 2901, 2908)

2840. BAER, JULIUS B. The why of commodity exchanges. *Nation's Business*. 17 (8) Jul. 1929: 47-48. *R. M. Woodbury.*

2841. CASSEL, GUSTAV. Tar Fondbörsen Kapital i anspråk? [Does the stock exchange make demands on capital?] *Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget*. (2) Apr. 1929: 21-25.—Continuing his article in the same journal for Oct. 1928, Cassel elucidates the above question. On the basis of the past year's experience on the Stock Exchange in New York he shows that speculation, even though occurring during a period of rising stock prices, exerts no direct influence whatsoever on the amount of capital available for business enterprises. In accordance with this thesis, Cassel criticizes the central banks for their attempt to check stock exchange speculation by raising the interest rate on exchange loans.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist. Copenhagen.*

2842. OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. Stock exchange takes lead in securing publicity on investment trusts. *Analyst (N. Y. Times)*. 34 (870) Sep. 20, 1929: 540-541.—The New York Stock Exchange's activities in insisting upon more complete publicity requirements for Investment Trusts are briefly summarized and referred to approvingly.—*H. L. Reed.*

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 2909, 3205)

2843. BARBER, HARMON T. A suggested method for developing automobile rates. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 15 (32) May 24, 1929: 191-222.—The present method of calculating rates for automobile insurance does not command the confidence of either state officials or insurance carriers. It is based on too great an extent on judgment, is

not sufficiently responsive to changes in conditions, and does not take sufficient account of local differences. This article explains, with illustrative figures, a method of calculating rates which is designed to replace judgment with mathematical processes and to make proper allowance for varying conditions of time and locality.—*Ralph H. Blanchard.*

2844. HAAFTEN, M. van, and DIEREN, A. van. *Verzekerings-Bibliographie 1920-1925.* [Insurance-bibliography.] *Levensverzekering.* Special no. 1929.—Classified list of Dutch publications on insurance from 1920 to 1925.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

2845. HOSKINS, JAMES E. A new method of computing non-participating premiums. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 30-1 (81) May 1929: 140-166.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2846. KEFFER, RALPH. An experience rating formula. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 30-1 (81) May 1929: 130-139.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2847. KULP, C. A. Burglary-theft-robbery insurance. *J. Amer. Insurance* 6(9) Sep. 1929: 23-26.—The insuring clause of the mercantile open stock policy is much more limited than the residence form. It covers only the hazard of burglary or attempted burglary. It is further limited by a carefully drawn coinsurance clause which prescribes the percentage of value which must be covered if the insured is not to share in any loss; and this percentage is made dependent upon the territory of the risk as well as the character of the goods insured.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

2848. MARSHALL, TOM. Fires in uncompleted buildings. *J. Amer. Insurance.* 6(9) Sep. 1929: 11-13.—Within a period of two months, eleven construction fires caused a loss estimated at approximately \$1,000,000 in the Bronx district of New York City. While loss of life is infrequent in this type of fire, the value of property loss is extensive every year. Most of these fires could be prevented and at comparatively small expense by providing fire resisting scaffolding, adequate standpipe connections and chemical fire extinguishers and strict enforcement rules regarding the use of heating and lighting devices.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

2849. MIRIMONDE, A. P. de. Les assurances. [French insurance.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(3) May-Jun. 1929: 553-565.—The French insurance (accident, life, fire) business is, in the main, satisfactory because insurance funds had been invested in fixed-income yield-property which escaped many war difficulties. However, because of rising expenses and falling interest rates the value of insurance securities is beginning to decline.—*E. L. Bowers.*

2850. PEDOE, ARTHUR. The actuarial profession on the North American Continent. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 30 Part 1, (81) May 1929: 14-31.—The future of Life Insurance on this continent depends largely on the ability of actuaries, which in turn depends on the training afforded and the standards set by the actuarial societies. Distance forbids frequent meetings of the societies. The need for closer contact has been met in the larger centers by Actuaries Clubs, such as those of Toronto, New York, and Hartford. Fellows and advanced students of recognized actuarial bodies are eligible. These clubs are of great value to the younger man. It is suggested that the Society encourage the formation of clubs throughout the continent, with regional libraries and perhaps courses for students. The two American societies of actuaries overlap considerably in membership. Amalgamation is urged. Stricter examinations are desirable.—*J. A. Christman.*

2851. ROBBINS, RAINARD B. Group life insurance—what shall the expression include? *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 30 Part 1, (81) May 1929: 32-39.—The growth of group life insurance is due to (1)

"quantity production" economies; (2) the social need for cheap insurance; (3) the sharing of premiums between employer and employee; (4) the fact that the average age of groups has not increased markedly. There is now in force over 6 billion dollars of insurance, nearly all on employer-employee groups. Legal sanction has recently been given to group insurance on other types of groups. One important type is the trade-union. The social need for trade-union group insurance is debatable. Advantage (3) is absent, and many believe that the average age will increase. Teachers' associations are proper groups for insurance, with restrictions as to insurance after retirement. Social clubs are probably unsatisfactory. Borrowers from one lender may properly be insured.—*J. A. Christman.*

2852. WEST, CHARLES E. Company practice, annual statement. *Transactions, Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 30 Part 1, (81) May 1929: 59-108.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2853. WRESCHNER, WALTER. Zur Frage der Neuwertversicherung. [The question of new value insurance.] *Schweizerische Juristen-Zeitung.* 26(4-5) Sep. 1, 1929: 55-59.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2854. UNSIGNED. Rapport van de Commissie belast met het ontwerpen van een regeling tot dekking van het oorlogsriscico. [Report of the committee charged with the construction of a provision to cover war risk.] *Levensverzekering* Sp. no. 1929.—The commission (J. P. Kloosterboer, J. W. ter Laag and W. A. Poort) shows that it is impossible to calculate an extra-premium for war risk by a scientific method. The real danger for the society is depletion of the reserves by a great increase of the number of deaths. The committee proposes that the Dutch societies establish a War Risk Institute and pay to it a fixed proportion of the total amount of life insurance in force. In event of a war-loss a claim is made on the institute of the amount of the difference between the sum insured and the policy-reserve. The war having ended, these claims will be paid; in case of insufficient means the sums available will be divided *pro rata* and the remaining amounts left to be paid for subsequently. The committee considers the subjects of legal organization and operation of the Institute. Other topics briefly discussed include non-combatants, foreign portfolio, re-insurance, and exchange.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 2769, 2846, 2930, 2953, 2965, 3131, 3184, 3222)

2855. FORSCHHEIMER, KARL. The financial problem of unemployment insurance. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19(4) Apr. 1929: 483-502.—Approaching the most difficult of all problems of unemployment insurance—those of adequate financing—the author analyzes the risks, suggesting ways for equalizing them in time and space. As to time the principle is stated to be: "... the contributions for unemployment insurance must be calculated so as to enable the system of distribution of costs to cover expenses during the whole of a business cycle; the good years must provide sufficient reserves for periods of depression." The guiding principle as to space is not so easily determined; but after a careful analysis of the issues of local differentiation as to needs and contributions it is concluded that "a certain amount of local differentiation within the framework of the general insurance system is very generally accepted." The question of providing for relief during periods of depression in the same way as the cost of unemployment insurance is critically discussed, ending with a preference for the theory that the cost of emergency relief should not be borne entirely by the state, but should also be shared by municipal-

ities or industry, or both. Consideration is given not only to the meeting of normal and emergency risks, but also to the building up of reserves. The state is suggested as the logical administrative unit for the fund, which ought to be centralized.—*Glenn A. Bowers.*

2856. GARBASSO, ANTONIO. Le nuove provvidenze assicurative per la maternità. [The new system of maternity benefits.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 5 (3) May-Jun. 1929: 1-15.—The author points out all the harmful effects on the new generation resulting from the employment of women in factories. In 1921 working women were over one-fourth of the total working population, in Italy. Statistics indicate that progressive industrialization is correlated with a decrease in the birth rate. The author reviews the different legal provisions for maternity benefits from the Washington convention of 1919 signed by 11 nations to the different laws enacted in the various countries. Particular attention is given to the Italian system of maternity benefits, which is administered by the National Maternity Institute. In most countries a system of insurance has been adopted with subsidies from the State and the employer.—*Maria Castellani.*

2857. GASCÓN y MARÍN, JOSÉ. L'assicurazione obbligatoria di maternità nella Spagna. [Compulsory insurance for maternity benefits in Spain.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 5 Jul.-Aug. 1929: 1-8.—The author discusses the law of March 22, 1929, which introduced compulsory insurance for maternity benefits, to provide medical care during pregnancy and confinement, and the means necessary to allow a period of rest before and after confinement, and to stimulate the creation and maintenance of activities for the protection of maternity and infancy. Laws for the protection of women in industry date from the middle of the past century. The law of July 4, 1873 regulated the labor of young girls, prohibiting it before age 10 and restricting it below age 16. The author reviews the preparatory studies undertaken by the Instituto Nacional de Previsión for the introduction of a regime of maternity insurance, and presents the principal points of the law of March 22, 1929.—*Maria Castellani.*

2858. HOROWITZ, H. Zagadnienia i stosunki między państwowe w dziedzinie ubezpieczeń społecznych ze szczególnem uwzględnieniem Polski. [International problems of social insurance with special reference to Poland.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna* 8 (3) 1928: 443-454.—States exporting labor were the first to be interested in the protection of insured laborers in foreign countries. In fact, they took the initiative in concluding arrangements for international conventions on this subject. The peace treaties, which are important because they dealt with international labor legislation, deserve particular attention with regard to the following points: (1) transfer of social insurance funds of the countries ceded by the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Germany to the succession states; (2) the legal treatment of foreigners in the field of social insurance, and the grant of their benefits in case of emigration from one country to another; (3) progress of social insurance legislation in different countries; (4) comparisons of financial charges resulting from social insurance in various countries. In this article the author discusses the first question. He gives an account of the settlements regarding the respective insurance funds between France, Belgium, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Italy, Yugoslavia, and Rumania on one side, and Austria, Hungary, and Germany on the other. After the adoption of the Dawes plan many difficulties arose in the settlement of German claims. Germany declared that according to the Dawes plan the payments she had to make included payments made on social insurance agreements. An international tribunal which dealt with this question decided in favor of the German claims.—*O. Eisenberg.*

2859. LAVIGNES, HENRI. Quelques aspects financiers de la loi sur les assurances. [Financial aspects of the social insurance law.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 139 (414) May 10, 1929: 260-271.—The future cost of the French social insurance system created by the law of Apr. 5, 1928, will probably be greater than that indicated by the calculations which have been made. The cost may be expected to increase with the continuance of the system. The new law provides too comprehensive a plan; it would have been better to have proceeded by gradual steps. No use is to be made of existing institutions nor of private insurance, which might well have been considered.—*Ralph H. Blanchard.*

2860. LEHFELDT, BERNHARD. Die Reform der Arbeitslosenversicherung durch das Gesetz vom 12. Oktober 1929. [The reform of unemployment insurance by the law of October 12, 1929.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt* 9 (30) Oct. 25, 1929: II. 435-442.—Lehfeldt explains the reasons for the reform of unemployment insurance in Germany, the scope of the reform and the actual changes made by the new law.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

2861. MEISTER, MARTIN. La caisse nationale suisse d'assurance en cas d'accidents de 1923 à 1927. [The Swiss national accident insurance fund from 1923 to 1927.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 21 (8) Aug. 1929: 260-271.—Occupational accidents in Switzerland showed a steady decrease from 1918 to 1922. Since 1922 there has been a steady increase, explained in part by greater insurance coverage. Public accidents are increasing steadily, largely due to the automobile. The economic effects of accidents are conditioned by the age of the injured. The degree of dependency should be taken into account in determining benefits for survivors.—*E. L. Bowers.*

2862. MOSER, H. F. Die englische obligatorische Krankenversicherung. [The English compulsory health insurance.] *Z. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 65 (2) 1929: 234-261.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2863. POLVERELLI, GAETANO. La politica degli Enti assicuratori per l'edilizia popolare. [Workmen's housing policies of social insurance institutions.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 5 (3) May-Jun. 1929: 20-24.—This is a review of the institutions for financing the construction of workmen's housing in different countries. In Gt. Britain the Royal Commission inquiring into the housing problem has estimated that in Scotland in order to make available a room for each three persons, additional housing for 300,000 persons is needed. In London since the war 21,000 one-family homes and 1,400 apartment houses have been built. In Austria the Insurance Institutions and the Public Welfare Institute may invest up to 20% of their assets in land mortgage bonds. In Belgium a national organization has been authorized to issue a loan of 300,000,000 francs out of which 100 millions are to be used for financing the building of workers' apartment houses. The Government has granted 7,300,000 frs. for premiums to contractors building workers' dwellings. In France in 1927 through the savings banks 232 loans have been granted for a total amount of 176,009,200 frs. Furthermore 704,278,200 frs. have been granted as subsidies for building purposes in accordance with the law of February, 1921. In Germany a total of 312,300,000 M has been invested in construction by the different social insurance institutions. In Italy the National Insurance Institute has granted loans amounting to 185 million lire for the building of workers' houses. The national Institute for Social Insurance has made investments amounting to 327,246,055 lire.—*Maria Castellani.*

2864. PORTE, MARCEL. La mutualité et les assurances sociales. [Mutual aid and social insurance.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43 (3) May-Jun. 1929: 917-932.—The French mutual aid societies, under the social

insurance law of 1928, will extend their membership, unify their activities, and act as the distributing agencies for maternity, sickness, invalidity benefits, etc.—*E. L. Bowers.*

2865. UNSIGNED. Russia—social insurance. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29 (1) Jul. 1929: 106-109.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2866. UNSIGNED. Status of old-age pension legislation in the United States. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29 (1) Jul. 1929: 21-28.—During 1929 four states—California, Minnesota, Utah and Wyoming—provided for old age pension systems. This makes ten states, not including Alaska. In Alaska a fund made up of money from liquor licenses, occupations and trade licenses was used as early as 1910 for the relief of the aged and indigent. The act of 1923 gives men over 65 a maximum pension of \$25 a month and women over 60 a pension up to \$45. The first State statute was that of Arizona in 1914, declared invalid by the State Supreme Court on technical grounds. The year 1923 saw the beginning of the present movement with laws in Nevada, Montana and Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania law was declared unconstitutional under the clause forbidding state appropriations for charitable or benevolent purposes. During the intervening years the States of Wisconsin, Kentucky, Colorado and Maryland enacted statutes on the subject. Massachusetts created a Public Bequest Fund in 1928. The article compares the specific provisions of each act in force as to the pension amount, residence requirements and property qualification. California, says the article, has set up the best American system of administration. A Division of State Aid is set up in the State Department of Social Welfare to supervise the measures taken by county or city and county boards to see that the aid is suitable and the standards uniform. The text of the California law is given in full.—*A. Epstein.*

MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

(See also Entries 2381, 3108, 3128)

MONEY

(See also Entries 2725, 2878, 2882, 2913, 2975)

2867. BOGDANOV, V. БОГДАНОВ В. Заметки по теории денег Маркса. [The Marxian theory of money.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии 29 (5) 1928: 28-79.—The subject of this article is the analysis of Marx's theory of circulation of money. In connection with this, the author discusses the views on the same subject of two Russian Marxists, Trachtenberg and Lifschitz. He reproaches them because their theory of the value of money contains the three principal elements of bourgeois money theories, i.e., nominalism, quantity theory, and metallism. Marx's theory, on the other hand, is an organic synthesis of all the theories which had preceded him (Mercantilism, Hume, Ricardo) and did not belong to any of these schools. Marx's doctrine of money must be studied as a whole, and not by analyzing it into elements, as the above mentioned authors have done.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

2868. FOÀ, BRUNO. Gli ultimi movimenti dell'oro e il mercato internazionale. [The movements of gold and the international monetary market.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 44 (6) Jun. 1929: 385-396.—The author analyzes the monetary position of London and New York and the gold movements affecting this position. From the statistics given it appears that the value of the pound sterling during 1927 was strictly dependent upon the

gold movements. After having surveyed these movements their causes and their effects on the exchange rate of sterling and of the dollar, the author draws conclusions from the facts analyzed. The dollar to-day is no longer a gold currency being no longer strictly connected with the movements of gold. The amount of gold available in the United States is so great that the proportion between the amount of the gold reserve and the money in circulation has lost its importance. The dollar has become a managed currency. The Federal Reserve Board controls the currency and it has sterilized an important portion of the reserve in order to avoid credit inflation. This fact is the main cause of the strength and of the optimism of the New York market and is the best guarantee for the maintenance of the dominating position acquired by New York since the war. The danger of a resumption of exports of gold from the United States in large proportions has been pointed out by some economists, but at present there is no probability for such an event. On the other hand, sterling has become dependent upon the dollar and the London market has lost its former position. Before the war the Bank of England could afford to keep the gold reserve at a minimum, since England at that time had large floating balances in foreign countries and the world was its debtor. To-day this position has been taken by New York and England has large foreign debts. Finally, the author analyzes the situation of Wall Street and the attempts made by the Federal Reserve Board to check speculation.—*Augusto Pini.*

2869. ORLÉANS, CHARLES d'. La situation du marché monétaire américain. [The position of the American money market.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 139 (415) Jun. 10, 1929: 451-463.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2870. PEAKE, E. G. Conclusions to be drawn from the quantity theory of money. *Bankers' Insurance Managers' & Agents' Mag.* 128 (1026) Sep. 1929: 340-343.—The writer finds the causes of price fluctuations and of business cycles to be contained in the quantity theory of money. He also explains in this way the rise of certain stocks as commodity prices fall.—*L. R. Guild.*

2871. TOCKER, A. H. The regulation of New Zealand currency. *New Zealand J. Sci.* 11 (1) Jun. 1929: 37-47.—Although New Zealand has enjoyed exchange parity with sterling since April, 1925, the country is not definitely and permanently committed to the gold standard. It is urged that a law be passed placing New Zealand unequivocally upon either a sterling exchange standard or a gold bullion standard, preferably the latter.—*Lionel D. Edie.*

2872. UNSIGNED. Paper money issues. *Conf. Board Bull.* (31) Jul. 15, 1929: 245-249.—The article explains the characteristics of money, the distinctive features of the new notes, and the qualities of metallic and paper money, durability, amount of each denomination of paper money outstanding, average life and estimated cost of paper money.—*Ivan Wright.*

2873. WEIDEMÜLLER, K. ВЕЙДЕМЮЛЛЕР, К. Политика стабилизации во Франции. [The stabilization policy in France.] *Международная Жизнь.* (12) 1928: 13-31.—The stabilization of the French franc was favored by the development of the French interior market, which was able to consume a large part of the nation's industrial products at prices which rose more rapidly than those of the foreign market. The *de facto* stabilization of the franc in 1927 had a great influence on the money market as it involved a large accumulation of money, owing to the return of French capital which had left the country during the inflation period and to the reappearance of foreign speculative capital. At the time of the *de jure* stabilization the money market was characterized by 2 factors:

abundance of money and a low discount rate. France was in position then to export capital and make financial operations in French value. Her position was the more favorable than the discount rate of the United States was 1 1/2% higher than the French rate. However, the fact of France becoming again an exporter of capital has elements of danger for her economy. The industrialization of the country and the great development of heavy industries were the original bases giving stability to French exchange and France's political activity and considerable influence in the world are due to her prosperous economic situation.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

BANKING

(See also Entries 2762, 2841, 2901, 2903, 2913, 2926, 3136, 3152)

2874. BACHFELD, HELMUTH. Die Bankenkonzentration in den Vereinigten Staaten. [The concentration of banks in the United States.] *Wirtschaftskurve*. 8 (2) 1929: 183-188.—*S. E. Harris.*

2875. BOEKE, J. H. Indonesische Volksbanken. [Indonesian people's banks.] *Koloniale Studien*. 13 (3) Jun. 1929: 429-451.—The movement to found a National Bank of Indonesia, with a capital of 500,000 florins, reflects a new expression of Indonesian nationalism. There are people's banks all over the East Indies with a total capital of at least 90,000,000 florins, but the nationalists desire a bank of the people, to be founded entirely by Indonesian capital. It will be very difficult to raise so much Indonesian capital, for what little capital the *desamen* have they wish to employ for themselves, and they know nothing of corporations, dividends, and coupons. It is still too early for a central bank for Indonesians, since 70% of the population is engaged in farming, and land credit necessarily must be decentralized. Furthermore, nationalistic character must not be sought in an organization of capital. Capital knows no nationality; it is international. Freedom from foreign capital can only be achieved by creating capital.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

2876. CHLEPNER, B.-S. La concentration bancaire en Belgique. [Banking concentration in Belgium.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 1082-1098.—At the close of the nineteenth century Belgium had one important bank, five medium sized establishments and a great number of small and even minute organizations. The pre-war period of the present century was marked by a phenomenon diametrically opposed to a movement of concentration. Six reasons are given for the lack of concentration: (1) the customary liberal discount policy fostered the use of notes rather than of checks; (2) the desire for deposits was reduced by the ability to rediscount; (3) financial operations provided part of the bank's earnings; (4) little industrial concentration; (5) since the country was small in size and had well developed communications Brussels banks did not require agencies to deal with the provinces; and (6) most banks had long been controlled by individual families who were not disposed to lose control through concentration. Post-war banking concentration has resulted because of industrial concentration, the now prevalent spirit of coordination, and because as savings became more widespread and savers became interested in investment on account of the instability of the monetary unit more agencies and branches were needed to serve the larger clientele. Today seven banks dominate Belgian banking as the result of fusions and the multiplication of branches. Since regional feeling is strong concentration is regional, each region having a strong bank.—*J. J. Spengler.*

2877. DULLES, JOHN FOSTER. The Federal Reserve Board. *Stone & Webster J.* 45 (1) Jul. 1929:

36-42.—The Federal Reserve Board policy from 1919 to date is justified on the basis of the necessity of maintaining such money rates as would enable foreign countries to sell bonds in the New York market. This was necessary in order to provide sufficient exchange to buy gold for the reestablishment of currencies, pay war debts, and pay for the excess of our exports over imports. The ability thus to maintain our exports was a major factor in contributing to American prosperity.—*W. E. Dunkman.*

2878. GREGORY, T. E. The gold problem. *World Trade*. 1 (3) Jul. 1929: 387-399.—The direct problem before the central bank or other currency authority is the problem of determining what gold reserve it should hold against its demand liabilities. A declining or constant margin of gold available for currency reserves does not in itself constitute a gold problem. It constitutes a problem only if both (1) the price level falls and (2) this exercises a depressing influence upon economic progress. The improvement in the reserve ratios of the great central banks of leading nations has been accompanied by falling prices. It does not follow that this improvement in the reserve ratios of the central banks (or, rather, the efforts necessary to improve them) is the fundamental factor causing economic depression at the present time, or has been the main factor at any time since the deflationist crisis of 1920-1921; even if we are justified in speaking of depression when what is really meant is the existence of a considerable degree of unemployment in certain areas. Such a special factor, it has been suggested by J. M. Keynes and others, lies in the ratio between the cost of living prices and wholesale prices in certain European countries. A high ratio suggests that labor costs have risen proportionately more than other costs: so that competitively situated industries must suffer when selling against the products of similar industries in countries where the ratio is lower; unless the movement in money rates of wages has been offset by improvement in technique, that is, by the growing rationalization of industries, which again is equivalent to a high yield per worker still employed. It is obviously impossible to say to what extent the wholesale price index has been severally affected by a tendency to restrict credit in the interests of a redistribution of gold, by measures designed to counteract gold losses, by the pressure exerted by price dispersion and by the influences exerted by rationalization. The influences of rationalization are themselves of complex character: reducing costs and selling prices, on the one hand, helps to justify the higher level of money wages; the economizing of labor makes for unemployment in the short run and, by increasing the aggregate social income, paves the way for a reduction of unemployment in the long run. Expedients to overcome the disadvantages associated, or believed to be associated, with a fall of prices not derived from a lowering of real costs of production, may be divided into two groups: (1) Expedients resting upon voluntary agreements between contractants, such as, for example, the tabular standard for the revision of long term contracts according to the movements of an index number of prices. (2) Expedients resting upon agreements between monetary and central banking authorities. In any attempt to correct the fall in prices by central bank action, what is wanted is a net reduction in the aggregate gold holdings of all the currency authorities in relation to liabilities covered, if it is desired to remain on the gold standard. Such a net reduction in relation to liabilities covered can be achieved in two ways: (1) Irving Fisher's scheme for a compensated dollar, historically the oldest device for meeting a fall of prices, and (2) an agreement upon the part of central banks collectively to reduce their reserve ratios by a certain amount if prices fall by more

than a certain amount. The author favors the second of these plans. As a solution the scheme involves the following conditions; viz., the abandonment of legislation requiring minimum reserve ratios to be maintained, whether against notes or deposits or both; and the conscious abandonment of all unwritten "conventions" of central banking by which, in the absence of legal requirements, high reserve ratios are maintained; since the number of central banks is large already much may be said for reducing the number which hold gold as a reserve medium.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

2879. HANEY, LEWIS H. Controlling credit and prices. *Savings Bank J.* 10(4) Jun. 1929: 19-20.—Haney is in disagreement with views recently expressed by Gustav Cassel in which the latter holds that the Federal Reserve System should adjust the rediscount policy to the commodity price situation, thereby controlling the level of commodity prices; and that stock exchange speculation is not a cause of high money rates for business purposes. Haney believes that speculation excesses place a strain upon bank credit and therefore cause an advance in interest rates. Loans for newly issued shares do not necessarily result in a supply of new capital for productive purposes, for a great portion of recent issues represented so-called investing companies which were merely a shifting of ownership. Large portions of these funds were placed in the loan market. The Federal Reserve Board can influence but cannot control commodity prices for prices are influenced by volume of production, amount of stocks accumulated, profits, wages, volume of business, etc.—*Henry Sanders.*

2880. HARGER, CHARLES MOREAU. Changed conditions, requiring stronger rural banks give chains advantage. *Analyst (N. Y. Times).* 34(871) Sep. 27, 1929: 588-589.—*H. L. Reed.*

2881. HARGER, CHARLES MOREAU. Rural bankers oppose chain banking, but sentiment in its favor is gaining. *Analyst (N. Y. Times).* 34(870) Sep. 20, 1929: 543.—It is held that despite opposition in this country to centralization of banking control the public has come to believe that chain banking will tend to lessen failures.—*H. L. Reed.*

2882. JUDIK, JOSEF. A bankkövetelések valutapolitikai jelentősége. [The monetary significance of bank deposits.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 74(5) May 1929: 311-344.—In countries with well developed credit systems banks can increase the volume of the circulating media by creating, by means of credit grants, deposits subject to check or draft. The monetary significance of this operation depends upon the limits to which it is subject. Commonly it is held that there is a limit to the increase of means of payment by the banks in the fact that there is a fixed relation between check transactions and money transactions according to which an increase in bank deposits produces an increase in demand for currency which calls forth an increase in bank notes. According to this view the creation of credit media by the banks is dependent upon an increase in bank note currency. England and American statistical data show, however, that the connection between the check transactions and the currency transactions is a very loose one and hence this limitation loses much of its significance. On the other hand, the limitation that banks must hold a considerable amount of reserves in cash or in notes or credits at the central bank of issue (*Forderungen bei der Notenbank*) against their deposits is of the greatest significance; this limitation is found in many countries, for example in the United States and England. The final result of this system is that in these countries, there must be a gold reserve against bank deposits. In these countries an increase in bank deposits, apart from the case of gold imports, is not possible without making demands upon the bank of issue,—a fact, which shows that a

currency policy of the banks independent of the bank of issue is impossible. The central banks (banks of issue) may also make use of operations on the open market for neutralizing the creation of credit media by the banks.—*Stefan Varga.*

2883. KÄLLSTRÖM, VIKING. Bankernas industriella intressesfärer, en ekonomisk-statistisk studie. [Banks and industry, a statistical economic study.] *Ekonomien* 6(5) 1929: 101-107.—The author investigates the grouping of the different Swedish industries about the banks.—*Inst. Econ. and Hist., Copenhagen.*

2884. KEMÉNY, GEORG. Die Ungarischen Banken im Jahre 1928. [Hungarian banks in 1928.] *Mitteil. d. Verbandes Österreichischer Banken u. Bankiers.* 11(7) Aug. 20, 1929: 203-207.—The leading Hungarian banks enjoyed a prosperous year during 1928, in spite of the fact that there was some decline in general business conditions. A relatively small supply of bank credit, due partly to an increased tendency to invest in foreign shares instead of making deposits in local banks, forced up interest and discount rates on loans and commercial paper to between 7 3/4% and 9%. Accompanied by a decline in costs this made possible increased dividend distributions over 1927 by seven of the leading banks. The Hungarian bank reserves are high and their liquid assets amount to 55% of all deposits. In an effort to encourage savings deposits, banks are now paying from 6 3/4% to 7 1/2% on deposits requiring three months notice for withdrawal.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

2885. LONG, ROBERT CROZIER. Germans oppose International Bank; Gold clearing function condemned. *Analyst (N. Y. Times).* 34(868) Sep. 6, 1929: 447.—This is a summary of the arguments hostile to the organization of the Young committee's suggested international bank. So far as the function of this bank is to facilitate transfers, the institution is not needed. If German currency is kept in a sound condition, there will be no difficulty on this account. In transacting non-reparations business, the bank may engender harm by lessening the zone of exchange fluctuations. With the gold points brought closer together, loss of gold by any one country will proceed sooner, and exchange deviations will lose potency in effecting adjustments.—*H. L. Reed.*

2886. LORIOT, JEAN. Les banques. [Banks.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43(3) May-Jun. 1929: 471-484.—High industrial activity throughout the country and the removal of the prohibition against short-time loans abroad gave the French banks a profitable year in 1928. Banking resources showed a marked increase although banking costs continued to increase under the double influence of salary adjustments, prompted by the results of stabilization, and of ever-increasing fiscal charges. Commercial banking operations were characterized by continued efforts in the direction of rationalization of industry. The abundance of banking capital, the strong reserve position of the Bank of France, and the eagerness of French finance to strengthen its position in the international markets gave a filip to the creation of acceptances in favor of importers of raw materials and exporters in general. There is an increasing tendency for the large "credit houses" of France to supply industry with long-time capital through special institutions created under their direction. The absorption of the *Banque de Mulhouse* by the *Crédit Commercial* and that of the *Banque de Rhin* by the *Banque d'Alsace-Lorraine* are characteristic of current tendencies in other leading industrial countries.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

2887. PRAWITZ, GUNNAR. Den norske Valuta under Spekulationsårene 1925-26. [Norwegian exchange during the period of speculation, 1925-26.] *Statsøkonomisk Tidsskr.* (2-3) 1929: 67-129.—An investigation of the causes of the rise of the Norwegian

crown and an appraisal of the Central Bank's discount policy and the state's measures regarding exchange.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist. Copenhagen.*

2888. RABINES, EUDOCIO. Los instrumentos del capital financiero. [The instruments of financial capital.] *Amauta.* (21) Feb.-Mar. 1929: 1-8; (22) Apr. 1929: 37-42.—A treatment of banking systems of leading commercial countries, and especially of the United States, as the governmentally favored instruments by which "the bourgeoisie" control the finances, industries, and commerce of nations. (Numerous tables.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

2889. REED, HAROLD L. Recent Federal Reserve policy. *J. Pol. Econ.* 37 (3) Jun. 1929: 249-284.—Prior to 1921 Federal Reserve policy was conceived largely on treasury requirements for financing the War, but with the recovery of industry from the depression following the reaction of 1920 progress began to be made in formulating principles of control. The task of the Federal Reserve administrative officials was not easy. The effect of proposed reductions in the rediscount rates was most difficult to determine. The increase in the reserve ratio during 1921 was due primarily not to a decline in liabilities but to an increase in the reserves of the Federal Reserve Banks, occasioned by large imports of gold. The gold was used by the importing member banks to pay off their obligations at the Federal Reserve Banks. In spite of the excessive indebtedness of a large number of member banks to the Federal Reserve Banks it was believed that business recovery could be fostered by a gradual lowering of rediscount rates, which was done. When production and prices increased during 1922 critics prophesied that there was danger of another period of inflation. But it was pointed out that the price advance was not so great as the gain in basic production and that the volume of member bank credit was not noticeably increasing. Bank credit therefore was being productively employed. Although wholesale prices stopped moving up in the latter part of 1922 this was not due to any measures applied by the Reserve Banks. In fact the credit policies of the Reserve Banks were not the prime, initiating agents of the movement of wholesale prices in 1922. The building up of the securities portfolio of the reserve banks during 1922 which aroused criticism was probably due to a desire to be in a position to control credit more effectively if the occasion arose, and rediscount rate changes did not bring about the desired result. This action resulted in some diminution in discount demand. The refusal of Reserve authorities to become alarmed was probably due to their ability to determine through production and trade indices that characteristics of inflation were not yet present. International considerations do not seem to have played a large part in policy formation at this time. In the early part of 1923 slight increases in rediscount rates at Boston, New York, and San Francisco were made and the holdings of securities markedly decreased. It was probably a change in the interrelationships of production, credit, and trade that led to these measures of restraint. Loans and discounts of all member banks increased almost \$500,000,000 in the first three months of 1923. Although price stabilizationists claim that it was the rise in prices of 13% during 1922 that led the Federal Reserve authorities to apply the brakes in 1923 the facts do not seem to support their contention. The explanation to be preferred is that basic production had about reached the limits of the country's capacity, rising by April 1923 to 69% above the 1921 low and that further credit advances would not be used productively. It is difficult to ascertain just what was the policy determining cause in each case during this period, but in general the administrators of the system made "noteworthy" achieve-

ments and steered "the bolder and more promising course" of keeping in contact with the market and not retiring to the status of mere emergency institutions. The refusal to give the emphasis to price indexes might have led to premature restrictive measures and showed that "somewhere in the system there was profounder and more discriminating thinking regarding the tests of sound credit than was developed in the greater part of popular or technical discussion."—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

2890. SAMUEL, J. A. French balances in New York and some problems of their repatriation. *Annalist (N. Y. Times.)* 34 (869) Sep. 13, 1929: 493-494.—Present balances in New York exceed the sums required to finance a possible repatriation of French bonds held in this country. It does not seem compatible with the dignity and purpose of a foreign bank of issue to keep such large balances here.—*H. L. Reed.*

2891. SANDS, OLIVER J. Defending integrity of the national bank and Federal Reserve System. *Trust Companies.* 49 (2) Aug. 1929: 155-158.—The perpetuation of the national banking system has become an important problem. If we are unable to prevent gradual disintegration of the system on account of the greater attractiveness of banks organized under state laws, we must endeavor to bring these state banks into the Federal Reserve System, and to obtain uniform state banking laws. There has been a drift away from the national system for many years. A comparatively small number of state banks have joined the Federal Reserve, and since 1922 there has been a persistent falling off in state bank membership. It is fair to assume that small national banks would not be in the Federal Reserve System if membership was entirely voluntary. Prompt action should be taken to make a national bank charter more desirable and attractive, and, since we are drifting toward a voluntary membership in the Federal Reserve System, the Act should be amended to make membership attractive and necessary to good standing. The present distribution of Federal Reserve earnings is manifestly unfair; it gives the government a compensation entirely out of proportion to the value of the privilege granted the bank by the government. A more reasonable distribution of profits is not only fair, but it would make membership attractive and remove the chief cause for lack of growth. Even though it be conceded that banks are better off today than under the old system of reserves, it must be remembered that we are dealing with problems of today, not with those of yesterday. To insure maximum power and efficiency of the Reserve System, we should recognize that these banks are the property of the members, and that their earnings, after payment of reasonable franchise taxes, belong to the shareholders.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

2892. UNSIGNED. The bank of Finland in 1928. *Bank of Finland, Year Book.* 9 1928: 18-33.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2893. UNSIGNED. La banque des règlements internationaux et l'internationalisme monétaire. [The Bank of International Settlements and monetary internationalism.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 1050-1066.—The author describes the manner in which the banks of Europe perform some of the functions to be performed by the Bank of International Settlements. That this bank will suffer from political influence, or foster the creation of a purely fiduciary credit base, or lead to "international financial hegemony" is discounted. Aside from facilitating the reception, management, and distribution of German payments "the role that this international institution is able to play in the financial relations of peoples corresponds to a necessity and offers only advantages," provided its management is somewhat cautious.—*J. J. Spengler.*

2894. UNSIGNED. The mortgage banks of Estonia. *Scheel's Rev.* 1(11) May 1929: 11-24.—R. M. Woodbury.

2895. UNSIGNED. The new Companies of 1929. *Bankers', Insurance Managers' and Agents' Mag.* 128(1026) Sep. 1929: 389-394.—The law of 1929, which repeals that of 1908, is said to provide greater safeguards for investors. Its provisions are summarized, insofar as they interest bankers.—L. R. Guild.

2896. UNSIGNED. Progress of banking in Great Britain and Ireland during 1928. *Bankers' Insurance, Managers', & Agents' Mag.* (1025) Aug. 1929: 173-187.—R. M. Woodbury.

2897. UNSIGNED. Reserve bank credit—factors in changes. *Federal Reserve Bull.* 15(7) Jul. 1929: 432-438.—Changes in the total volume of Federal reserve bank credit outstanding are accounted for by six factors and six factors only: viz., changes in the monetary gold stock of the country, excluding gold earmarked for foreign account; changes in Treasury currency outstanding, i.e., in the net contribution of the Treasury to currency; changes in the amount of money in circulation; changes in the reserve balances of member banks; changes in balances of non-member banks, foreign governments, and foreign central banks at the Federal reserve banks; changes in the unexpended capital funds of the reserve banks. For any period, the sum of the three items, reserve bank credit outstanding, monetary gold stock, and Treasury currency, which may be considered as sources of reserve funds, equals the sum of the other four items, money in circulation, member bank reserve balances, nonmember clearing balances at the reserve banks, and the unexpended capital funds of the reserve banks, which may be considered as uses to which these funds have been put. A table follows, of the daily averages of all the items in this equation, by months and years from 1918 and by weeks from 1922 through the first six months of 1929.—Dorothy Brown Riefler.

2898. VERGEOT, JEAN. Les caisses d'épargne. [Savings banks.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(3) May-Jun. 1929: 541-552.—During 1928 French savings showed a marked shift away from private savings banks to postal savings institutions. The tendency is interpreted as an evidence of greater mobility of population inasmuch as depositors will select that form of account which is most easily transferred. Revalued on the basis of the pre-war gold franc total savings at the end of 1928 were still below the figures for 1913, a significant fact when the change in the price level is taken into account. However, compared with the figures for 1925 when French savings were being swept up in the "flight from the franc," the rate of increase for the last few years is indicative of traditional French thrift. Comparisons with pre-war rates of increase are of little value due to the absorption of savings in recent years by rehabilitation loans and Treasury securities.—Amos E. Taylor.

2899. WILLIS, H. PARKER. The failure of the Federal Reserve. *North Amer. Rev.* 227(5) May 1929: 547-556.—This article, written by the first secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, asserts that Woodrow Wilson was responsible for the establishment of the Federal Reserve System. Its purpose was to ease interest rates, to make credit more elastic, and to apply bank reserves to the maintenance of solvency and liquidity. Unfortunately, few of these ends have been properly accomplished. (1) Politicians rather than trained bankers too frequently have been selected for the board. (2) Because of the hostility of the banking fraternity, it has been difficult to attract any but second or third-rate ability to occupy the subordinate positions in the Reserve System. (3) Member banks have failed to give loyal cooperation in the selection of Reserve directors. (4) The system has been extrava-

gant, as is shown by the erection of costly buildings and the purchase of luxurious office appointments. (5) The Federal Reserve Board, having shifted into a series of concessions to special interests, has done little to check speculation by keeping reserves intact.—G. W. Rutherford.

CREDIT

(See also Entries 1650, 2879, 3148)

2900. HELLER, WOLFGANG. Uj felfogások a hitelmélet terén. [New theories of credit.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 73(8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1928: 573-598.—The new theories of credit, especially that of Hahn, contain absurdities. Yet it is doubtful if orthodox theory explains satisfactorily the modern credit system with its checks and bills of exchange (*Giroverkehr*) and if the role of banks does not extend beyond that of intermediary in providing capital. That credit is control over present goods does not mean that the banks can make credit only out of the purchasing power that is entrusted to them. The banks take an intermediate position in the mechanism of payment between buyers and sellers and this circumstance allows further extensions of credit so long as the banks respect the principle of the market. The banks, however, are limited in this process by present goods, including not only consumption but also production goods. Hence the banks "discount the future." The prevailing theories of credit are extended by this new concept and this is the service which the reformers in the field of credit theory have performed.—Ladislav Rosenheim.

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 2487, 2630, 2649, 2729, 2744, 2834, 2842, 2868, 2886, 2888, 2890, 2894, 2898, 2998, 3003, 3020, 3025, 3026, 3247)

2901. ÅKERMANN, JOHAN. Kapitaldisposition och kreditransonering. [Disposition of capital and credit rationing.] *Ekonomisk Tidskr.* 31(3) 1929: 95-109.—The recent attempts to explain conditions in the loan market on the basis of Cassel's concept, "capital disposal," (G. Holm, C. Supino and Karin Lock) have not been successful. The time element must be taken into consideration if one is to go beyond mere tautology and description. The impossibility of rationing capital to loans on exchange is demonstrated. Since loans on exchange, both on a rising and a stable market, have an influence on business conditions, a discount and credit policy with a constant price level as its objective will inevitably be accompanied by fluctuations.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

2902. BERLE, A. A. JR. Investors and the revised Delaware Corporation Act. *Columbia Law Rev.* 29(5) May 1929: 563-581.—Amendments to the Delaware Corporation Law in 1927 and 1929 have materially changed many essential features of the law. In general the revisions have tended to grant additional power to the board of directors and to restrict the rights of the shareholders. Among these powers are: (1) right to reclassify authorized but unissued stock, i.e., "blank stock" may be authorized whose provisions may be fixed by the board of directors; (2) right to issue options for the purchase of stock which may be limited or unlimited in duration and the price of purchase; (3) right to allot part of the consideration received for stock, when stock is issued for property other than cash, to capital and part to paid-in surplus; and (4) right to allot a portion of the surplus to a specific class of stock. Taken together these amendments are probably so dangerous and unworkable that their practical utility

is impaired. If the powers are subject to equitable control litigation is sure to follow. If they are uncontrolled the purchase of stock in a Delaware corporation becomes hazardous. It is still possible to draw a charter that excludes the use of these powers, but the burden of examination is thrown upon the banker and the investor.—*R. H. Richards.*

2903. BORNSTEIN, J. Kasy bezprocentowych pożyczek w Polsce subwencjonowane przez "American Joint Distribution Committee." [Banks for loans without interest in Poland to which subsidy is granted by the "American Joint Distribution Committee."] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny*. 5(3) 1928: 1240-1248.—Composed largely of small merchants and craftsmen, the Jewish population in Poland suffered greatly from the inflation and economic disturbances during the post-war period. Having lost the Russian market with which the craftsmen were linked before the war, an intense need for capital was felt among them. The Union of Jewish Cooperative Societies, represented in 338 Polish towns, with a share capital of 7,500,000 *zloty* and a total turnover of about 102,000,000 *zloty*, approached the American Joint Distribution Committee and the Jewish Colonization Association with a view to remedying this situation. To this end the "American Joint Reconstruction Foundation" was created, and this organization granted loans of about \$1,000,000 to the cooperatives. Since the poorer elements of the population that needed long term credit were not served by this means, the Committee granted subventions to a number of small banks throughout the country which were authorized to give long term credits without interest. Banks which desired to enjoy this subsidy had to prove that they had been in existence for several months at least and had granted loans. Within a year there were created some 100 such banks. A representative of the Joint Committee in Warsaw directed the whole undertaking. At the end of 1927 the loans without interest made by the Joint Committee reached the sum of \$500,000 and the number of the banks taking advantage of these credits was 504. It should be stated that these banks have the support also of the municipal institutions and Jewish communities.—*O. Eisenberg.*

2904. GRAY, JOHN H., and TERBORGH, GEORGE W. First mortgages in urban real estate finance. *Brookings Inst. Pamphlet Ser.* 1(2) May 1, 1929: pp. 76.—The most carefully made estimates place the present value of urban property eligible as security for first mortgage real estate loans in the United States between 75 and 100 billion dollars. The total amount of loans on such security is probably not far from 25 billion dollars and this volume of first mortgage indebtedness is expanding more rapidly than the property values of urban land. Approximately 18 billion dollars of first mortgage loans are made by building and loan associations and various types of banks. These loans are almost entirely local, i.e., the lender and the borrower are in the same locality or at least within the same state. The larger part of the remaining 7 billions of loans, handled by life insurance companies and real estate mortgage bond houses, is of an intersectional character. These basic data suggest two questions: (1) To what extent does this second class of lenders transfer funds from districts with abundant loanable capital to districts with a deficiency? (2) Does this transference of funds iron out inequalities of local demand and supply of such capital? Figures on the placing of life insurance companies' loans and the best available information on mortgage rates for comparable loans shows that life insurance company funds occupy a larger relative position in districts with scarce capital but that intersectional lending is not of sufficient volume to wipe out differences in rates due to the amounts of local

funds available. Geographic differentials, however, have declined in recent years and "give every indication of declining further." The difference between rates of local and intersectional lenders is negligible in regions of abundant capital but great in regions of scarce funds. In using all figures of mortgage rates and volume it must be remembered that the market is a very imperfect one. The very limited marketability of real estate mortgages in the United States has been largely overcome in European countries by the mortgage company which sells bonds collaterally secured by mortgages. The extraordinary success of mortgage company bonds is due largely to the existence of a few large, favorably known institutions and to careful government regulation. Neither collateral trust mortgage bonds nor single property real estate bonds, which have had such an impressive growth in recent years in the United States, are subject to effective regulation. Houses specializing in real estate bonds have attempted to secure greater confidence and wider marketability of their offerings by the so-called "moral guarantee" that the house will maintain payments to bondholders out of its own funds if the borrower default. This policy has brought about a marked uniformity in the rate of return on mortgages of widely varying security offered by the same house. Real estate bond houses have also developed the practice of supporting the market for their own issues. An outgrowth of this is the organization which buys and sells real estate bonds for a large number of issues and which constitutes an informal "real estate bond exchange." One such house offers to furnish or obtain quotation on over 2,200 issues. Other attempts to secure greater marketability through standardization and regulation are being made. Back of all of them, however, lie two fundamental requirements: (1) that appraisals be made by competent and disinterested persons who will not give an "appraisal" dictated by the promoter; and (2) that the funds of each project be segregated under an independent bank or trust company as trustee. The suspicion that many bond issues are excessive in amount and speculative in nature unfortunately is often well founded. Competition of lenders usually has forced too high appraisals and unduly large loans rather than decreases in rates or even commissions. The regulations imposed by the Blue Sky laws of several States are discussed; the minimum requirements set up by the Attorney General of New York secure considerable attention and the codes of practice adopted by the American Construction Council, (The Chicago Agreement) the Finance Division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, and the Committee on Real Estate Mortgages of the National Association of Security Commissioners are analyzed. Of the last group only the code of the Security Commissioners seems at all adequate. The single property real estate bond is restricted to large properties and about one half are construction loans. The collateral trust bond is a much more promising device for small loans. For most companies issuing them at the present time a surety guarantee is necessary if they are to be sold outside the local market. The usual charge of 1/2 of 1 per cent for surety with other charges is giving many small companies difficulty in maintaining a profitable business. The chief recommendation is for more effective government regulation, preferably Federal, which should secure public protection and at the same time strengthen the position of the financial agencies themselves by giving greater liquidity to loan capital and facilitating the flow of funds to areas of scarce capital.—*Coleman Woodbury.*

2905. HANEY, LEWIS H. Stocks versus bonds. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 1(8) May 1929: 65-73.—The swing away from bonds and the increase in equity issues during the past few years is unnatural and

probably temporary. The interests of both the corporation and the investor are best served by a combination of stocks and bonds. On distinction of "capital" and "enterprise" bonds should be issued against capital assets and stocks against current assets or earning power. Certain classes of individuals and institutions must confine themselves to securities with a fixed return. There are also reasons for corporations to include bonds in their financial plan. Among them are: (1) total market value of stocks, bonds and surplus should bear a close relationship to assets a combination of stocks and bonds accomplishes this due to different market influences; (2) at times it is cheaper to borrow.—*R. H. Richards.*

2906. HARWOOD, E. C. Europe paying war debts by selling control of industries to Americans. *Annalist (N. Y. Times)*. 34 (870) Sep. 20, 1929: 541-542.—Europe's debt to the United States has increased tremendously of late and has added a considerable sum to the war debt burden. Economists have generally predicted that payment for these sums would require large exports of goods to the United States. The predicted flood of imports has, however, failed to materialize. Europe really has been paying by surrendering ownership, and consequently control of its industries, to American investors, whose resources have been mobilized for this purpose by American leaders of finance. The end of this process is not yet in sight.—*H. L. Reed.*

2907. KLUCKI, LUDWIG. Convertible bonds. *Mitteil. d. Verbandes Österreichischer Banken u. Bankiers*. 11 (7) Aug. 20, 1929: 190-202.—Convertible bonds, which are well adapted to the financing of new companies, play a smaller part in England than in the United States. British law is well codified with regard to them. In Germany the attempt to introduce them dates back to before the War, but there have been many difficulties to surmount, many of them of a legal nature. For example no company can have unissued (authorized) shares beyond those issued. Also an increase in shares must be voted by the general meeting of stockholders and registered. It must be offered as a new issue. Since bondholders, under this system, are not allowed to convert as they choose after a certain date, issues of convertible bonds are surrounded with extreme difficulties. By "acrobatic" legal interpretations and indirect methods, it has been possible to substitute shares for bonds, by providing for a surrender of bonds coincident with an increase in shares. Some companies definitely promise such an exchange at a definite time. But since the initiative does not rest with the bondholders they often find the results unsatisfactory. Similar difficulties exist in Austria. Sentiment at present does not seem to favor conversion under the American plan, although it would probably be beneficial to German industry. One proposal is that, instead of converting, provision might be made for increasing the rate of interest on bonds to allow bondholders to share in increased earnings.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

2908. LAWRENCE, JOSEPH STAGG. Is investment hedging possible? *Harvard Business Rev.* 7 (3) Apr. 1929: 280-287.—By investment hedging is meant the "apportioning of our investments between stocks and bonds to eliminate the effects of changes in the purchasing power of the monetary unit upon our capital fund." The influences of changing price levels on stock values are summarized as being significant: (1) When the assets of a given enterprise are predominantly artificial and reflect changes in the general level of prices. (2) When price changes stimulate or retard business by altering operating ratios. (3) When price changes affect the interest rate. These do not all move in the same direction but the first two tend to offset the third. Bonds show no such elastic

qualities of adjustment, due to the influence of the maturity date and the immutability of the interest charge. Common stocks are a superior investment medium so far as concerns their reaction to price changes. But bonds are preferable to stocks when one considers minimizing the risks of liquidation and insuring greater constancy of income. Bonds should be included in any investment program in accordance with the importance of these two conditions.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

2909. LEE, FREDERIC E. Banking and trade financing in the United Kingdom. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domes. Commerce. Trade Infor. Bull.* #636. 1929: pp. ii+32.—The organization of the London money market is discussed in a general way with emphasis upon recent changes, such as the significance of the new form of the Bank of England statement, and the amalgamations among joint stock banks. The last half of the article is devoted to the financing of industry, including both domestic and foreign trade, with a detailed description of the warrant system used in the financing of British imports. Various schemes have been tried for governmental assistance to exporters, only one of which, that of export credit insurance, has been successful. Modifications in the latter which provide for the cooperation of the government with the banks have increased its use, and the author believes that insurance companies will eventually replace the government in the arrangement.—*Dorothy Brown Riefler.*

2910. McCABE, GEORGE K. Listed vs. unlisted bonds; a comparison of yields and market stability. *Annalist (N. Y. Times)*. 34 (869) Sep. 13, 1929: 491-492.—The recent increases in bond listings necessitate a review of the arguments of the old controversy. The analysis is rather in the direction of asserting the conclusion that the disadvantages of listing pertain to the bond house instead of to the individual investor.—*H. L. Reed.*

2911. MORRIS, RAY. Economic changes in South America. *Yale Rev.* 19 (1) Sep. 1929: 45-60.—United States investments in South American countries have increased rapidly since the war. The ability of South Americans to pay interest and principal on borrowed capital is being augmented by industrial diversification in South American countries. Examples of this industrial diversification are the development of the automobile and other manufacturing industries in Brazil to supplement coffee growing; increasing revenue from copper mining in Peru, a country once largely financed out of proceeds from the sale of guano; and Colombia's increasing volume of petroleum exports.—*H. B. Killough.*

2912. PITIGLIANI, FAUSTI R. I sindacati di investimento internazionali. [International investment trusts.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc.* 381 (1) Jan. 1929: 25-40.—The author, after having outlined the history of investment trusts in England and in the U. S., describes the essential features of the activity of these organizations. The differences between the policies followed by English and American investment trusts are pointed out. In the international expansion of the American investment trusts the author finds another demonstration of the tendency of New York to become the financial center of the world.—*Augusto Pini.*

2913. RICARD, PAUL. Le marché monétaire et les changes. [The money market and the exchanges.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43 (3) May-Jun. 1929: 438-470.—With the cessation of speculation in the franc and as a result of credit and capital deflation, the Bank of France found itself, after the law of June 25, returned to a position of influence and control in the French money market. The Bank succeeded in withdrawing over 2 billion francs in metal from hoards and secured

nearly a billion francs in gold abroad through the sale of part of its enormous foreign exchange holdings which, thanks to the gold exchange standard, had accumulated during the 18-month period of *de facto* stabilization. The 5% *rentes*, issued in May, found a ready market as a result of the favorable outlook for monetary reform after the April elections. The flow of hoarded cash into the Treasury not only enabled the latter to reduce its indebtedness at the Bank but it facilitated the important debt conversion operations. During the second half of the year the Bank engaged in heavy discounting operations and, with the tightening of money rates in New York, American short-time funds loaned in Berlin began to flow back with the result that the French banks stepped in and by the end of the year had assumed a dominant role in the German market. The low money rates prevailing in Paris accelerated the movement of French funds to the foreign center.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

2914. ROYOT, M. GEORGES. Les mouvements internationaux de capitaux. [International capital movements.] *J. de la Soc. Stat. de Paris.* 70 (4) Apr. 1929: 129-143.—International capital movements of recent years have revealed the fallacy of the classical doctrine, expounded, for example, by Cassel, which assumes that these movements are always in exchange of the currency of one country for the currency of another and that they are always counter-balanced by a flow of goods or services. In recent years it has been common for the borrowers abroad to sell the proceeds of long-term dollar issues to their central banks which in turn became the media through which these same funds were re-loaned on short terms in the American market. The process has resulted in the accumulation of a mass of floating capital which, thanks to the gold exchange standard, has been shifted from one world market to another. That such shifts are prejudicial to international stability is evidenced by the disturbances on the Berlin stock market on "Black Friday" in 1927 and on the Paris Bourse at the end of 1927. International capital movements become shifts of short-term credits, a sort of *masse de manoeuvre*, influenced often by political considerations and are independent of interest rates and security. It is virtually impossible to trace these short-time movements accurately and statistical approach to the problem lies in the direction of more intensive research in the field of long-time movements. The rapid growth in the international listing of industrial stocks—Royal Dutch shares, for example, are quoted on the exchanges of six countries—is but one aspect of a growing internationalization of capital which makes further research in the field of international capital movements imperative if our compilations of foreign issues are to be comparable and reliable.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

2915. SAMPSON, S. T. M. The Agricultural Credits Act, 1928. *J. Inst. Bankers.* 50 (4) Apr. 1929: 203-217.—Agricultural finance in England has not developed as the finance of industry has. Capital has had no means of investing in agriculture. The breakup of estates since the war has aggravated the situation. Under the new agricultural credits act long term credit is operated under a company established for that purpose. Loans may not exceed two-thirds of the estimated value of the land. Loans for purchase of land or payment of existing mortgages are to bear 5½% plus fees, and for major improvements 6%, with a term of 40 years. Short term credit is to be extended through banks only, security to be taken on crops, livestock, equipment and tenant right, mortgages to be registered in 30 days. Hitherto credit was available only by overdraft or through merchants, was costly, uncertain, and opposed to wise marketing of farm products.—*David L. Wickens.*

2916. SMAILS, R. G. H. Shares of no par value. *Accountant.* 80 (2845) Jun. 15, 1929: 763-765.—In view of the current English interest in legislation which would authorize the issue of no-par shares, the author reviews practice in the United States and Canada, where no-par shares have been utilized for a dozen years. Of the legal provisions with regard to original statement of capitalization he finds the Canadian practice most logical in that it adheres to the true nature of non-parity. None of the provisions concerning the issue of shares subsequent to organization is entirely satisfactory, and he offers a substitute plan. He points out the dangers involved in an apparent tendency to confuse capital with surplus and in the issuance of no-par shares through investment houses which are permitted to resell them at such prices and accompanied by such information as they please. He believes, however, that under proper control the no-par share idea can accomplish the advantages claimed for it.—*H. F. Taggart.*

2917. ULMER, HENRI. Les émissions de valeurs mobilières et épargne en France. [The issues of securities, and savings in France.] *Bull. Stat. Générale de la France.* 18 (3) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 295-335.—By the use of official publications, supplemented by information collected by private financial institutions, the author has tabulated the issues of bonds and stocks authorized and sold by private corporations in France from 1907 to 1928 inclusive. The tables are analyzed for the purpose of showing (1) the effect of the changing value of the franc, (2) the variation in production upon both the quantity and kinds of securities issued during the period. The tables, which the author informs us are not entirely complete or accurate, show (1) a pronounced diminution in the issue of securities from 1914 to 1918, (2) a rapid increase in fixed interest bearing obligations from 1919 to 1924, and (3) a marked diminution of interest bearing securities accompanied by a rapid increase in shares from 1924 to the present time. Supplementary tables show the effect of changing monetary and industrial conditions upon the issues put upon the market by the major lines of industrial activity. The information regarding savings is less complete but, on the whole, follows the same general lines as that of the sale of securities. Interesting data concerning the export of capital during the period of inflation is appended together with statistics demonstrating the equally rapid return of the expatriated capital since the stabilization of the franc.—*Maurice H. Robinson.*

2918. UNSIGNED. Auswirkungen der internationalen Kreditverhältnisse auf die deutsche Wirtschaftsentwicklung. [Effects of international credit relations upon German economic development.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch.* 4 (1) A. 1929: 36-46.—Since the stabilization of 1924, Germany has experienced a marked increase in production, a considerable decline in interest rates and a negligible rise in commodity prices. The flow of foreign credit towards Germany brought about these changes. However, in 1928-29, the international credit relations changed in an unfavorable direction for the country. How long this unfavorable trend will continue depends upon two conditions. A fall of interest rates in the money markets of the world or a flow of goods that will be favorable to Germany will check any of the unhealthy signs that were in evidence at the beginning of the year.—*A. Achinstein.*

2919. UNSIGNED. The development of long-term credit in Poland. *Polish Economist.* 4 (9) Sep. 1929: 318-331.—A brief account is given of the five groups of long-term credit institutions engaged in mortgage operations in Poland. "The problem of long term credit will not be solved satisfactorily until

adequate surpluses of capital are available."—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

2920. UNSIGNED. The nature of our foreign investments. *Conf. Board Bull.* (31) Jul. 15, 1929: 249-251.—The article deals with government and private issues; the total nominal value and type of foreign securities publicly offered in the United States 1914-1928 inclusive and annually; and the purposes of the foreign government loans publicly offered in the United States. The author believes most of these loans are sound.—*Ivan Wright.*

2921. VERGEOT, JEAN. Les émissions. [Security issues.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43 (3) May-Jun. 1929: 526-540.—Reduced to gold values French security issues for 1928 were well in excess of the pre-war annual average. State and State-guaranteed loans—as in case of railway issues—amounted to 60% of the total. Despite the disappearance of the factors which had threatened during 1926 and 1927 to give foreigners control of certain French industries the number of companies creating plural voting shares increased from 233 to 388 during the year. This increase may be largely due to the rapid rise of new corporations. The capital invested in new enterprises increased 42%. The abandonment of all hope for bond revalorization and the progressive decline of interest rates influenced the declining activity of the bond market. More and more, corporations tend to raise long-term capital through issues of shares. For the year banking institutions stood first in the amount of new issues; metallurgical and electrical industries followed in order. All forms of transportation issues showed a sharp increase in contrast to the decline in issues of the hotel industry.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

PRICES

(See also Entries 2101, 2102, 2670, 2686, 2688, 2879, 2925, 3067)

2922. DUGÉ de BERNONVILLE, L. Les prix. [Prices.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43 (3) May-Jun. 1929: 375-392.—The French general wholesale price index of 45 commodities (*Statistique générale de la France*) has shown by years the following averages beginning with 1920 (base is 100 for July 1914): 520, 352, 334, 428, 499, 561, 718, 630, and (1928) 634. Its course continued upwards in 1929, reaching 653 in March. This index moves on a somewhat higher level than that of the Federal Reserve Board and lower than a weighted French index of 126 articles. The explanation for the difference lies in the use of a different base and different commodities. Textiles have continued to move on a price level from 15 to 20% higher than the general average. Translated into gold prices the S.G.F. index of 45 commodities has moved as follows (base of 100 for 1913 and 1914): 1924 134, 1925 138, 1926 119, 1927 128, 1928 129. Indices are given also for other countries. The causes for recent price changes in France must be looked for in non-monetary factors. Many figures on wholesale and retail price fluctuations of individual articles in France are given. Of five large cities cost of food is highest in Marseilles. Then follow in order downwards: Bordeaux, Rouen, Paris, Nancy. Relative cost of food for workmen's families over 1913 was highest in Norway during 1928 with an index of approximately 168. Great Britain and Switzerland were next highest with about 158, Germany and Sweden with about 153, the United States and Spain with about 150, Italy and Poland were next with 140. France was the lowest with an index of about 110. Austria, Hungary, and Belgium ranked above France in the order named.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

2923. McPHERSON, JOHN BRUCE. Boston prices for foreign wools by months for twenty-four

years. *Bull. Natl. Assn. Wool Manufacturers.* 59 (3) Jul. 1929: 413-443.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2924. MEZEY, LUDWIG. Vissza Böhm-Bawerkre. [Back to Böhm-Bawerk.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 74 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1929: 513-529.—An article by O. Conrad *Der Zusammenbruch der Grenznutzentheorie* (Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat., Oct. 1928) is criticized. This criticism, which Böhm-Bawerk defends, contains a sharp attack on Böhm-Bawerk's theories; namely, it is a serious error on the part of Böhm-Bawerk that he seeks to derive prices from subjective value estimates since such value estimates of the supply play no direct part in price formation. The error cannot be eliminated by introducing the concept of subjective exchange value. At the point where price is determined the condition must hold that the marginal purchaser attributes greater value to the goods than any seller. The Böhm-Bawerk price theory seems to involve circular reasoning. It explains price from subjective value estimates; on the other hand, the subjective estimates are dependent for their amount upon prices. In fact no circular reasoning is involved here, since the value of a good is dependent not upon its own price but on the prices of other goods. On the other hand, Böhm-Bawerk actually involves himself in circular reasoning with his theory of the value of goods for sale at will. This problem belongs in the theory of prices. The theory of value is not concerned with it at all. Likewise, the concept of subjective exchange value is superfluous and even untenable, since in exchange the use value of the good in value estimates made by the seller is decisive. Böhm-Bawerk considers the price of goods purchased for resale as determined by the transmitted subjective value estimates of buyers. This is not correct. In such cases the expectation of profit is the decisive factor.—*Ladislav Rosenheim.*

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 2102, 2103, 2694, 2834, 2878, 2990)

2925. AMOROSO, LUIGI. I barometri economici. [Economic barometers.] *Economia.* 7 (1) Jan. 1929: 3-12.—The writer examines the economic barometers furnished by Harvard and by Fisher, and finds that he prefers the latter. However, Fisher considers that the fluctuations of economic activity follow the fluctuations of prices only to a slight degree at the beginning, the agreement between them constantly increasing, to reach its highest point after three or four months, and diminishing later on, while Amoroso offers the hypothesis (which he intends to prove in a mathematical appendix that will be published elsewhere) that the "reverberation of time" in price fluctuations is greatest at the earliest moment and diminishes progressively from then on.—*R. Bachi.*

2926. BACHI, RICCARDO. La politica della congiuntura: prevenzione e attenuazione degli effetti delle crisi economiche. [Economic cycle policies: prevention of cyclical fluctuations and minimizing their effects.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 18 (12) Dec. 1928: 957-973; 19 (1) Jan. 1929: 11-25; (2) Feb. 1929: 109-123.—The effects of the cyclical movements in business life are considered, for short periods, very detrimental to the national economy. The author discusses alleviative measures, to mitigate the evil effects of fluctuations, and preventive measures, to mitigate the fluctuations. Alleviative measures include the redistribution over a period of time of the incomes of wage earners, through individual or collective saving, and unemployment insurance; the redistribution of work among workmen during periods of depression by means of decreased working periods or

the rotation of employment, or by providing facilities for migration from one place to another or from one trade to another; the redistribution of orders (chiefly by public authorities) from periods of prosperity to periods of depression; relief works; the relief of banks or industrial enterprises during crises or bad times, by liquidating frozen credits, to avert bankruptcy, maintain the activity of enterprises and keep their organization alive. The author studies also certain changes in economic life which decrease fluctuations; such are changes in agricultural practice which decrease the variability of crops; the improvement in the conduct of business through a better knowledge of cyclical fluctuations; industrial monopoly as a cause of greater business stability; and changes in wages and prices of commodities. The author believes that installment selling is a cause of increase and not of decrease in cyclical fluctuations. Preventive measures to avert or decrease cyclical fluctuations are organized chiefly through monetary and credit phenomena. As variations in the level of prices are both effect and cause of cyclical fluctuations in business, the policy of prevention seeks the stabilization of the purchasing power of money, though such a stabilization is not identical with stabilization of productive activity. The author deals at length with the "fixed value of bullion standard" sketched in 1892 by Aneurin Williams and best known in the form of the "compensated dollar" proposed by Irving Fisher. Fisher's plan seeks to correct variations in the level of prices after and not before their occurrence; it is not a preventive against cyclical fluctuations in prices, but a corrective against secular movements in the purchasing power of money. Bachi next deals with measures directed to the credit policy of banks and discusses first the policy denominated by Pigou as "credit rationing," i.e., the policy of regulating production through the quantitative regulation of the credit to be accorded by all the banks of the country, and by each bank, and the amounts to be given to individual customers, in good and in bad times, in order to minimize industrial fluctuations. Bachi analyzes this policy and its theoretical and practical difficulties. Then he deals with the discount policy, which is based on the regulation of the discount rate, and with "operations in the open market." This policy also has many difficulties chiefly because much of the credit movement is outside the control of the banks, or of the banks which are grouped together to regulate the demand for credit. What are the symptoms of the economic movement for guiding the discount policy? The traditional discount policy, under the gold standard, seeks to maintain parity between gold and banknote currency, and is guided by simple and sure symptoms: when parity is broken, various powerful forces operate to bring it again. For a discount policy seeking to stabilize the price level (or to stabilize productive activity) the symptoms are very uncertain: an analysis of economic symptomatology shows the great difficulties in the forecasting requisite for a policy which should attenuate or eliminate cyclical fluctuations; though economic statistics has made great progress since the war, the difficulties of symptomatology have not been removed by the perfection of statistical methods: they consist in the great variability of the cycles and their manifestations. Finally, Bachi deals with the policy adopted by the U. S. Federal Reserve System to attenuate cyclical fluctuations by the regulation of loans, and organization of a system of productive credit. The success of the Federal Reserve System has been possible in a world of irregular monetary regimes, in which the United States was the only market with the gold standard. There are striking analogies between the ideals proclaimed by the Federal Reserve Board in its celebrated *Report of 1923* and the ideals criticized by the *Bullion Report of 1810* on the restoration of the

gold standard in Britain. In the post war period the ideal of monetary stability has been superseded by the old ideal of exchange stability. In our time, many persons are favorable to State regulation and control of business life and the ideal of the prevention of crises by the active regulation of credit and monetary circulation seems very desirable to many. But the elimination of cyclical fluctuations would be fatal to the economic progress of mankind.—*Riccardo Bachi*.

2927. KELLER, CARLOS R. El barometro de la coyuntura. [The barometer of the business cycle.] *Información*. 14 (130) Jul. 1929: 551-560.—Methods developed for analyzing the business cycle should be applied to the great mass of economic data available in Chile.—*H. M. Sinclair*.

2928. MENDELSON, A. S. МЕНДЕЛЬСОН, А. С. Проблема конъюнктуры (к вопросу о построении марксистской теории конъюнктуры). [The problem of business cycles. Structure of the Marxian theory of business cycles.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии*. 27 (3) 1928: 3-23.—Though the question of business cycles and forecasting occupies an important place in economic research, except for some essays there is no Marxian work dealing with this problem. Following Marxian economic theory, crises should be dealt with separately from the cycles. They present different specific phenomena in capitalistic economy: the theory of the crisis explains the peculiar form of solution of the contradictions accumulated in the capitalistic economic process; the theory of cycles gives an explanation not only of all the cyclical phases, but also of the passage from one phase into next. There are links between these two theories, so that it is difficult to understand the crisis without the mechanism of business cycles and vice versa. The whole problem is not new to Marx. He treated the question concerning the cyclical character of the movement of the capitalistic process repeatedly in his *Capital*, of which an analysis is given in this article. Studying the consequences of the crisis, the author thinks that from a Marxian standpoint the crisis can be avoided through the interference of Governments with the economic process of the country or by the method of planning applied in Soviet Russia. However, insofar as the national economy of Soviet Russia is connected with the capitalistic system of world economy, it undergoes the cyclical movements of the environment and is hampered in the execution of its projects.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg*.

2929. VOGEL, EMANUEL HUGO. La teoria dell'evoluzione economica. [Theory of economic evolution.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 44 (7) Jul. 1929: 489-501.—The author studied the problem of economic evolution in his book, *Die Theorie des volkswirtschaftlichen Entwicklungsprozesses und das Krisen-Problem*, published in 1917. This article is a summary of a booklet recently published, *Die Theorie des Volkswirtschaftlichen Entwicklungsprozesses und ihre Bildung durch eine evolutionäre Konjunkturtheorie*. In this work the author develops a theory of evolution of economic crises. The author emphasizes the essential dynamism of economic life. In the study of the cyclical phenomena the secular trend must always be considered. The causes of the cyclical phenomena and of the crises are closely connected with the causes of the fundamental evolutionary movement and a description of the cyclical movements leaving out this secular trend would necessarily be incomplete. The writer shows how to describe graphically the cyclical movements and the secular trend by the use of diagrams. In Germany and in the United States attempts have been made to eliminate the secular trend; but the Harvard Institute has been compelled to re-analyze the trend since 1920 and on the basis of a revised trend, important changes have had to be made in the curves representing business and monetary conditions.—*Augusto Pini*.

LABOR AND WAGES

(See also Entries 2114, 2629, 2741, 2748, 2818, 2866 3004, 3091, 3343)

GENERAL

(See also Entries 2094, 2971, 2982)

2930. DEWALL, von. Soziale Fragen aus dem holländischen Steinkohlenbergbau. [Social questions in the Dutch anthracite coal mining industry.] *Z. f. d. Berg-, Hütten- und Salinenwesen*. 77(3) 1929: B 158-B 183.—In 1913, some 9,500 miners were producing less than 2,000,000 tons of coal from Dutch mines. During the war many interned Belgians and Germans were drawn into the mines and both the number of workers and the coal output were doubled. Since 1919, Dutch mines have pushed output above 10,000,000 tons a year and have become serious competitors in the markets for Ruhr coal. Many foreigners—chiefly Germans—are still employed in Dutch mines as skilled underground workers. Mine wages underground average higher in Holland than in Westphalia. Deductions for social insurance are smaller than in Germany, but the Dutch insurance funds are on the whole less adequate. There is no general unemployment insurance in the Netherlands. The writer notes that no worker taken on after 1919 is eligible for old age pension unless he was under 40 years of age when first employed in the mine. He considers the housing better than that available for German miners in the Ruhr. About one miner in four belongs to a labor union, and the Catholic Union is the largest single organization. By agreement, the normal shift for all mine workers is an eight-hour day, or half an hour shorter than the legal limit for underground workers. Both the mining law and the agreement permit overtime under certain conditions. Wages and working conditions are negotiated by a permanent Contact Commission which was set up in 1917, and only one partial strike has occurred since that year. A grievance committee at each mine and a central court of arbitration handle disputes arising from the application of terms fixed by the Contact Commission.—*A. Rochester*.

2931. FERGUS, A. FREELAND. Vision and industrial efficiency. *Proc. Royal Philos. Soc. Glasgow*. 57 127th Session. 1928-1929: 22-38.—*R. M. Woodbury*

2932. KALINOWSKI, P. Socjalno-prawne położenie wychodźstwa polskiego we Francji. [Social and legal conditions of Polish emigrants in France.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Instytutu Emigracyjnego*. 3(2-3) 1928: 494-512.—The Polish emigrants in France lack labor organizations to defend their interests. According to the French law of 1883, which is still in force, foreigners are prevented from organizing separate labor unions, neither may they be elected to the management of French workers' unions, which, however, they may join as members. This absence of liberty of association is one of the reasons for the unfavorable attitude of foreign workers towards the French Trade Unions. The Polish emigrant is further handicapped by the *Contrôle* over foreigners which was established under pressure from French workers. They are restricted from taking up different occupation from the one they had when they were allowed to enter the country. Thus, if they were engaged in agricultural work before their arrival, they may not leave it for an industrial occupation in the cities. The wage rates of the Polish workers are much lower than those of French workers and, generally, they are sent into those parts of France where the conditions of labor are less favorable. The Polish-French Conventions of 1919 and 1920 regarding emigration regulate the legal status of the Polish emigrant, and contain

provisions with regard to certain branches of social insurance for the Polish worker in France.—*O. Eisenberg*.

2933. ORMICKI, WIKTOR. Współczesne flisactwo na Dunajcu i Popradzie. [Present-day conditions among raftsmen on the rivers Dunajec and Poprad in Poland.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny*. 5(4) 1928: 1616-1629.—An account is given, with detailed statistical data, of the social, economic and labor conditions of the raftsmen in these regions.—*O. Eisenberg*.

2934. OUALID, WILLIAM. The occupational distribution and status of foreign workers in France. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20(2) Aug. 1929: 161-184.—From 1920 to 1927 about one million foreign workers were added to the French population and the total is now about two and one-half million. These are scattered widely in status groups and in industry. Tables based on the census reports furnish relatively precise figures. In nationality the Italians head the list followed by Belgians, Poles and Spaniards. The Italians include 30% and all four groups together, 72%. Construction takes the largest proportion of the foreigners (20%); metal working takes 16.4%; agriculture, 15.7%; mines (of all kinds), 10.6%; while 13.4% are classed as unskilled. About 23% are scattered among "various industries." Agriculture is being abandoned by the French and does not attract foreigners in large numbers. The government is making efforts to correct this. In mining, France is largely dependent on foreign labor. Nearly one half (47%) of the labor in mines is foreign. The heavy metal industry employs a variety of foreigners. At least 30 nationalities are found in this field. Often 20 nationalities may be found in a single plant. "France has become a sort of epitome of world labor." In many cases some of the foreigners are superior to the French, being "more robust, methodical and disciplined." In its problems of restoration and post-war development, France owes much to its immigrant laborers.—*G. G. Groat*.

2935. SHEARS, R. T. Reconditioning of rural worker's cottages in Devon. *J. Ministry Agric. Great Britain*. 36(3) Jun. 1929: 207-214.—Parliament in 1926 provided for public assistance, by loans and grants, to improve the dwellings of rural workers. Devon has been the foremost county in applying this legislation in default of improvements by landlords. The success of the experiment, with the cooperation of public health officers, marks the dawn of a new era in rural housing conditions; it is a policy of preservation and reconstruction instead of condemnation and demolition.—*R. M. Campbell*.

2936. THOMPSON, LAURA A. Bibliography: The older worker in industry. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(1) Jul. 1929: 237-242.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

2937. UNSIGNED. Contract work in the Paterson, New Jersey, silk industry. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(2) Aug. 1929: 3-10.—The city has a large group of broad-silk weavers who are working under contract. Typical contract shops in Paterson are small. Under the contract system two groups are sending work to contractors to be woven, (1) commission merchants, and (2) independent producers who have taken orders beyond their plant capacity. Contract work financed by commission merchants is the more extensive of the two. The owner of a factory building commonly rents floor space to broad-silk weavers. Approximately 90% of these weavers work on a contract basis. Selling agents who market goods for independent producers take part of the responsibility for production as well. It is now customary for these selling agents to make financial advances on the goods on the loans of independent producers. In return for these advances they hold an option on the goods advanced. The Paterson silk industry employed almost identical numbers of wage earners in 1927 and in 1904, employment having

risen to much higher levels in the intervening years. A spectacular increase in the number of establishments and a decrease in the average number of employees per establishment occurred during the same period. The employed silk worker is now receiving a larger wage than in earlier years. But the volume of employment is reported to be less. Back of the development in the industry lies a history of failures and removals of large independent producers. In their wake they have left unemployed workers, vacant floor space, and often machinery. Labor disputes have been numerous and bitterly fought in Paterson. Recognition of the union has never been general. At least a part of labor's present situation may be laid to friction between groups of organized workers. Labor has had its greatest successes in organizing the mills using Jacquard machines. Here the management has a heavy investment and requires highly skilled labor.—*E. E. Cummins.*

2938. UNSIGNED. Directory of labor offices in the United States and foreign countries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29 (1) Jul. 1929: 243-264.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2939. UNSIGNED. Mexican labor in the South Platte Valley, Colorado. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29 (3) Sep. 1929: 37-47.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2940. UNSIGNED. Productivity of labor in merchant blast furnaces. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #474. 1929: pp. 145.—The productivity of labor in the merchant blast-furnace industry was more than twice as great in 1926 as in the pre-war period 1912-1914. The average output of pig iron per man-hour of labor in the period 1912 to 1914 was 0.141 gross ton, whereas for the year 1926 the output was 0.296 gross ton. This increase in productivity was due almost entirely to the rapid improvement in the industry during the last 6 years. Many inefficient low-productivity plants have been abandoned. Less than three-fourths of the merchant plants operating in 1923 remained active until 1926. Prosperity and depression exert a second influence on productivity. Usually the productivity of a single plant is highest in years of full and complete operation and lowest in times of depression. Another important factor is the improvement of blast furnaces and the technical improvements in operation, both of which are reflected in greater daily production per furnace. Prior to the war the average daily output of a merchant blast furnace was about 260 gross tons; in 1926 the average was 369 tons. Productivity has been influenced also by the substitution of machinery for labor. Of the 37 plants furnishing data for the pre-war years 1911-1914, 15 were both hand filled and sand cast, while only 8 were mechanically filled and machine cast. But in 1926, out of 46 plants, only 3 were both hand filled and sand cast, while 34 were both mechanically filled and machine cast. Another development in recent years is the substitution of the 8-hour day for the 12-hour day. Shorter hours have lessened the strain on the workers, so that the men can be kept more continuously at work.—*E. E. Cummins.*

2941. WIELÓCH, STANISLAW. Zagadnienie emigracji sezonowej do Niemiec. [The problem of the seasonal Polish migration into Germany.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Instytutu Emigracyjnego.* 3 (2-3) 1928: 546-566.—The surplus of labor in rural Poland which cannot find employment in Polish industry and the dearth of labor in rural Germany because of the attractions of German industry explain the migration of Polish labor to Germany for agricultural employment. The extensive cultivation of the sugar beet in Germany attracted a large immigration of Polish workers in 1913, to the number of 358,474. After the war because of the unfriendly relations between Poland and Germany, the number of Polish immigrants decreased considerably to about 50,000 to 70,000.

The Polish-German Convention on Migration of 1926 regulated the conditions of entrance and establishment of Polish workers in Germany.—*O. Eisenberg.*

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 2533, 2543, 2969, 2977, 3107, 3243)

2942. GROVES, REG. "Mondism" and our industrial policy. *Communist Rev.* 1 (7) Jul. 1929: 409-414.—The leadership of the British Labour Party and trade union movement is committed to rationalization. The Labour government will be patronized by the employers so long as it moves in this direction. Before the war the union leaders could secure certain concessions for their members without antagonizing the employers. The decline of capitalism has forced the leaders either to struggle against the bosses and their state machine, or completely to capitulate to them. Believing in capitalist democracy and the impartiality of the state, they chose the second. They say they are using their power to promote the scientific reorganization of industry. In most industries joint councils of employers and trade union leaders are at work. The Transport and General Workers' Union has become a company union, pledged to strike-breaking and rationalization. The railway unions have repeatedly advised acceptance of wage cuts. Communists must carry on more agitation in the shops—"The key to a mechanized army lies in the factory." They must fight rationalization; instead of the slogan "Make your leaders fight," the Communists must themselves struggle for leadership; they must refuse to accept reformist discipline in the unions; lead strikes in defiance of the unions; open the Minority Movement to the unorganized; organize fractions and operate inside the Minority Movement.—*Solon De Leon.*

2943. MÜNTNER, FRITZ. Le droit de collaboration des travailleurs dans les exploitations communales d'Allemagne. [Labor representation in municipal public works in Germany.] *Ann. de l'Écon. Collective.* 21 (239-242) May-Aug. 1929: 221-234.—Since 1904, when Düsseldorf first allowed the workers in its gas plant to present semi-annual statements of opinions and grievances, there has been a gradual extension of the right of labor to representation in the management of German public works. The law of 1920 made such representation obligatory. There are now 3,000 works councils in state or municipal undertakings, with 12,000 members, 10,000 of whom belong to the Public Employees' Union. These councils have a double duty—to protect the workers' interests, and to aid in the successful conduct of the enterprise. Experience has shown that these aims can be reconciled, especially in public works, which are not conducted for profit but in the interest of all. The councils have no right to interfere in the management, but are advisory only. They may (1) assist the directors by advice to achieve the maximum prosperity of the enterprise, and (2) collaborate actively in introducing new methods of work. The managers thus receive valuable suggestions. Partly as a result, public works have reached a standing never known before the war. A long list is given of improvements introduced by municipal works councils, some of which are allowed a vote on economic and financial matters.—*Solon De Leon.*

2944. POBLETE TRONCOSO, MOISÉS. Labor movement in Brazil. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29 (1) Jul. 1929: 51-61.—Labor legislation is of recent origin in Brazil. Since 1919 legislation has been enacted on such subjects as accident compensation, regulation of domestic employment, pensions and social insurance for railroad and dock workers, and child labor. A

National Council with equal representation of employers and workers was also created to function as a consultative and administrative body. Additional legislation is proposed. The labor movement is also of recent origin. In 1903 unions of agricultural workers were legalized, and in 1907 a law was enacted according legal status to unions in general, as well as to co-operatives. During recent years the labor movement has gained strength, but has no central organizations. Most of the unions have syndicalist leanings. The Communists were strong for a time, but a law enacted in 1927 empowering the authorities to dissolve organizations dangerous to the social order has enabled the government to deal with them severely. The best organized are the railroad and water front workers and the miners. Other organizations of workers include government employees and "white collar" workers in private employment.—*David J. Saposs.*

2945. UNSIGNED. The growth of the trade union movement in Soviet Russia for 1925 to 1928. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19(4) Apr. 1929: 555-560.—On Oct. 1, 1925, the Soviet trade unions had 7,846,800 members; on Jan. 1, 1928, they had 10,381,400. In the same period, factory committees increased from 51,000 to 69,000. These factory committees are primary trade union bodies in direct contact with the union members. Trade union organizations grew fastest in agriculture, public services, and the building industry. The average number of workers represented by a committee in agriculture is 60, while in textiles it is about 1,000. In many cases, where the number of unionists was too small, the place of factory committees was taken by delegates. Their total number was about 35,000, but is rapidly decreasing. Each delegate represents on the average 14 unionists. There has been a decrease of higher trade union bodies, not in direct contact with the workers, due to administrative consolidations.—*Solon De Leon.*

2946. UNSIGNED. S.A.C. uppgår i Landsorganisationen. [Syndicalist gains in agricultural labor organizations.] *Industria.* 24(12) Jun. 4, 1929: 287-295.—The Swedish syndicalist labor organization is making gains in the Swedish agricultural labor union. A summary of transactions and adopted resolutions is given. The agricultural labor union comprises 469,000 members, the S.A.C. (the syndicalist organization) 28,000.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

2947. WEIGEL, WILHELM. Das Nationalitätenproblem in der tschechoslowakischen Gewerkschaftsbewegung. [The problem of nationality in the Czechoslovak trade union movement.] *Arbeit.* 5(11) Nov. 1928: 703-710.—The nationality conflicts in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy appeared in the trade union movement as well as in other fields. At first there was only one single Social Democratic party and one single trade union federation for all the nationalities of the empire. But in 1897 the Czech trade unions left the central organization and in 1905 they asked the international trade union organization to be admitted apart from the Vienna central federation, but in vain. In these years a separate Czech Social Democratic party was founded, which supported the claims of the Czech trade unions. Although in some cases, in particular the metallists' unions, the Czech and German trade unions have cooperated and although there have been efforts for a reunion of all the trade unions, nevertheless the relations between the Czech and German trade unions have remained more or less tense. But what failed in Austria succeeded in Czechoslovakia. After some negotiations the German workers joined their Czechoslovak comrades in several conferences and the result was the pact of 1925. Through this pact a single central bureau for all trade union affairs was established. The German trade unions entered the Czechoslovak trade union federation and received

representation in the central executive committee. This committee, with the German members, acts only in matters common to both German and Czechoslovak workers. But many things are left to the trade unions of the German and Czechoslovak workers to be dealt with by each of these autonomously.—*Zd. Peška.*

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 2563, 2582, 2620, 2632, 3054, 3057, 3108, 3185, 3192, 3199)

2948. LEE, H. The cotton lock-out. *Labour Monthly.* 11(9) Sep. 1929: 546-554.—The demand of the cotton manufacturers that the workers accept a reduction in wages of 12.82% was refused, and as a result 500,000 cotton workers were locked out beginning July 29, 1929. Due to the efforts of the Labour Government a settlement was reached on August 15, the terms of which provided that the dispute should be referred to arbitration. A wage cut may be expected, although it is obvious that it will not enable the industry to recover its markets. The highly efficient cotton industries of America and Japan, with their speeding-up and automatic machinery, are responsible for the decline of the Lancaster cotton trade. The employers realize this and plan to rationalize the industry. This means amalgamation, closing down of inefficient plants, unemployment of surplus workers, and speeding-up. The union officials welcomed the government's suggestion for a joint committee to discuss proposals for improving the state of the industry. Thus the Labor Government, the Mondist trade union officials, and the employers join hands in encouraging rationalization, despite its evil effects upon the textile workers.—*Edward Berman.*

2949. LUBBE, E. Die Beziehungen innerhalb des industriellen Unternehmens vom Standpunkt des Betriebsrates. [Relations in a business enterprise from the viewpoint of a business manager.] *Internat. Indus. Relations Assn., Report of First Triennial Congr.* (2) Jan. 1929: 270-281.—The author points out the change that has taken place in the character of management as a result of large-scale production and the corporate form, the tendency toward a more democratic relationship between officials and workers, and the need for giving more attention to training executives.—*R. E. Montgomery.*

2950. MARS, H. Zum System der Personenbeziehungen in Betrieben (Psychologische Betriebsverfassung). [Personal relations in industry. Psychological organization of industry.] *Internat. Indus. Relations Assn., Report of First Triennial Congress.* (2) Jan. 1929: 261-269.—The class feeling of the working classes in Austria must be taken into account in introducing changes in personnel policies. Austrian industrial discipline involves not only working discipline; it also contains a social element in that the worker feels the mastery of the higher classes as well as his voluntary subordination to the technically more capable employees. Such social discipline can be maintained, however, only under militaristic management, and the class-conscious workers tend to see a possibility of its removal only in a change in the mode of capitalistic production. In view of these conditions, the author advocates the "subordinating" system of personnel relations, based upon the three-position plan. With each official subordinated to a higher official, "the psychic personal relations cross each other in that the same member of an organization is simultaneously above one and below another member." This type of system is especially desirable in Austria, which only ten years ago was able to throw off absolutism and bureaucracy, and whose people naturally are finding difficulty in adjusting themselves to the

breakup of militaristic and bureaucratic traditions. "This mutualness in a system of industrial relations . . . is the best and surest means of driving the militaristic spirit out of business management."—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

2951. OLZENDAN, RODERICK. An industrial relations policy and procedure for a large enterprise. *Internat. Indus. Relations Assn., Report of First Triennial Congr.* (2) Jan. 1929: 207-216.—The chief features in the suggested model personnel program are: an advance announcement of a policy which the workers will know is to be permanent; an understanding with the unions that they must cooperate in elimination of waste; the forty-hour week and vacations with pay; insurance against unemployment, illness, old age, and accidents; a recognition of the economy of high wages; a definite system of promotions; standardization of shop practices; cooperation with the International Labor Office, in research and other matters; and a decentralized organization which will give "more opportunities for constructive leadership than formerly existed under the separate companies."—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

2952. VAJE, W. Die Betriebsräte im Jahre 1928. [Shop councils in 1928.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 9(26) Sep. 15, 1929: III 238-242.—This article discusses the effects of the law of 1928 upon the election of shop representatives, the activity of shop councils, their relations to employers, and the efforts to educate shop council members for their tasks.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

2953. WHARTON, P. G. Pension practice of the Atlantic Refining Company. *Amer. Management Assn., Genl. Management Ser.* #90. 1929: pp. 32.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 2950, 2951)

2954. LIES, EUGENIA. The form coordination should take, or the place of personnel work in the organization. *Internat. Indus. Relations Assn., Report of First Triennial Cong.* (2) Jan. 1929: 217-228.—A summary of more recent trends in personnel work in the United States and an account of the personnel activities of R. H. Macy & Co.—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

2955. OSBORNE, DAVID R. Training salesmen in the Studebaker corporation of America. *Personnel.* 6(2) Aug. 1929: 53-64.—The Training Director of the Studebaker Corporation discusses the experience of his company in building its sales training program.—*G. T. Schwenning.*

2956. PERSONS, F. W. The psychologist takes a hand in personnel selection. *Aera.* 20(8) Aug. 1929: 462-467.—The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co. in 1926 adopted a system for the selection of motormen. A competent car operator must be reliable, versatile and alert. The process of selection is divided into three parts: (1) preliminary employment procedure, which is similar to the usual employment procedure and includes a medical examination; (2) the interview by a psychologist, which includes questions to bring out the applicants' ability to think quickly and accurately; (3) psycho-technical tests with apparatus designed to measure "discriminative reaction time, muscular coordination, attention, fatigue, distractibility, and the ability to form new habits quickly."—*Frank T. Carlton.*

2957. SLOCOMBE, C. S. Accident reduction through personnel study. *Aera.* 20(8) Aug. 1929: 454-456.—With a view to reducing the number of accidents occurring on the surface lines of the Boston Elevated Railway, the services of the Personnel Federation were engaged in the summer of 1927. A study was made of 2,300 operators. Of this total, 1,828 were classified as "low-accident" men, and 472

as "high-accident" operators. "Each of these high-accident men was, therefore, made the subject of special study in an attempt to discover the particular reasons for his low standard of operation. His past record of accidents was carefully examined to see whether they showed any similarities which would point to careless or improper practice. His actual habits of operation were checked by trained observers. The nature of his relations with his fellow employees and with the officials with whom he came in contact, his attitude toward the company and his passengers, his record of breaches of rules, his health record and medical history, were all brought together for a determination of the cause of his accident tendencies. Appropriate remedies, either in the form of instruction, medical attention, or interview to change attitude, were recommended and applied." The work of the supervisory force of the railway was revised. Studies of the location and time of occurrence of accidents were used as the basis for determining the times and places of supervision. These studies indicated that every route has certain peculiarities in regard to movement of vehicles and pedestrians. These peculiarities require certain precautions, and operators new to a route should be informed as to the special hazards. The function of the safety organization is that of planning and of research work. The actual application of the principles is in the hands of the operating department. The success of the plan is indicated by the reduction in accidents during 1928. In Boston territory, automobile registration increased 20% in 1928 over 1927, deaths due to automobile accidents increased 4%, and injuries and damages caused by automobile collisions increased 20%; but the different classes of accidents caused by the trolley decreased 12.7% to 29.6%. The first six months of 1929 show further reductions.—*Frank T. Carlton.*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 2811, 2861, 2957, 2962, 3435)

2958. DENNY, E. H. Accident cost and mine safety. *U.S. Bur. Mines, Infor. Circ.* #6166. Sep. 1929: pp. 6.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2959. FICHTL, M. Staubexplosionen. [Dust explosions.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 9(23) Aug. 15, 1929. II. 211-214.—A general introduction into the causes of dust explosions with examples from the United States, England, Germany, etc.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

2960. GARDNER, E. D. and PARKER, D. J. Safety organizations in Arizona copper mines. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Tech. Paper* #452. 1929: pp. 49.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2961. LORIGA, GIOVANNI. Health work in industry. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 20.—Since industry is constantly creating new sources of ills for those engaged in it, a special responsibility is placed upon it to correct or prevent them. These ills may be classified as follows: (1) accidents resulting from employment, (2) technopathic diseases, (3) diseases the connection of which with industry is less easy to trace but which nevertheless have a connection since their prevalence is greater in certain industrial groups, (4) accidents and diseases which are the result of technical, economic, or psychological factors in the industry, (5) diseases affecting persons not employed in the industry but nevertheless affected by it because of physical and social conditions which are produced by it. Fundamentally there is no divergence of interest between the employee and employer since the ultimate aim of both must be to conserve human capital without which the most perfect of technical devices must fail. Legislation for the protection of the industrial classes has been of a peculiar uniformity

in all countries based on "(a) prevention of physical or economic distress, (b) remedial measures for such distress, (c) relief to the weaker classes." The first only is a health measure in the strict sense. The others show how closely related health is to other factors. The best development of the worker depends on his preparation for industry through adequate physical, mental and emotional background and through proper methods of vocational guidance and training. Thus every agency working to bring about these conditions is directly or indirectly conserving the health of the worker. Health work in industry therefore in its broadest concept includes most social work, a fact which implies the need for training social workers along the lines of health work.—A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.

2962. MUSSER, H. P. Electrical hazards in and about coal mines. *Proc. Mine Inspectors' Inst. of Amer.* May 1929: 43-50.—R. M. Woodbury.

2963. PEDLEY, FRANK G. Lead poisoning in bronze foundries. *J. Canad. Medic. Assn.* 19(5) Nov. 1928: 566-571.—R. M. Woodbury.

2964. RUSSEL, A. E.; BRITTEN, R. H.; THOMPSON, L. R. and BLOOMFIELD, J. J. The health of workers in dusty trades—2. Exposure to siliceous dust (granite industry). *U. S. Pub. Health Service, Pub. Health Bull.* #187, Jul. 1929: pp. 106.—This bulletin is the second of a series dealing with the health of workers in dusty trades. The study was carried on in the city of Barre, Vermont, where working conditions, sickness records, and individual cases of sickness and death in fourteen industrial plants were investigated. The period of observations covered two and one-fourth years. The sickness records of 972 persons were covered; 503 physical examinations were made, 250 being supplemented by X-ray; all death certificates in the city for a 25-year period were studied. Eight autopsies of granite workers who had died from lung conditions were made. Granite working, as now conducted, is an extremely hazardous occupation. In a large proportion of cases, silicosis, followed by tuberculosis, develops. Moreover, the type of tuberculosis that supervenes runs a short course (about 15 months) and is always fatal. In the face of a general decline in the tuberculosis rate for the general population, there has been a rise in mortality from this cause among granite cutters amounting to 144% from the period 1900-1906 to 1920-1925. The tuberculosis mortality rate of 14.1 per 1,000 workers in the entire industry was greater than the death rate from all causes in the general population. The heavy morbidity and mortality in the granite industry is shown to be due to the presence of free silica (quartz) in the air breathed by the worker. There is a direct relationship between the amount of such dust in the atmosphere and the occupational risk. The risk rises steadily with length of exposure. A peculiarity of the problem is that tuberculosis attacks workers of an advanced age. Also, a heavy exposure to dust in early life appears to result in tuberculosis and death in later life, even if the worker goes into a non-dusty trade. The risk has been greatly increased by the introduction of the pneumatic hand-hammer, and because of the heavy exposure to dust due to the use of this tool in the past, mortalities will probably continue to rise for the next few years, despite any steps of a remedial nature that may now be taken. It is possible to reduce the dust content of the atmosphere to such a point as virtually to eliminate the occupational risk. To do so it is necessary to introduce modern ventilating devices, and to keep them constantly under expert supervision.—Niles Carpenter.

2965. UNSIGNED. Compulsory accident insurance in Switzerland from 1923-1927. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20(2) Aug. 1929: 230-251.—This article

is an analysis of a report of the Swiss National Accident Insurance Fund covering the second quinquennial period, 1923 to 1927, inclusive. Some of the conclusions are as follows. The number of accidents increased from year to year, but the proportion of serious cases leading to permanent disability or death remained constant. The average duration of disability per accident is relatively very long. In accident insurance there is a great temptation to prolong absence a little beyond what is justified, or even to try to obtain compensation for an insignificant injury which in no way affects the capacity to work. The newcomers in an undertaking run greater risks, which diminish as they become familiar with the conditions of the undertaking and adapt themselves to their new surroundings. The direct relation between age and the severity of the accident, which has already been proved on various occasions by other statistics, is again confirmed by the results of the Swiss Insurance Fund during 1923-1927. The percentage of accidents resulting in permanent disability or death increases with age, and so does the average duration of temporary disability. For a person who suffers an accident in a given year the risk of accident during the following year is 50% higher than for insured persons on the average. In regard to the effect of sex and age on the period of recovery, the new data confirm the preceding, namely, that this period increases with age and is a little shorter for women than for men, the injuries suffered by women being in general less serious owing to differences in the nature of the work done by men and women. Analysis is also presented of causes of accidents, distribution of risk by cause and by industry, cost of medical aid, duration of disability, and other factors.—Glenn A. Bowers.

2966. UNSIGNED. Occupational disease legislation in the United States. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(3) Sep. 1929: 70-89.—R. M. Woodbury.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

2967. AYUSAWA, IWAO F. The employment of women in Japanese industry. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19(2) Feb. 1929: 193-204; (3) Mar. 1929: 385-401; (4) Apr. 1929: 503-521.—Of the 15,970,000 wage earners in Japan proper in 1920, 2,109,131 worked in factories. Of this number 1,009,550 were women, 938,928 of whom came under the Factory Act of 1923 which applies to all shops employing ten or more workers regularly. Legislation, in particular the revised Factory Act and Mining Regulations, were to come into force at different times between 1923-1933, include the following regulations: minimum age of 14 except under certain special conditions; prohibition of night work after July 1, 1929 for women and children under 16 (between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.); one hour rest period during a ten hour day, two to four rest days a month depending upon the number of shifts; hygiene and safety, including the abolition of underground work after 1933; compensation and health insurance which includes maternity insurance. In all industries except mining, the wages of women are less than half those of men, and there are serious problems in connection with deductions. Because of conditions peculiar to Japan, the dormitory system is prevalent. Thirty-seven per cent of all workers are housed this way, 87% of whom are women, mostly textile workers. Conditions are varied and are now subject to regulation by the government. Recruitment in distant prefectures is one of the gravest problems, often fraught with considerable moral danger and is now subject to control by a Government Ordinance. Though the administration is not always satisfactory and though the laws in some instances fall short of desired standards, it is evident that Japan is making a serious

effort to minimize the exploitation of women and children.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

2968. PERKINS, FRANCES. Women workers. *Amer. Federationist*. 36 (9) Sep. 1929: 1073-1079.—Delegates to the Washington meeting of the Women's Trade Union League were told of the needs of women office workers who are denied the benefits of New York laws granting industrial workers the 48-hour week and Saturday half holiday. Recent studies show remarkable increases in the employment of married women as part-time workers in New York industries. This is due to the freeing of time of modern housewives and their desire to raise the standards of living of their families. The competition of these part-time workers brings hardships to women who must earn full support for themselves and their dependents, as the married women are willing to work for lower wages and wish adjustments of hours of opening and closing which do not meet the needs of the full-time workers. The speaker suggested that organizations somewhat different from those of men workers might be required in order to protect women wage-earners adequately.—*Lucile Eaves.*

2969. STEIGER, EMMA. L'importance économique de travail féminin en Suisse. [The economic importance of women's work in Switzerland.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*. 20 (8) Aug. 1928: 265-272.—According to the federal census of 1920 there were 91,603 women employed in domestic service in Switzerland and 543,841 in other occupations. This represents a decrease since 1910 in the proportion of women over 15 years of age engaged in gainful work of over 2% which explains why many workers have been fearful of losing their jobs, and why there has been a growing attention to household problems among the working-class. The predominance of young girls employed raises serious difficulties for labor organization, suggests the need for special labor organizations for young workers. The number of women holding salaried positions has doubled since 1910. Many of them feel superior to the working class. Organized workers are not entirely free from responsibility for this attitude for many a conscientious comrade knows no greater pride than to see his daughters become salaried workers, more closely identified with the bourgeoisie. A considerable number of wageworkers are employed in hospitals, and a yet larger number work as cleaning women. In view of the fact that, in the cities, their incomes considerably exceed the incomes of factory workers, those who are engaged in cleaning public or business buildings and who meet regularly with their companions could be won relatively easily to organization. Those who are above the level of direst need are the best support of the labor movement. It is in the interest not alone of women themselves but of the whole laboring class to better the living conditions of women.—*Emilie J. Hutchinson.*

2970. ZETKIN, KLARA. ЦЕТКИН, КЛАРА. Цели и задачи Секции по изучению теории и практики международного женского движения. [The purpose and problems of the Section for the study of the international women's movement.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии*. 27 (3) 1928: 240-251.—This Section, which has no analogue in any other country, studies the international women's movement on a scientific basis in the spirit of revolutionary Marxism. In capitalistic countries the Section is concerned with the woman as a revolutionary force fighting against capitalism and propagating Socialism. In Soviet Russia it lays particular stress on the intellectual development of the woman in order to enable her to participate with a maximum of success in the Socialist organization. The Section is interested in all historical and social aspects of the struggle for the liberation of Woman. Attention is also paid to the conditions of working women in colonial and semicolonial countries and to

the influence of rationalization on women's employment and labor conditions.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

2971. UNSIGNED. Negro women in industry. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29 (3) Sep. 1929: 54-56.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

CHILD LABOR

(See also Entry 3416)

2972. JOHNSON, ETHEL M. Some unsolved child labor problems. *Amer. Federationist*. 36 (9) Sep. 1929: 1096-1100.—This is a summary of measures needed to improve the public protection of Massachusetts working children. Industrialized agricultural workers, particularly on the tobacco and onion farms, may be under age and have no limitations on hours of labor except the prohibition of night work. Summer work of children, particularly in the tented tobacco fields is often hazardous to their health. The school physician, rather than any doctor willing to sign the certificate, should be responsible for the health examination when entering industry, and greater attention should be given to health conditions after employment. The list of dangerous machines should be enlarged, the spinning mule received particular mention because of its connection with serious accidents to minors. The prohibition of elevator services of minors should extend to work "in, on, about or in connection with." Compensation for accidents to children illegally employed should be increased.—*Lucile Eaves.*

WAGES

(See also Entry 2719)

2973. BETHGE, C. A. Incentives for office workers. *Amer. Management Assn., Office Executives' Ser.* #42. 1929: pp. 22.—The author discusses systems of incentives for office workers in operation in the Chicago Mail Order Co. and outlines some of the benefits secured since their adoption. The three plans in effect are the efficiency bonus plan, devised for the simplest office activities; the wage scale plan for such departments as order reading, entry, and refund, and a bonus plan for department heads. The efficiency bonus plan and the wage scale plan are based on time study and the incentive plan for department heads is paid in the form of a bonus secured through increased efficiency ratings. In explaining how each type of incentive is applied to the various jobs, the author briefly describes the functions of the mail order business. Some of the important steps in the installation of the plans were to secure the confidence of everyone in the department, to develop the best method of operation, to study and set standard time allowances for each operation and to explain fully the method to each one concerned. The management believes that by means of these incentives it is able to control and regulate payroll expenditures as well as to rate and pay each employee fairly according to the results produced. In addition the problem of promotion and layoff is more accurately governed.—*M. Richter.*

2974. BOWLEY, ARTHUR L. Rapport de la commission sur "les salaires comme éléments du coût de production." [Report of the commission on "Salaries as an element in the cost of production."] *Bull. Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 23 (2) 1928: 452-496.—The task of the committee is to examine neglected aspects of the economic position of the wage earner with reference to the output of his work or to the cost of production to the employer. "It has, therefore, confined itself to examination of the problems, to definition of the data which are necessary for its solution, and to classification of the relevant published information." Nine pages are devoted to examination and definition;

twenty-six to a comprehensive bibliography.—*W. J. Couper.*

2975. BRESCIANI-TURRONI, C. The movement of wages in Germany during the depreciation of the mark and after stabilization. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 92 (3) 1929: 374-428.—The purpose of this paper is to trace the effects of the depreciation and subsequent stabilization of the mark on wages. The statistics available for such a study are slender but they suffice to reveal the broad tendencies since 1920. The wage statistics tell the following story for the inflationary period. From the beginning of 1920 to the middle of 1922, money wages lagged behind prices, that is to say, real wages declined; but this was compensated for in part by increased employment. During the second half of 1922 and 1923 nominal wage rates rose sharply, as did also unemployment. The advance in wage rates was occasioned by the insistence of workers' unions, and was greater than the rise in dollar exchange or wholesale prices. Yet, despite the avowed aim of unionists to render wages independent of the depreciation of the mark, real wages showed fluctuations. During the inflation period, speaking broadly, unemployment varied directly with the ratio of the index of nominal wages to wholesale prices. Also, at that time, the differential between the wages of the skilled and unskilled progressively declined and all but disappeared. With the stabilization of the mark, the monetary factor ceased to play the dominant role in the wage situation. The average real income of employees has risen conspicuously since 1924, and at a time when unemployment was increasing. Since 1924 there has been a rough congruence between the general course of workers' incomes and labor productivity. The fluctuations about the trend of workers' incomes are traceable to the cyclical swings of business. An index of consumption for 1924-1928—constructed from figures of consumption of meat, beef, sugar, tobacco, and coffee, differentially weighted—shows a nice parallelism with the curve of workers' income. Two appendices accompany the body of the paper. Appendix I takes up a comparison of present-day wages with those of the pre-war period. The German Statistical Office has made calculations which show that the rise in money wages (1928 compared with 1913) of unskilled labor and also of several categories of skilled labor was greater than the rise in the cost of living. But it is difficult to compare wages for the pre-war and post-war periods: the statistics are not homogeneous, unemployment has been sharper of late, the number of dependents per adult worker has declined, the differential extent of "free income" is uncertain, etc. Appendix II is devoted to a discussion of the earnings of government employees and professional workers. Throughout the war and inflation periods the real incomes of government employees were decidedly below the pre-war level, but the decrease was relatively greater for the "high" and "middle" than for the "low" officials. Furthermore, the real income of state officials is now below that of the pre-war period, except for married employees of very low grades. During the inflation, the economic situation of the professional classes was even worse than that of the manual workers and state employees. (A discussion follows Professor Bresciani-Turroni's paper.)—*A. F. Burns.*

2976. FOLSOM, JOSIAH C. The perquisites and wages of hired farm hands. *U. S. Bur. Agric. Econ., Preliminary Report.* Mar. 1929: pp. 28. Mimeographed.—Perquisites or privileges of value are given to 98% of the non-casual hired farm laborers and to 86% of the casuals. In the former case, perquisite values form about 40%, and in the latter, 23% of total remuneration. In their steadier employment, non-casual farm hands receive lower average daily wages (\$1.55, based on a 30 day month) and perquisite values

(\$1.01) than casuals receive per day for the days they work (\$3.18 and \$1.27 respectively). But the casual laborers' average earnings per month for the season are considerably lowered by their periods of unemployment. No comprehensive measure has ever been taken of such idleness among agricultural casuals, or of the expense of seeking new employment, so their average earnings per day for the season can not be calculated. Board is given to practically half the non-casuals, and to three-fourths of the casuals. Lodging is provided for three-fourths of the former, but to somewhat fewer casuals. The other groups of perquisites given non-casual hired farm hands and the percentages of laborers receiving them are: Dairy and poultry products, 27%; meats or meat products, 16%; flour or meal, 5%; vegetables and fruits, 26%; miscellaneous foods, 3%; privilege of keeping some kind of livestock 56%; feed for livestock, 28%; pasturage or range for livestock 29%; garden space, 48%; garage space, 59%; use of employers' farm horses or mules, 59%; use of farm tools and vehicles, 57%; miscellaneous, 23%.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

2977. HOFFDING, V. Labour conditions in Soviet Russia. *Slavonic & East European Rev.* 7 (19) Jun. 1928: 67-76; & (20) Jan. 1929: 349-360.—The application of Communist principles instead of improving the workers' position brought wages and productivity to a point lower than ever before even in Russia. One after another these principles had to be given up. The New Economic Policy brought an improvement in the general position of workers. Wages rose, but only after ten years (1926-7) did they reach the level at which they stood in a period when, according to the Bolsheviks themselves, exploitation by capitalist industry was at its worst. The level is not uniform. Wages in Moscow and Leningrad are much higher than in certain other places, such as the mining districts. Differences between the pay of skilled and unskilled workers are greater than in any other country. Hence some must earn less than in the old days. Innumerable "voluntary" contributions have to be made. The increase in wages was made possible by using the capital represented by confiscated houses. Workers are assigned homes in them for a rent too small to cover repairs or maintenance. The average working day, even without counting widespread overtime, is longer, according to the Soviet press, than the eight hour maximum that is claimed. The seven hour day proclaimed for political reasons and designed primarily to provide more workers with employment, failed when first put into operation for lack of enough skilled laborers for the shifts, and it had to be suspended. The size of house space allotted to the individual worker has fallen steadily. Although 8 square meters per person were regarded as the smallest space permissible for sanitary reasons, the average housing space had sunk to 5.6 in 1926. In some districts considerably smaller space than this is allotted. *Trud*, the organ of the Communist Unions, remarks (1928) that in the Ural factory settlements seventeen or eighteen workers live on about five meters of floor space, this being possible by using one bed for three shifts in twenty-four hours. Large sums have been appropriated for new workers' houses, but it is spent so unwisely that little improvement can be expected for some years. Accidents in industry are increasing. Requirements for the protection of workers are more and more ignored. Night work for women, though not maintained in theory, is allowed in practice. The problem of unemployment is serious. Membership in a trade union though formally a matter of choice is actually compulsory, since an unorganized worker may lose his job at any time. The unions are really state administrative organs and hence show little tendency to defend the interests of their members. The Soviet press admits that the constant

shifting in personnel is due to low wages and intolerable housing conditions. If the worker has more money than formerly, it does him less good owing to the general impoverishment. His relatively privileged position has been made possible only by the exploitation of the peasantry in which the government is beginning to see it has gone too far.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

2978. KUMMER, FRITZ. Wages and working hours in certain metal trades (Germany). *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29 (2) Aug. 1929: 153-156.—The town of Solingen and four nearby smaller towns, with a total of 135,000 inhabitants, form the center of the German edge-tool industry. The workers of Solingen may be divided into two groups: the industrial or factory workers and the home workers. The working conditions of both groups are regulated by wage agreements. The scale of rates of home workers, who are nearly all piece-workers, is very extensive because it contains the prices of almost an endless number of details and manipulations. Their average real earnings range from 18.6 to 23.8 cents per hour, or \$10 to \$12.85 a week. Among the factory workers the wage rate varies from 4.5 cents per hour for male helpers to 22.4 cents per hour for skilled workmen 24 years of age and over. The actual earnings of skilled men, however, are somewhat higher, 30.9 cents per hour, since bonuses are paid for long service in the workshop and other conditions. The working time amounts to 48 hours a week, but an additional 4 hours a week may be demanded and performed. Remscheid is the center of the German small-iron industry. A rather exact idea of the degree of the activity of that industry is given by the number of unemployed workers. The average number during the twelve months in 1928 was 1,850, that is to say 55.1% of the persons insured against unemployment. The working time is limited by agreement to 52 hours a week. The hourly wage rates range from 4.8 cents for those 14 years of age to 19.5 cents for skilled workmen 24 years of age and over. However, but about 20% of the workers are on a time-work basis. Generally speaking, the earnings of the pieceworkers are 40% higher than the hour rates set by the agreement.—*E. E. Cummins.*

2979. UNSIGNED. France—Ninth annual congress of French family allowance funds. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29 (2) Aug. 1929: 95-98.—The sessions of the General Congress of French Family-Allowance Funds were held successfully at Tours, Blois, Saumur, and Angers from May 28 to June 3, 1929. The annual amount distributed equals, according to the 1929 report of the director of the Central Committee of Family Allowances, \$59,192,000, and the number of employees involved 4,171,000 an increase of \$1,372,000 and 309,000 in personnel over 1928. The average monthly scale of industrial funds ranges at present from \$1.10 for families with one child to \$12.86 for families with six children.—*E. E. Cummins.*

2980. UNSIGNED. Union scales of wages and hours of labor, 1913 to 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29 (3) Sep. 1929: 144-167.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2981. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, 1910 to 1928. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #487. Jun. 1929: pp. 49.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2982. UNSIGNED. Wages and other conditions in government and in private employment. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29 (2) Aug. 1929: 133-140.—In May, 1928, the Personnel Classification Board was directed to make a survey of the field services of the U. S. Government; a tentative report was presented in February, 1929. It was found that the Government pay scale for the positions in the custodial service is generally

somewhat lower than the average pay for similar non-Government positions. For positions in the other services the Government pay scale below the \$2,000 level is more liberal than the average pay for similar non-Government positions and for those above the \$2,000 level it is less liberal. For certain kinds of professional and scientific positions the Government pay scale is more liberal than the average pay for similar positions in the larger colleges and universities. Many employers pay higher rates than the Government scale even for the lower level of positions. The hours of labor in the Government service compare favorably with commercial practice. The leave privileges in the Government service are generally more liberal than outside. Non-Government employers do not usually provide retirement systems, but in some cases systems even more liberal than the Government retirement plan are provided and in many instances other similar advantages are provided, such as group insurance, and cooperative stock purchasing plans. The civil service tests of fitness for employment are more exacting and difficult than entrance requirements generally for non-Government employment.—*E. E. Cummins.*

2983. UNSIGNED. Wages of electric railway trainmen, 1928. *Amer. Electric Railway Assn., Bull.* #188. 1928: pp. 229.—This bulletin is concerned chiefly with reporting significant wage data in considerable detail for the 756 companies covered. For each company there is given: number of miles of track; union or non-union; whether wage agreement is with men or union; number of trainmen; wage rates by type of work per year until maximum is reached; average weekly wages for regular and extra men; and information about bonuses, if any. A summary at the beginning shows the changes between Jan. 1, 1927 and Mar. 1, 1928 in agreements to have included 78 increases, 109 renewals, and no decreases. No action was taken in 266 cases. The trend of average rates per hour was sharply upward from 27.25¢ in Feb. 1913 to 58.68¢ in Dec. 1920; followed by a decline to 52.97¢ in the spring of 1923 and then rising slowly but surely to 57.38¢ in Feb. 1928.—*Karl K. Van Meter.*

2984. WUNDERLICH, FRIEDA. Social work and industry in Germany. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 21.—Four important subjects relating to industrial groups are discussed. (1) The family allowance system seems to have lost much significance in Germany. Its failure is the result of its contradiction to the economic policy of the free market. In fixing the family wage the basis and means of calculation as well as the percentage of the employees receiving it vary from industry to industry and from time to time. It is paid from funds created by the Employers' Association and more rarely by the Employers and Workers' Associations. (2) Another aid to the well-being of German industrial classes is sought through activity of the women's organizations for a compulsory year of domestic education. (3) The "worker's spare time" becomes a matter of public interest as leisure time increases. People's residential high schools, the Academy of Labor at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, the People's College at Tinz, the Leipzig Department for Popular Education, the Society for Popular Education, the National Union of German Catholics, the Committee for Protestant Education, the German Committee for Socialist Education Work, all provide facilities for study of scientific and cultural subjects. (4) Immigration which brings with it problems of assimilation in the new country and possible separation of families is of great concern to those interested in industrial groups. The claims of the International Conference of Private Associations for the Protection of Migrants are endorsed.—*A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.*

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 2633, 2728, 2739, 2762, 2855, 2976, 3193)

2985. BERRIDGE, W. A. Labor turnover in American factories. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29 (1) Jul. 1929: 62-65.—This article represents a final report to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics on the factory labor turnover project inaugurated over 3 years ago by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The experiment set up current national index numbers of factory labor turnover experience. Monthly composite indexes for the following labor turnover variables: (1) accession rate; (2) total separation rate; (3) voluntary quitting rate; (4) discharge rate; and (5) lay-off rate, are presented, from January 1, 1919. The mean number on the payroll was used as a denominator in calculating these rates. The unweighted median was the form of average used, except in the case of the total separation rate which is the arithmetic sum of the median quitting rate, the median discharge rate, and the median lay-off rate. Further technical details appeared in the *Personnel Journal*, June, 1927. Co-operating local agencies, universities and manufacturers associations, twelve in number, are named. Since the project had passed beyond the experimental stage and could be accepted as a going concern, the enterprise has been transferred (effective July 1, 1929) to the bureau, which now handles the compilation, analysis, and announcement of results each month, as well as supplementary and supporting studies. It is hoped that the transfer will make possible an increase in the number of establishments reporting (now about 600 manufacturers, or whom about 350 are incorporated in the composite national index numbers) to justify setting up turnover indexes for individual lines of manufacture, supplementing the general indexes and those for individual localities established by cooperating agencies. The Metropolitan will continue further experiments in labor turnover analysis for other lines of activity than manufacture.—*Francis Tyson.*

2986. ROWNTREE, B. SEEBOHM. The prevention of unemployment. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work*, Paris. Jul. 1928: pp. 14.—An international uniform definition of unemployment and the regular collection of statistics based upon the definition are the two initial steps in an unemployment program. The author tenders this definition, "A person is unemployed who is capable of work, and who is seeking work for wages, but is unable to find any suited to his capacities, under conditions which are reasonable, judged by local standards." Unemployment may be normal or cyclical. Normal unemployment includes (1) unemployment resulting from changes in season and in climate; (2) unemployment due to progress; (3) changes in wants and tastes; (4) production for a distant market; (5) immobility of labor; (6) casual labor; (7) deficiencies in employment management; (8) unemployment of children of working age due to over supply. Causes of cyclical unemployment include psychological and monetary causal factors as well as the economic one usually propounded. The author considers unemployment statistics such as those published by the U. S. Department of Commerce are essential to an employment program. Provision of cheap and rapid transportation, the placing of public contracts, tariff reduction, an equitable system of taxation and unemployment insurance are other suggestions.—*A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.*

2987. SNOW, E. C. The limits of industrial employment. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 92 (3) 1929: 323-374.—A commonly neglected factor, but one which explains in some measure the persistent unemployment in Great Britain, is the slackening rate of population growth. Estimates of population for 1931, 1936, and 1941 made

by the "survivor factor" method (the census for 1921 by age-groups and the estimates of population by age-groups of the Registrar-General for 1926 are the basis for calculating "survivor factors," this being the ratio of the size of the age-groups 5-10 in 1926 to the 0-5 group in 1921, etc.; the "survivor factors" so determined are applied to successive quinquennia, the 0-5 group being independently estimated) show that this decline in the rate of growth will continue in the calculable future. A declining rate of population increase means a declining expansion of the home market. Business men, accustomed to the earlier situation when an expanded production was easily taken up by the rapidly rising population, now find themselves faced with over-production. But the age distribution of the population as well as its size must be taken into account. At the present time the child population is declining, that of young people is stationary, and the number of middle-aged and old people is increasing, the increase of the latter being greater than the decrease in the child groups. By setting up a consumption index for the various age-groups, the age factor can be taken into account. This is done, and when applied to the population by age-groups, a series of index numbers representing the total consumptive power of the nation at each of the various dates is yielded (the demand of maximum consumers, that is at age 30, is taken as unity). The population figures corrected for age differences show an even more marked slackening in the growth of population, in so far as it has a bearing on the size of the home market, than do the global population figures. The decline in the rate of increase of population has had the most serious consequences, as may well have been expected, in the industries producing capital goods; for a declining rate of increase of consumption means a positive decline in the demand for producers' goods. The fact that industries making instrumental equipment produce as well for the foreign market does not affect the argument, for the slackening in the growth of population means a slackening in the expansion of the demand for foodstuffs and this reacts on the export of capital goods. The possibility of unemployment in mining, manufacture, or transportation being absorbed by other industries is very much smaller in England than in other large industrial countries because the proportion of the working population engaged in the aforementioned occupations in England is very much larger than in the other countries. Awareness of these several facts concerning the changing population of England is a prerequisite for any program directed against the existing unemployment. (A discussion followed the reading of Mr. Snow's paper.)—*A. F. Burns.*

2988. STEADMAN, F. The finance of unemployment relief schemes. *Accountant*. 81 (2856) Aug. 31, 1929: 269-274.—This is a description of the plan for aiding local improvements by the central authorities in England when the improvements were undertaken to relieve unemployment. This system was started in 1921, and has resulted in government aid for some £78,000,000 of local improvement work. The aid consists principally in a grant of from 50% to 75% of the interest on the necessary loans for a limited number of years. (A statistical table is appended.)—*H. F. Taggart.*

2989. STEIN, GERTRUDE R. Public employment bureaus in Paris. *Amer. Labor. Legis. Rev.* 19 (3) Sep. 1929: 275-284.—It is significant that there are 25 free public employment bureaus in the Seine or Paris district while there are only four free agencies in Greater New York. On the other hand Paris has about one hundred private bureaus, while Greater New York licensed 1140 bureaus in 1928. French laws governing private agencies have become more and more strict. There are several reasons for the rapid development of the French public employment bureaus. The publicity work of capable men at the head has been out-

standing. While paying unemployment insurance these bureaus have primarily found work for the unemployed. Placements have increased in number from 159,791 in 1917 to 1,353,305 in 1928. The offices are organized by trades and not by districts, thereby the bureaus can more readily develop effective placement workers; they can simplify the problem of the employer, who has but one office to notify of his wants; they can simplify the movement of workers from one section of the country to another; they can better secure cooperative committees of workers and employers, each of whom are interested primarily in a particular trade. These bureaus aim to increase usefulness by giving uniform quality of service throughout France and by initiating juvenile placement.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

2990. STEPHAN, WERNER. Ausgleich von Konjunktur- und Saisonschwankungen mit Hilfe öffentlicher Aufträge. [Adjustment of business cycles and seasonal variations in business with the aid of public work.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. 9(25) Sep. 5, 1929: II 371-375.—The author advocates state and municipal efforts to decrease business fluctuations by distributing public work according to business conditions in general. He discusses the work of the German *Reichswirtschaftsrat* (Supreme Economic Council) in this direction.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

2991. UNSIGNED. Actual working hours in various foreign countries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(1) Jul. 1929: 167-172.—Tables show actual working hours by country and by industry for fifteen countries and for eight industries.—*E. E. Cummins.*

2992. UNSIGNED. Clauses restricting freedom of employment (radius clauses) in the employment contracts of technical workers and salaried employees in industry and commerce. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19(3) Mar. 1929: 402-415, (4) Apr. 1929: 540-550.—Clauses restricting the freedom of employment have been inserted into contracts of employment, the object of which is to restrict the occupational activities of the employed person, after the expiration of his contract for employment, by prohibiting him from entering into a contract for employment with any firm in the same line as the one he has just left, or from organizing or becoming a partner in a similar undertaking. It is argued that secrecy demands a certain justification for these radius clauses. On the other hand, the employer is protected by legislation on industrial and commercial patents, disloyal competition, and by the penal codes. Besides, in most lines there are no trade secrets and if there are, few employees know about them. These arguments would hardly seem to justify the injury done to a large group of employees who, by the terms of the clauses, might be deprived of employment in their own trade for a period as long as two years in some cases. These clauses, therefore, tend to increase unemployment and create dissatisfaction. As a result of urgent requests, the International Labor Office has undertaken a documentary inquiry into the application of radius clauses in different countries. In most countries where a radius clause is ordinarily included in contracts of employment, limits have been set either by legislation, or by the courts in order to avoid, or to reduce the abuses to which this clause may give rise. These limits nearly always refer to the kind of business in which the employee undertakes not to work, the duration of this undertaking, and the area to which it extends. In thus limiting the extent of the restraint, the aim of the law and the court decisions has been to protect the technical worker and salaried employee, based on moral considerations and the dictates of public policy.—*H. W. Smith.*

2993. UNSIGNED. Unemployment. *Round Table*. (75) Jun. 1929: 465-476.—Economic nationalism and the progressive mechanization of industrial processes throughout the world are the two permanent factors

in the problem of unemployment in Britain. Yet the potentialities in human power of invention and the extent of the unsatisfied markets of the world should inspire optimism and effort. The increasing willingness of labor and management to cooperate is noticeable, but the persistence of an individualistic outlook and the legacy of past commitments, especially the burden of fixed charges on industry, are obstacles to rationalization. Government can add great stimulus to rationalization by its policies as a buyer of the first magnitude, by wise capital expenditure (e.g. improvement of transport facilities and development of the colonial empire), and by easing the economic transition through gradually raising the school leaving age and advancing that of retirement from labor.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 2651, 2922, 3005, 3308)

2994. UNSIGNED. Changes in cost of living in the United States. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(2) Aug. 1929: 16-30.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

2995. UNSIGNED. Cost of living in the United States and foreign countries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(2) Aug. 1929: 30-40.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See also Entry 3310)

2996. EBERSOLE, J. FRANKLIN; BURR, SUSAN S., and PETERSON, GEORGE M. Income forecasting by the use of statistics of income data. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 11(4) 1929: 171-196.—The data appearing in *Statistics of Income* must be used with care. Corporations reporting no net income, for example, are not failures: their income may be almost entirely tax-exempt and allowable deductions may exceed the rest. In 1927 *Statistics of Income* segregated the inactive corporations and reduced the percentage reporting no net income. A consolidated return combines the incomes and deficits of several corporations and also vitiates the percentages. The data collected are limited by legal definitions, changes made by law, and gradual changes in court rulings. A study of the taxable net income reported for the various industrial groups and subgroups showed that the same corporations are not classified in identical groups each year; consequently, the data for each group are not comparable. The major industrial groups can not be used because of overlapping. A corporation with several businesses is allocated to a single group. There is much shifting between groups. Evidence of such shifting is found in the lack of stability of items such as number of returns, compensation of officers, and interest. Finally, the various items of income and expense for all corporations were analyzed and adjusted so that two comparable items, gross income and statutory net income, were finally obtained for the years during which the *Statistics of Income* has been published. The methods of forecasting will appear later.—*Lillian Epstein.*

2997. SHIOMI, S. On Japan's national wealth and income. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 4(1) Jul. 1929: 28-46.—The Statistical Bureau of the Cabinet of Japan has issued a statement giving Japan's national wealth in 1924 as Y102,341,600,000 and its income as Y13,382,323,000. The nation's wealth was calculated by summing the estimated values of 23 different property items. Many elaborate and intricate methods have been used in calculating the values of these various items of wealth. The author outlines these roughly. In calculating the national income, sources were entirely disregarded and the estimates based primarily

upon income tax figures. The real worth of the income estimate is doubtful since 60% of private income is untaxable and based upon very scanty data. Those who use these figures should appreciate the fact that there is the possibility of a high degree of error. The increase of Y16,000,000,000 in the national wealth from 1919 to 1924 seems too large for two reasons. In the first place, consider the physical property only. There was a boom in 1919 which had become a decline by 1924. The earthquake in 1923 caused a tremendous loss. Putting this loss at a conservative figure it is hard to believe that physical wealth increased as much as these figures make it appear. Secondly, the index of average prices has fallen, and when used with the rate of exchange at New York, should reduce the monetary wealth to 72.5% in 1925 of the estimate for 1919. Monetary wealth has however, increased 19% according to the Statistical Bureau, an increase necessitating an extraordinary gain in physical wealth. The Statistical Bureau should strive for the exactitude in its income studies, which has been attained in its population statistics.—*Lillian Epstein.*

COOPERATION

(See also Entries 2645, 2673, 2697, 2833)

2998. BERGENGREN, ROY F. The cooperative credit movement in America. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 22(9) Sep. 1929: 341-344.—Massachusetts was the first state in the United States to enact a law governing cooperative credit societies. This was enacted in 1909 through the efforts of Edward Filene and Pierre Jay. In 1921, Mr. Filene organized the Credit Union National Extension Bureau, with a four-fold program: (1) to further the enactment of a law permitting the organization of cooperative credit societies in each of the forty-eight states where the population is large enough to warrant the effort; (2) to assist in the development of the initial cooperative credit societies in each state as fast as state laws are enacted; (3) to organize the cooperative credit societies in a state into a State League as soon as the number of the societies warrants; (4) to organize strong National Associations as soon as fifteen states had developed State Leagues. At present thirty-two of the forty-eight states have enacted Credit Union Laws, and 80% of the population of the United States live in territory where it is possible to organize cooperative credit societies under law. Their development is best where members have some pre-existing bond of union, e.g., railroad employees, telephone company employees, community groups, and fraternal societies. Organized on the one man, one vote, principle, the members are supplied (1) with an excellent system for saving money and (2) with a means whereby they are able to take care of their own credit problems at fair rates of interest, with all of the earnings reverting to them as dividends on their saving except what is set aside annually for reserve resources. Experiments are being made in an attempt to ascertain the feasibility of cooperation between credit unions and cooperative stores.—*Henry Sanders.*

2999. FREUNDLICH, EMMY. The Austrian consumers' cooperative societies in 1928. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 22(7) Jul. 1929: 257-259.—This article contains statistics of numbers of societies, memberships, shares, debts, etc. "The development is satisfactory with the exception of 'outstanding debts'."—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

3000. GAVRILOVIĆ, MILENKO. Cooperation in Jugoslavia. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 4(9) Sep. 1929: 189-191.—Cooperation is widespread, in spite of the setbacks of the war. There is a total of about half a million (population, 12,747,000) members, involving 24.3% of the families, organized into 4,344 local co-

operatives (99% in chief federation). More than half of these are credit cooperatives, and half the remainder, purchasing cooperatives. Though still inadequate, the credit cooperatives have gone far to relieve the difficulties due to lack of capital.—*W. J. Couper.*

3001. GIDE, CHARLES. Cooperative policy in relation to cartels. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 22(9) Sep. 1929: 321-330.—In this last article of a series on the relation between cooperatives and trusts, the various opinions expressed in previous articles are coordinated. In condemning trusts for dictating prices, their good social effect in improving organization of production must not be overlooked. Trusts, moreover, tend to fix prices at the level of the strongest producers and in this respect are better than cartels which give artificial life to weak producers by fixing prices at their level. Trusts can be defended on the following grounds: (1) they are a natural growth in the evolution toward combined action and their underlying purpose of stabilizing prices is in the interest of consumers; (2) dealing primarily in producers' goods, the purchasers of most of their products are better able to defend themselves against unjustifiable prices than the small consumer would be; (3) in the case of some raw materials high prices serve to check extravagant consumption; (4) trusts generally pay high wages and share profits with employees. No one factor, such as monopoly, high price, systematic limitation of production, stabilization of prices or high prices serves as a criterion for distinguishing good trusts from bad. A trust is unsocial when it prevents overabundant production and a decline in price; the real criterion in the long run is not selling price but cost of production and the combinations which should be resisted are those which increase production costs, such as cartels and state monopolies. As an agency for resisting combinations which endanger public interest, consumers' cooperative production is superior to nationalization, legislative supervision, or supervision by various groups backed by the force of public opinion. The view that cooperatives can act successfully only where the product is suitable for cooperative production, where the article seriously affects the cost of living, and where combinations make bad use of their monopolies limits cooperatives in their fight against such trusts as those in the petrol, rubber and coffee industries. The British Wholesale Society fought the soap trust successfully by purchasing a rubber plantation abroad. The collaboration of cooperatives with trusts in fixing prices and in negotiating treaties for reducing tariffs has also been advocated. In general, cooperatives should imitate and seek to replace trusts.—*Edna Cers.*

3002. SAUNDERS, A. J. Cooperation in the Madras Presidency. *Indian J. Econ.* 9(35) Apr. 1929: 678-691.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

3003. SCHMIDT, GEORG W. Die Entwicklung der Preussischen Zentralgenossenschaftskasse. Mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der neueren Zeit (1923-1929). [The development of the Prussian Central Cooperative Fund, with special reference to recent years, 1923-1929.] *Wirtschafts- u. Verwaltungsstudien.* (104) 1929: pp. 113.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

(See also Entries 1775, 2975, 2987, 2999)

3004. FARKAS, G., GELDRICH, J., and SZAKÁLL, A. Über den Energieverbrauch bei landwirtschaftlicher Arbeit. [Energy requirements in agricultural labor.] *Arbeitspsychologie.* 2(2) Sep. 1929: 97-115.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

3005. WINSLOW, EMMA A. Household management in relation to wage expenditure. *Internat. Conf.*

Soc. Work, Paris. Jul. 1928: pp. 14.—The payment of a living wage is beginning to be considered a sound business policy as well as a humanitarian provision. However a sufficient income alone does not insure a satisfactory standard of living. In order to give effectual educational guidance in maintaining this standard, more data are needed as to the physiological, psychological and social requirements in personal and family expenditure, methods of budget planning and account keeping. Research is necessary to determine what expenditures will aid in the development of sound programs of production and consumption both here and abroad. To utilize such studies we need to know how to disseminate such information in community groups as a part of a unified community program. Social workers have been a big factor in regulating expenditures in the families they serve, by requiring detailed accounts of expenditures and in the use of quantity cost budgets which are based on a minimum standard of living. Social workers can help further in the development of more desirable standards and attitudes in expenditure by higher standards in relief grants in some instances; in promoting higher wages for certain workers and in making special supplements when public allowances are inadequate as in the case of mother's pensions. There are two dangers to be guarded against in the standardized use of quantity cost budgets: (1) the possibility of discouraging individual decisions in expenditure when the income is sufficient to admit choice; and (2) the possibility that quantity cost budgets formulated for minimum standards might be used to describe a maximum standard in wage determinations.—A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.

STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See Entries 599, 603, 2731, 3033)

PUBLIC FINANCE

(See also Entries 2633, 2825, 2906, 2988, 3095, 3149, 3150, 3153)

GENERAL

(See also Entries 2708, 2721, 3134, 3142)

3006. PAYEN, ÉDOUARD. *Le budget de 1930.* [The French budget of 1930.] *J. d. Économistes.* 88 Jun. 15, 1929: 257-264.—The Finance Minister's 1930 budget project reveals an important diminution of expenditure credits asked by various departments and at the same time allows for a reduction of taxes totaling a billion and a half francs. But the final expenditure proposals still show an increase over expenses of the previous year: three and three-tenths billions total, of which nearly one half is represented by increased pension and salary payments. Of the proposed tax reductions, nearly one half is represented by increased deductions from the tax base and reduction of the tax payable on account of family charges for the income taxes. The inheritance taxes and the taxes on securities are to be the other beneficiaries of tax reduction.—Carl Shoup.

3007. RODRÍGUEZ, LUIZ PICASSO. *Los resultados de la gestión financiera de M. Poincaré.* [Results of M. Poincaré's financial policy.] *Rev. Econ. y Finan.* 1(1) Apr. 1929: 60-68.—Poincaré's first and most pressing problem was to secure the passage of an adequate budget, which in France is a political as well

as a financial problem. He was also confronted by the crash of the franc, and he needed huge sums to meet the country's foreign debts. On Aug. 3, 1926, he secured the passage of a law increasing taxes, and created the Autonomous Amortization Fund, which was financed in part with money obtained from the tobacco monopoly, thus freeing the budget from the burden of the floating debt. In less than two years he had the country on its feet, had secured a favorable commercial balance; French capital had come home; the franc had returned to normal; taxes were lessened; salaries of government employees were increased. By 1928 the budget was safely enlarged to secure large sums for necessary pensions, particularly those necessary for indigent mothers and children.—Mayo Castleman.

3008. SENSINI, GUIDO. *Cenni di finanza teorica.* [An outline of public finance.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 44(6) Jun. 1929: 373-384.—This a brief outline of certain problems of public finance. The budget is established by a governmental act which is not purely logical owing to the many factors which influence it. Nor can the effects of government taxation and expenses be analyzed logically. The hypothesis of a purely theoretical system of public finance to-day is absurd. We cannot tell exactly the effects of taxation. Distinctions are made by the author between the effects on individuals and the effects on the community and between financial, economic and political consequences of taxation.—Augusto Pini.

3009. TROTABAS, LOUIS. *La législation fiscale.* [Fiscal legislation.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(3) May-Jun. 1929: 427-437.—French fiscal legislation during 1928 sought to offer tax relief to the heads of families and small tradesmen but commercial and industrial enterprise continued to carry heavy burdens. Foreign oil products were subjected to heavy assessments for the purpose of aiding the development of the French refining industry. An important provision in the law of Mar. 2, substitutes French market price for actual net cost as the basis of import-duty assessment, an adaptation of a provision in the Franco-German accord of 1927.—Amos E. Taylor.

3010. UNSIGNED. *Statens Finanser i Finans-aarene 1926-27 til 1929-30.* [National finances during the fiscal years 1926-27 to 1929-30.] *Statistiske Efterretninger.* 21(22) Aug. 3, 1929: 159-165.—A report on Denmark's national finances prepared by the statistical department, based on the treasury's accounts and financial legislation. The total current expenses for 1929-30 are estimated at 317,000,000 kr., as contrasted with 362,000,000 kr. in 1926-27.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist. Copenhagen.*

TAXATION

(See also Entries 2359, 2395, 2403, 2780, 2828, 3059, 3064, 3108, 3133, 3135, 3136, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3151, 3152, 3198, 3259)

3011. BARR, ARNOLD R. *Taxable accumulation of corporate surplus.* *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(9) Sep. 1929: 339-340, 368.—Until a few years ago it was generally agreed that the drastic tax on corporate profits was unworkable. But as the result of Congressional investigation and upon the basis of statutory changes already made, vigorous activity in enforcement began about two years ago. The statutes are usually discussed as if they were directed toward the accumulation of profits, but that is merely a secondary element. Accumulation of profits in itself, even when unreasonable is not forbidden by law. An accumulation of profits beyond the reasonable needs of the business is merely *prima facie* evidence of improper purpose. It was never the purpose of Congress to discourage the accumulation of surplus. The element of liability is

purpose, which does not lend itself readily to external examination. After much discussion, the conclusion is that the honest judgment of the persons in control of the business must be accepted as evidence, at least *prima facie*, of the best business judgment under the circumstances.—*M. H. Hunter.*

3012. FATHCHILD, IRVIN H. The federal courts and corporate affiliation. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7 (9) Sep. 1929: 341-345, 362.—Within the last few months the Federal courts have had occasion to consider the meaning and application of the word "control" in corporate affiliations and we find a spurious development of divergent opinion culminating in an openly recognized conflict of fundamental concept. Affiliation shall be deemed to exist (1) if one corporation owns directly or controls through closely affiliated interests or by a nominee substantially all the stock of the other or (2) if substantially all the stock of two or more corporations is owned or controlled by the same interests. Many recent cases involving aspects of affiliation are examined and the conclusion reached that the findings of the Board of Tax Appeals, in which the government has formally acquiesced, is correct.—*M. H. Hunter.*

3013. LAKI, GEJZA. Általános forgalmi-, kereseti-, jövedelmi és vagyonadónk újabb fejlődési irányai. [Recent developments in the general sales tax, the general business tax, and income and property taxes in Hungary.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 74 (6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1929: 395-456.—Recent developments in the general sales tax in Hungary consist of the following: (1) Extension of the field of application of lump sum estimates. This is not to be approved since it is in conflict with the nature of the sales tax, which is a tax on goods and not on persons. (2) The exemption of certain important articles of general consumption from the sales tax. This change was made from considerations of social policy, but its objects have not been attained since no significant decreases in prices have followed. (3) The introduction of the system of tax redemption (*Steuerablösung*) for certain articles of mass production. (4) Decrease in the basic tax rate from 3 to 2%. Further reduction would be desirable, yet the sales tax should be maintained in spite of pressure from the opposition. In the field of the business tax, income tax and property tax, an important new development in 1927 is the carrying forward of a previous assessment if below a certain amount, in place of a new assessment each year. This change is unsound. Such a process cannot be reconciled with the nature of these taxes. They no longer fit the changed conditions and lose contact with reality. A further new development is the calling in of experts in the assessment of the tax. But the experts should be consulted not on the percent of net, but on the percent of gross, profit.—*Stephan Halom.*

3014. LELAND, SIMEON E. Taxation of intangible property. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7 (9) Sep. 1929: 346-351, 364-368.—This is the last of a series of articles on the Illinois tax situation. The assessment of intangible property under the general property tax has been a complete failure. Many examples are given in proof of this. One promising course for the taxation of intangibles is the adoption of a low-rate method. The two general classes of argument for this are expediency and equity. The real test of the advantages from low rate taxes is found in the results achieved from their adoption. Numerous types have been tried, including mortgage recording taxes, registration taxes upon intangibles generally, savings deposit taxes, bank deposit taxes, stamp taxes, and the millage tax. Each form is examined with the conclusion that in each state where used it has constituted an improvement over the general property tax. Some modification of the taxation of intangibles is necessary in Illinois but to secure it will require an amendment to the Constitution.—*M. H. Hunter.*

3015. McCLOY, JOSEPH F., McMASTER, JOHN W., and BRADY, LEO. Death taxes—survey of underlying legal principles. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7 (9) Sep. 1929: 352-354.—This is part five of the discussion of inheritance tax problems and considers the relation of state and federal death taxes. All but three of the states levy death duties in some form and the federal government levies an estate tax. It is within the constitutional power of both the states and the federal government to levy such taxes without making any allowance either as a deduction or credit on account of the two taxes. Two taxes are thus frequently imposed on the same wealth. Many objections to the federal tax are considered, the most serious of which is the credit provision. In spite of the objections, however, it is to be expected that the federal tax will be retained. The most vigorous objections come from those who have at heart the interest of the state revenue. It is necessary that a broad and reasonable policy be carefully worked out so that the interests of both the states and the federal government may be preserved.—*M. H. Hunter.*

3016. MÁRQUEZ, MANUEL V. Crítica de la legislación sobre impuestos cedulares en el Perú. [Criticism of tax laws in Peru.] *Rev. Econ. y Financ.* 1 (1) Apr. 1929: 93-111.—Tax laws in Peru are deficient in every respect; they are unsystematic, and many which were adopted to meet special conditions have been retained after conditions changed. The laws lend themselves to evasion; specification of taxable incomes is incomplete, and many exceptions are granted unnecessarily. Often no difference is made between gross and net income, registration is inefficient, and assessment is inequitable. Reforms projected in 1916, 1920, and 1926 are analyzed.—*Mayo Castleman.*

3017. MOLL, BRUNO. Axiome und Postulate der Steuerlehre. [Axioms and postulates of the theory of taxation.] *Finanz-Archiv.* 46 (1) 1929: 1-4.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

3018. VILLAVICENCIO, V. MODESTO. La reforma de los impuestos sobre la renta en la Perú. [Income tax reform in Peru.] *Rev. Econ. y Financ.* 1 (1) Apr. 1929: 112-121.—Taxation in Peru is unjust because the laws under which taxes have been collected have never been systematized. A. M. Rodriguez Dulanto has proposed a plan to equalize the injustices of taxation. The essence of his reform is to differentiate carefully between kinds of income, particularly income which is produced by capital alone, income which is produced by a combination of capital and labor, and income which is produced by work. He would prefer to have the amount of income to be taxed determined through the declaration of the individual tax payer.—*Mayo Castleman.*

3019. VOGEL, EMANUEL HUGO. Grundsätzliches zur theoretischen Frage "nichtfiskalischer Zwecksetzung" in der Besteuerung. [Fundamentals in the theoretical problem of non-fiscal aims in taxation.] *Finanz-Archiv.* 46 (1) 1928: 5-47.—All taxes have a fiscal significance. If they are so designed or operate so as to extinguish the taxable objects and cease to produce revenue they cease to be taxes and become prohibitions. But some taxes incidentally, and others designedly by express statement, by their necessary effects upon the taxable objects, have regulatory effects, resulting from special tax relief or from special tax imposition. Taxes are not either fiscal or non-fiscal: they are more or less fiscal and, complementarily, less or more non-fiscal. In some cases the two aims run parallel and are equivalent. The non-fiscal aims may be to modify the distribution of income or wealth, to encourage agriculture or industry, to increase housing facilities, to increase exports, restrict speculation, develop capital formation, facilitate borrowing, restrict or encourage certain types of trade, protect domestic

industries, restrict consumption in general or of luxuries, or otherwise to effect some desired purpose. The use of the tax revenue, for the general fund or for special purposes has nothing to do with the non-fiscal aims of taxation. The ends sought are attained through tax relief, abatement, exemption, graduation and apportionment; and they are evidenced by expressions or motives accompanying each tax.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 3148, 3156)

3020. DUNG, Y. Internal loans of the Chinese national government. *China Critic.* 2(20) May 16, 1929: 389-393.—Dung gives a detailed account of National Government finances from May 1, 1927 to April, 1929. He lists the internal loans, which amount to \$304,000,000, gives the purposes of issue, the way the money was spent, and the various kinds of security. The rate of interest is $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ for one loan maturing in 1953 and 8% or above for the others, which, however, were made for short periods, the majority for less than three years. Dung thinks that the allotments from customs revenues for payment of interest and principal on certain unsecured foreign loans points to a probable future assumption by the Nanking government of all the bonds defaulted by the old Peking government. He points to the fact that the Nanking government has always promptly met payments of interest or principal due on its loans; to the substantial, confidence-inspiring backing offered by the government on its bond issues; and, without committing himself to a reason for the government's floating no foreign loans, emphasizes the implications of the fact that \$304,000,000 has been borrowed at home in less than two years.—*H. B. Elliston.*

3021. KONSTANTINOVIC, V. ST. State debts. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 4(3) Mar. 1929: 51-56.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 2717, 2893, 3249)

3022. LACHAPPELLE, GEORGES. La Trésorerie et le budget. [The Treasury and the budget.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43(3) May-Jun. 1929: 407-426.—The course of French Treasury operations during 1928 was largely determined by the monetary reform law of June 25 and three antecedent agreements between the Government and the Bank of France. An issue of 5% *rentes*, amounting to over 20 billion francs and redeemable in 75 years, successfully achieved the three-fold object of reducing the State debt at the Bank, consolidating part of the mass of short-time Treasury obligations, and offering the holders of the 6% (1923) issues of 3, 6, and 10 year bonds the option of conversion. An agreement between the State and the Bank laid down the terms for the revaluation of the latter's assets, made necessary by the new gold parity of the franc. By a special plan the Government guarantees repayment to the Bank of an account of approximately 6 billion francs which the Bank had advanced against Treasury bonds to foreign Governments during the war. The transformation of a large mass of floating debt into long-term issues was aided by the repatriation of French capital which had set in after the de facto stabilization of Dec. 1926, and resulted in an increased investment of French savings in home industry. Funding and amortization operations are directed by agreements between the Autonomous Fund for Amortization and the Government, on the one hand, and between the Bank and the Fund, on the other.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

3023. POUDRAGUIN, JEAN de. L'oeuvre constructive des experts: vers le règlement complet et définitif des réparations. [The constructive work of the experts towards a complete and definitive settlement of the reparations question.] *Correspondant.* 101(1602) Jun. 25, 1929: 801-827.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

3024. UNSIGNED. Deuda pública externe del Ecuador, sa historia desde sa origen hasta el momento actual. [The external public debt of Ecuador, its history from its origin to the present time.] *Ecuador Comercial.* 6(61) Jul. 1928: 41-47.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

3025. LOTZ, WALTHER. Können die Lasten Deutschlands aus dem Youngplan bei sinkendem Zinsfuss künftig erleichtert werden? [Can Germany's burdens from the Young plan be reduced in the future with the falling rate of interest?] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 53(5) 1929: 831-838.—Experience shows that in long periods of peace a falling rate of interest is almost always associated with an increase in the accumulation of capital. Germany as the reparations debtor might be able to take advantage of such a fall in the rate of interest by a process of conversion, provided that with the issue of reparation bonds the right of increased amortization and of redemption before maturity is reserved. A further possibility of future diminution of the burden lies in the recommendation of the Paris Report that Germany shall have the right to pay off the not yet mobilized annuities on the basis of a discount of $5\frac{1}{2}\%$. Finally, a regulation is provided according to which a reduction of German annuities takes place in case of a lessening of the interest obligations of the reparations creditors.—*H. Jecht.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 2737, 2738, 2810, 2943, 3136, 3152, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209)

3026. UNSIGNED. Property investments in public utility companies. *Univ. Illinois, Bur. Business Research, Bull.* #18. 1928: pp. 38.—For the purpose of this study of public utility financial and operating ratios, assets are summarized into four classes: fixed, investments, current, and other. It was the purpose of the series of bulletins of which this is the fifth, to prepare "standard-of-the-industry" ratios. The ratios of each class of assets to total assets for about 1,600 statements of 200 companies for the years 1915 to 1924 have then been computed and summarized according to size of company, kind of utility, year and in some cases by geographical distribution. The typical ratio of fixed assets to total assets is .94. Smaller companies, with assets 5-9 millions of dollars, average .96, and eastern companies average .91. The typical ratio of investments to total assets was .014 with little variation as between the different variables. The ratio of current assets to total assets was .032 but being as high as .070 in the eastern companies and as low as .019 in the case of the smaller companies. The typical condition of the ratio of other assets to total assets was found to be .009. In Appendix A, the error of these ratios, which should add to 1.000, was found to be .005 and this was prorated to the four items in accordance with their relative magnitude. The ratios then become, in the order above, .9434, .0153, .0320, .0093.—*Karl K. Van Meter.*

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See also Entries 2744, 2750, 2794, 2809, 2820, 3067, 3196, 3198, 3200, 3204, 3209)

3027. WAGNER, F. Die "Monopolfreie" Getreideverlauge. [The proposal to place the grain trade on a non-monopolistic basis.] *Z. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 64 (4) 1928: 595-601.—During the summer and autumn sessions of 1928 the Swiss legislature accepted with certain amendments the government proposal to regulate the grain trade on a non-monopolistic basis. The original purpose was the abolition of state intervention except in so far as the protection of domestic grain production and the maintenance of a reserve supply are concerned. The author contends that the victory of the private grain interests is only a partial one. The State is still the largest and the most powerful grain importer, retains a monopoly of the importation of flour, and has even extended its functions so as to include the right to control grain, flour, and bread prices. The author indicates the danger inherent in an attempt to establish the grain trade on a free basis in a country in which the State retains the right of such far-reaching economic encroachment. He questions not only the economic but also the political soundness of a solution which can make the price of bread a subject of interminable parliamentary controversy.—*A. M. Hannay.*

3028. WILLIAMS, JAMES HARVEY. Aren't we Volsteadizing the anti-trust laws? *North Amer. Rev.* 227 (5) May 1929: 566-576.—Judicial interpretations of the anti-trust acts have succeeded in defeating the popular will. By these acts the people hoped to preserve competition by preventing monopoly. The chief criticism against these judicial decisions is that they have prevented what economists are agreed on as fundamental: the establishment of self-protective trade agreements between financially independent units. The only way to meet the problem of present over-production in the United States is the trade agreement which will avoid waste by permitting large units to exist wherever size is required for the most effective service to the public.—*G. W. Rutherford.*

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 2215, 2388, 2457, 2634, 2697, 2702, 2731, 2741, 2805, 2867, 2928, 2942, 2945, 2950, 2970, 2977, 3038, 3043, 3044)

3029. MAHAIM, ERNEST. Marxisme et libéralisme. [Marxism and liberalism.] *Flambeau.* 12 (1) Jan. 1929: 68-82; (2) Feb. 1929: 162-172.—After enumerating De Man's criticisms of Marxist theory, especially in the light of the contemporary economic and social status and prevailing attitudes of the proletariat, the writer eulogizes modern liberalism. He considers the latter to be a more adequate social philosophy because it seeks the increase of "concrete liberty, which permits the development of the capacities of the greatest number compatible with the progress of society."—*J. W. Innes.*

3030. MARX, KARL. Notes sur les besoins, la production et la division du travail. [Notes on needs, production, and the division of labor.] *Rev. Marxiste.* (5) Jun. 1929: 513-538.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

3031. MORO, GEROLAMO LINO. Il commercio russo della URSS. [Russian commerce.] *Riv. Internaz.*

di Sci. Soc. 38-1 (1) Jan. 1929: 41-50.—Russia experienced a true communist regime only up to 1921. The creation of the NEP (new economic policy) marked the surrender of Communism to the economic necessities of the country. Lenin, whose speeches are extensively quoted, explained this as a temporary reverse from which Communism would come out stronger than ever. The peasants dismissed their hostility towards the communist regime when the old capitalist principles were again reestablished by the Bolsheviks. This is the best proof that Communism has failed.—*Augusto Pini.*

3032. RIED, MAX. A decade of collective economy in Austria. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 5 (1) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 66-77.—This is a detailed, historical analysis of the original aims and actual achievements of Austrian collectivist enterprises started in 1919 by the Socialization Commission Office to take over government war industries and to satisfy public opinion. Consideration of their difficulties, especially in financing, leads to the conclusion that public undertakings are as efficient as private concerns.—*J. W. Innes.*

3033. TIMACHEFF, N. S. The organization of state industry in Soviet Russia. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19 (3) Mar. 1929: 338-357.—There have been two periods in the history of the organization of the state industries. The period of wholehearted communism was reflected in the policy of complete centralization, the aim being to organize state industry on the lines of the "single factory." All branches of all industries were considered to be parts of a single enterprise administered by a centralized state agency. The operating management could deal only with certain matters of a routine nature. This plan became unworkable and was replaced by a system of corporations and trusts in 1921-22. The control of trusts, at first analogous to that of the joint stock company, persisted until 1927, when control in some respects was vested more definitely in the state. Trusts were instructed to work on the principle of the "commercial basis" but are "subordinate to the organs of the state which have adopted the standpoint of 'rational economy.'" The two points of view are antagonistic and result in an unstable equilibrium. Recently the trends have changed from independent organizations to slightly decentralized organs of the state. "Thus the 'single state factory' which was disintegrated in 1921-22, now shows a tendency toward reintegration."—*A. G. Black.*

3034. UNSIGNED. The five-year plan of industrial development of the USSR. *State Bank of the USSR.* 4 (21-22) Jun. 14, 1929: pp. 8.—The USSR has planned to expend a large amount of capital during its five-year period of industrial development ending 1932-33, in the development of power resource, and metal industries. With a 6,500 million ruble investment [\$1 = 1.943 rubles] in the power industry it is planned to increase the amount of non-animal power utilized in Russia from 42% of the total to approximately 58% of the total by 1932-33. A large part of the increase will be electrical energy for consumption in industrial establishments. Coal will be the principal source of energy for the increase in generated power; oil will rank second to coal. In scope of proposed enlargement metal industries rank second to power, with an expenditure of 4,000 million rubles out of the proposed total industrial investment of 13,500 million rubles. An attempt will be made to increase the present 4 million ton annual output of pig iron to 10 million tons per annum in 1932-33. Other industrial developments which will be sponsored by the five-year plan of the USSR are as follows: increase in the manufacture of chemicals for agricultural fertilizers; (2) extension of lumbering to provide a 350% increase in timber exports over prewar amounts; (3) a 150% increase in paper manufacture; (4) an increase in textile

industries and stimulation of exports of cotton, wool and linen goods to provide capital for other undertakings and (5) the introduction of more economical methods into the leather industry, the tobacco industry, and the food and drink industries.—*H. B. Killough.*

3035. ZEVAES, ALEXANDRE. De l'origine des mots: Socialisme, communisme, collectivisme. [The origin of the words socialism, communism and collectivism.] *Rev. Mondiale*. 193 Sep. 1, 1929: 7-14.—The early founders of modern socialism did not make use of that word—in fact, were unaware of it. Followers of Robert Owen point to the fact that it was adopted in their Manchester Congress of 1836 to differentiate them from the Fourierists and the Saint-Simonians. The economist, Louis Reybaud, claimed to have coined the word in 1835, and it appears in the title of a volume which he published in 1840, composed of articles written by him for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the first of which appeared in 1836. Pierre Leroux professed to have coined the word "Socialism" in 1832, and it appears in the *Revue Encyclopédique* in that year. But Gabriel Devile has discovered it in an article, "Catholicism and Protestantism," which appeared in the November 23, 1831, issue of a Paris journal called *Le Semeur*. The article was probably from the pen of Alexander Vinet, a now forgotten critic, who was opposed to socialism.

It is significant that the word appears without quotation marks or explanation, as though it were already in common usage. As for the word "socialist," it has been first found in Fourier's paper, *Industrial Reform*, in the issue of April 12, 1832, in an article by Charles Pellarin, a disciple of Saint Simon. The two words have been officially recognized by the French Academy's dictionary since 1878. The verb, to "socialize," is first found in a Saint-Simonian journal, *The Globe*, in the issue of June 29, 1831. The noun, "socialization," not yet officially recognized by the Academy, first appears in October 7, 1831, issue of the *Globe*. The word, communism, dates from the same epoch, its printed appearance having been traced back to 1834. In 1840, a "communist" banquet is advertized. In the same year, three German Socialist refugees in London formed the Communist Group for Workers' Education. From this sprang the Communist Federation in 1847, for which Marx and Engels composed and published their Manifesto. The word obtained the Academy's official recognition in 1878. The word, Collectivism, was coined by the Belgian socialist philosopher, Colins, in his *Social Science*, published in 1843. It was used by Bakunin in 1868 in opposition to the Communism of Marx, and it was popularized by Jules Guesde in France from 1876.—*B. Benedict.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 2215, 2388, 2456, 2531, 3283, 3345)

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See Entries 2262, 2266, 2385, 2400, 2401)

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 3061, 3206)

3036. SCHÖNEMANN, FRIEDRICH. Die Erziehung zum Staat in Amerika. [Civic education in America.] *Z. f. Pol.* 19 (1) 1929: 34-45.—The development of the state has been more natural, more secure, and has run in a straighter line in America than in Germany. Germany has had a century of disunity among numerous small states, and accompanying narrow and artificial ideas of the state. Americans were therefore enabled to gain a more healthy relation to the state. They did not have to think so deeply concerning *Politik* and the state, yet on the whole, they solved their problems better than the Germans. Perhaps the main difference between Americans and Germans is that Germans reason out everything connected with the state and with politics. They meditate over it and lay it down in principles, while Americans, from time to time, act on a practical and common sense basis, and take compromise as a matter of course. To Germans this is often equivalent to a betrayal of principles.—*John B. Mason.*

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 3082, 3108, 3315)

3037. BARNES, J. S. The new Italian constitution. *Edinburgh Rev.* 250 (509) Jul. 1929: 1-18.—Fascism represents an attempt to synthesize the Roman philosophy of authoritative government with the Greek ideal of individual freedom. Today we are threatened by a catastrophic dissolution of the spirit of the Roman

world and a triumph of the Greek ideal, which would plunge the world into anarchy and tyranny from which there might not be a return. The philosophy of Fascism is not well worked out as yet, but it is more than a Roman reaction, for it emphasizes the development of personality and fearless thought. Private initiative and private capital are encouraged, but they must take more care to protect the public interest. The Fascist theory of the state holds that each differentiated human group is a natural phenomenon with a life transcending that of the individuals composing it, and subject to biological laws of conservation. Authority is implicit in each of these groups, and in the nature of things must be possessed by a minority. This minority should be a real aristocracy, and the degree of dependence which they have upon the suffrage of the people is a mere question of expediency. Public opinion, "which usually means no more than the opinion of organized sectional interests," has no inherent right to dictate, but is merely a warning or a stimulus to a government. The government should educate public opinion to become "the reflection of a high moral or national intuition." The government should then devote itself to working out means of learning sectional needs and reconciling them on the basis of equity and the general interest. The Fascist constitution gives expression to these ideas, with sovereign power in the executive assisted by representatives from the various interests in the country, with an aristocracy given leadership and stability by the Fascist Grand Council.—*Luther H. Evans.*

3038. CHIKAO FUJISAWA. Marxism, communism, and the Japanese spirit. *Internat. J. Ethics.* 39 (4) Jul. 1929: 424-444.—Marxism is a negative doctrine; negation cannot be creative; therefore a class war to wipe out capitalism will not create an ideal world. The characteristic of the Occident is abnormal individualism, of which both communism and capitalism are the perverted extremes. In Japan, on the other

hand, the individual does not feel himself apart from society. The nation is a great family, with Tenno as father and head, and the keynote of Japanese ethics is self-abnegation. Advocacy of Westernism and especially of communism is a betrayal of this social heritage. We must retain the old Japanese spirit and attitude. "The urgent need of the hour is to return to the time-honored tradition of our sound spiritual culture."—*H. McD. Clokie.*

3039. CUTELLI, STEFANO MARIO. Dallo stato individualista allo stato fascista. [From the individualistic to the Fascist state.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 19 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 682-692.—This is a survey of the development of the Italian state from individualism through socialism to Fascism. The "integral Fascist state" which is the synthesis of the individualistic and socialist doctrines has the object of creating a condition of cooperation between the needs of the individual and social requirements, by giving to this condition a legal form in order to avoid either the excess of freedom or despotism.—*Mario Saibante.*

3040. HASSELBLATT, WERNER. Staatskrise und auslandsdeutsche Nationalitätenpolitik. [Crisis of the state and policy toward German minorities.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 60 (3) 1929: 157-164.—In after-war Europe an exaggerated nationalism has spread everywhere which has been destructive to the cooperative spirit among the national minorities, of which there are some forty millions in Europe. One way to effect cooperation with their national majorities is to establish the self-government of their own cultural interests. The state has to grant them the right to issue ordinances. They will form a class and a community of thought in a nationally different environment. State and culture will no longer be separate entities, and cultural interests will lie in the hands of apt and responsible men. Sovereignty will be as little jeopardized as it is by communal governments, or chambers of commerce, or ecclesiastical bodies, in the case of a separation between state and church.—*Werner Neuse.*

3041. KALLIAVAS, ARISTOM. 'Ο Φασισμός. [Fascism.] *Μηνιαία Οικονομική καὶ Κοινωνική Ἐπιθεώρησις.* 6 (7) Jul. 31, 1929: 799-826.—The author, a lecturer at the High School of Economics, gives a history and analysis of Fascism. He considers its rise due to the defects of Italian parliamentarism and its principles anti-democratic and hostile to the League of Nations. Its spiritual father is D'Annunzio. After a description of the corporate state, the author points out what he considers the defects of Fascism even under a good dictator—the lack of freedom, the glorification of force, the difficulty of interpreting the popular will and of choosing a successor to its chief, its tendency to create a bureaucracy, the censorship of public opinion and consequent lack of criticism, the attempted suppression of national minorities, and the cultivation of a noisy nationalism. Nevertheless, Fascism has many sound principles and has had many successes, notably the self-confidence with which it has inspired the Italians and its defeat of communism. But it remains to be seen whether Mussolini will be always master of his black-shirts. The material successes of Fascism are bought at the expense of the freedom of the individual. Even if Fascism be judged not wholly unsuitable for Italy, its exportation to other countries would certainly be harmful. Even in Italy its success is chiefly due to the personality of Mussolini, and it is only "an episode in the history of Italy."—*William Miller.*

3042. MEAD, GEORGE H. National-mindedness and international-mindedness. *Internat. J. Ethics.* 39 (4) Jul. 1929: 385-407.—Did William James solve the paradox of man's pursuit of war? Our past wars are regarded as producing a spiritual heritage; but prospective wars are regarded as an evil. War serves the purpose of producing social cohesion, for the individual identifies himself with the community in the resultant spiritual exaltation of national defense and honor. James' "moral equivalent" in the form of a conscripted youth for a peaceful public service does not ring true today. We know that any war may become a world war of unlimited devastation, that wars are not produced by a clash of national interests, and we know that rational solutions can be found. That war is based upon the need of a nation feeling itself ready to fight for the sake of unity and self-respect is the old difficulty which still remains. The moral equivalent of war must be found in a will to discover common interests between the contending nations. Few nations are sufficiently national-minded (sure of themselves) to be international-minded (to seek community of interest with others).—*H. McD. Clokie.*

3043. MICHELS, ROBERT. Gaetano Mosca und seine Staatstheorien. [Gaetano Mosca and his theories of the state.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 53 (3) 1929: 811-830.—Gaetano Mosca is, with Vilfredo Pareto, the most important political theorist in modern Italy. He is a conservative and his conservatism is similar to that of Lord Beaconsfield. His theory is developed in his standard work *Elementi di Scienza Politica*, (*Elements of Political Science*) which first appeared in 1895 and in a second edition in 1922. Following the lead of Taine and Gumplowicz he sees the quintessence of the state in the organization of a minority, that is, the formation of a political class which carries on the business of the nation. Even democracy is the rule of a minority. Socialism as an ideal of equality, is for Mosca, *a priori* non-existent. In this he overlooks the fact that socialism is not only not democratic but also anti-democratic. Mosca's theory of the political class is confirmed by the failure of democracy in the campaign against social misery during the 19th century in England and Belgium, the countries with the most fully developed democracy. The further fact that the battles for national freedom in Europe have always been carried on by a small number of patriots and not by the masses of the people speaks for the correctness of this theory. Mosca is a Sicilian, born in Palermo in 1858. For 12 years he was editor of the official parliamentary reports in Rome. Since 1895 he has been a professor of law (*Staatsrecht*) in Turin, where the social intercourse with Cesare Lombroso was especially significant for him. Since 1909 he has been a member of the Chamber of Deputies and secretary for the colonies, 1914-16. Since 1925 he has taught on the faculty of law at the University of Rome. He is opposed to Fascism. His relations with science in foreign countries are relatively limited.—*H. Jecht.*

3044. SOLMI, ARRIGO. L'ordinamento corporativo e lo stato moderno. [Corporative organization and the modern state.] *Politica Sociale.* 1 (3) Jun. 1929: 209-212.—Though Fascism originated in national problems, it has international value. Democracy is everywhere defenseless against individualist syndicalism, which destroys the social fabric. Syndicates are necessary products of capitalistic society, but must not be abandoned to anarchy. The corporation must be set up superior to them, and the state dominant over all.—*Robert C. Binkley.*

JURISPRUDENCE

(See also Entries 2125, 3169, 3345)

HISTORICAL

(See also Entries 2266, 2346, 2373, 2375, 2376, 2398, 2406)

3045. LYON, HASTINGS. What is a corporation? *Corporate Practice Rev.* 1(8) May 1929: 7-15.—The Common Law might have bridged the gap of limiting agency for the group enterprisers to the selected individuals with implied notice to the world that their authority was limited to the fund committed to the enterprise. But the quasi-political character of early large group enterprises developed the idea that the corporate form is a special privilege, and laid the foundation for the present frequent penalty treatment of a business form which has become a social necessity under modern economic conditions.—*Hastings Lyon.*

3046. MEYERS, E. M. *Vergelijkingen met Breuken in middeleeuwsche Rechtsteksten.* [Comparisons with fractions in medieval legal texts.] *Mededeelingen d. K. Akad. v. Wetenschappen, Afdeling Letterkunde.* 1928: 129-154.—In many medieval texts one reads that the widow is entitled to the restitution of her *dos* and one-third in addition (*un tiers de plus*). This one-third in addition does not mean one-third of the *dos* but one-third of the *dos* augmented with its half, in other words, if the *dos* amounts to 100 pounds, the one-third in addition is 50 pounds. Ficker believed that this manner of expression was peculiar to the law of the Burgundians, because he found it, not only in southern France and western Switzerland, but also in the law of the Frostathinglög in Norway. But Meyers proves that it was equally well known in Spain, the whole of Switzerland, Bohemia, Austria, Northern Germany, and the Netherlands. He shows that it was merely an archaic manner of expression found among all primitive peoples, including the Jews of the Old Testament. He compares the phrase *un tiers de plus* with the Latin *dimidio plus*, meaning "twice as much," and with the French phrase *moitiément*, meaning "doubling." These phrases originated in a period when

people did not yet reckon with fractions. "One-third, one-fourth, etc. in addition" meant that one added each time to two units a third, a fourth, etc., the words "third," "fourth," etc. being originally ordinals, not fractions. In juridical texts, *le tiers de plus* in the sense of one and one-half times the amount, and similar phrases, survive down to the 19th century. It was indeed regarded as a very peculiar mode of expression as early as the 16th century, but the spirit of conservatism retained it long after the reason for expressing it that way had ceased to be clearly understood. In exceptional cases its meaning was misinterpreted in a modern sense, resulting in a change of law to suit that misinterpretation.—*A. J. Barnouw.*

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 2123, 3159, 3160, 3164)

3047. BRADWAY, JOHN S.; PFEIFFER, TIMOTHY NEWELL; SMITH, REGINALD HEBER; HOROVITZ, SAMUEL B.; and MORSE, WAYNE L. Contributions to the field made from the legal side. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 145 (234) Sep. 1929: 37-73.—Law originated in this country to protect the rights of individuals. With the growth of population, social problems supplanted individual problems in importance and a gap developed between the individual and legal justice. This was due to the specialization of the law. Two movements have been instituted to remove this deficiency of the law. Legal aid societies protect the rights of individuals and at the same time foster the specialization of law. Crime commissions have been formed to study the unsurveyed fields of crime. Both movements have extended the use of records and are furnishing data on legal-social problems which hitherto were unavailable. (A discussion of the historical development, functions, and probable growth of these movements is included.)—*H. A. Phelps.*

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 2786, 3028, 3069, 3170, 3201, 3209)

GENERAL

3048. BIRGFELLNER, KAROL. The role and activity of administrative justice. *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 1(4) 1928: 388-392.—This is a discussion of the jurisdictional side of the question relating to the removal of legal infringements committed, in the opinion of the plaintiff, by competent authorities who have violated his subjective rights through misinterpretation of public law. After reviewing different kinds of legal infringements, the author suggests several rules, as follows: (1) Administrative justice should not be limited exclusively to cassational procedure. (2) If the plaintiff should demand a revisional verdict or, alternatively, a cassational and revisional verdict, the court may confine itself to a cassational decision, if it considers a revisional verdict unsuitable. (3) In case of a passive attitude on the part of authorities towards the plaintiff's demand, the court should have the power to remove the legal infringement by means of a cassational or revisional action, or a decision to suspend the execution of the order until the case shall come before the court of appeal.—*O. Eisenberg.*

3049. MIRKINE-GUETZEVITCH, B. La procédure constitutionnelle de déclaration de guerre. [Constitutional procedure in declaring war.] *Rev.*

Pol. et Parl. 140 (416) Jul. 1929: 115-122.—Since the French Revolution international tendencies have appeared in constitutional law from time to time. The Kellogg pact calls to mind one of these cases, namely, the renunciation of war. This doctrine which first appeared in the French constitution of 1791 where war for conquest was renounced, has influenced the constitutions of many governments, particularly that of Brazil, and now appears in the new post-war constitutions. The power to declare war was first entrusted to the legislature by the French constitution of 1791. The new European constitutions all base declaration of war on legislative approval, either as a consent to the action of the executive, or as an act of the legislative body alone. While these constitutional provisions do not guarantee the peace of the world, they aid in securing peace, and form a logical complement to the Kellogg pact.—*H. M. Cory.*

CANADA

3050. LEMIEUX, R. Le Canada et l'Empire. [Canada and the Empire.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 139 (413) Apr. 10, 1929: 30-44.—This is a review by the speaker of the Canadian House of Commons concerning the present status of Canada within the empire. An histor-

ical background is given. The author is of the opinion that a declaration of war by Great Britain would not automatically involve Canada.—*S. M. Scott.*

3051. PARENT, HONORÉ. *Responsabilité des municipalités à raison des acts de leurs agents de police.* [Responsibility of municipalities for the acts of their police agents.] *Rev. du Droit.* 7 (10) Jun. 1929: 583-599.—The municipality is responsible for the acts of its agents. Police officers occupy a different position than do other officers of the municipality. They are officers of the state, while at the same time being municipal employees. The resulting confusion in the province of Quebec is the particular interest here. When do they serve the state and when the municipality? While serving the former the latter is not responsible. The cases are not consistent, but there are many cases that distinguish between acts which involve the general public and those of a local nature. The author urges that if a difference is to be recognized between agents of the peace and the municipal officers, that a line of demarcation be established between public functions and those which are not, as is done elsewhere. The law then, is confused, and without adequate criteria.—*G. G. Hulse.*

GERMANY

3052. RADLOFF. *Das Problem der Haftung für Amtspflichtverletzungen.* [The liability of officials for violation of duties.] *Juristische Wochenschr.* 58 (24-25) Jan. 15-22, 1929: 1776-1778.—According to the German Civil Code, public officials are responsible in the execution of their duties not to the state alone, but also to the public. For violation of duty they are liable to civil action. This principle has been considerably restricted. However, the fact remains that the liability of officials, acting in the execution of public powers entrusted to them, exceeds the limits of general liability as laid down in arts. 823 and 826 of the Civil Code. Not even the new federal constitution put an end to this state of affairs completely. In practice an action may always be brought against the state when damages have been caused by a public official, but the state may in turn, in certain cases at least, recover its expenses from the official. Radloff criticizes this form of liability which cannot be defended either with considerations of finance or of equity, and, on the other hand, hampers the initiative of the officials and their joy in service.—*H. Fehlinger.*

GREAT-BRITAIN

3053. ZIMMERN, ALFRED; BARDOUX, JACQUES; and WILLIAMS, JOHN FISCHER. *L'Empire Britannique.* [The British Empire.] *Comité Natl. d'Études Soc. et Pol.* Apr. 29, 1929: pp. 32.—This report is devoted to a discussion of contemporary problems in the British Empire. Zimmern opens the discussion with an account of the evolution of dominion self-government, and a statement of the links which bind the empire together. Bardoux complains that insufficient attention has been given to the military, naval, and economic bonds. He claims that another war, decreased English economic prestige, or a political king might well disrupt the empire. France is not without interest in these matters, for an appeal to dominion ambassadors on her part might well affect English continental policy towards France, since British colonials are more akin to the French than are the English themselves.—*S. M. Scott.*

UNITED STATES

3054. BUTCHART, DONALD A. *Workmen's compensation—conflict of state and federal acts.*

Wisconsin Law Rev. 5 (4) Jun. 1929: 245-256.—A difficult problem arises as to how far state workmen's compensation acts apply to persons whose work is on navigable waters. After the Supreme Court had declared invalid two federal statutes which aimed to make such state acts apply on navigable waters, Congress in 1927 enacted a federal compensation act to apply when compensation "may not validly be provided by state law." In general, the Supreme Court has held that state laws apply when employment is a matter of "local concern." In the recent case of *Northern Coal and Dock Company v. Strand* (49 S. Ct. 88) the court held that the Wisconsin law would not cover fatal injuries received while working on a ship moored at the employer's pier—even though only 2% of the employee's time was spent on the ship—on the grounds that the accident occurred on maritime waters. Because of the difficulty of knowing what may be of local concern defendants in this and similar cases are compelled to carry the burden of both state and federal compensation acts. It is suggested that the nature of the contract as well as the nature of the tort be used as the basis for determining whether state compensation acts apply and thus reduce the uncertainty to a minimum.—*Ben A. Arneson.*

3055. DE WOLFE, HERBERT N. *What is interstate commerce?* *Constitutional Rev.* 13 (3) Jul. 1929: 143-155.—The subjects of commerce under the commerce clause are divisible into two subdivisions: (1) those pertaining to trade and traffic in or the exchange of commodities; and, (2) those pertaining to the performance of a service for a money consideration. Instead of recognizing the second class, the courts have made the mistake of saying that commerce includes transportation. It would be better to say that activities of common carriers are subject to federal jurisdiction, because they are an interstate service for money consideration rather than because they involve interstate transportation. This confusion has not, however, diminished or increased the power of Congress under the commerce clause, except in the case of insurance.—*Ben A. Arneson.*

3056. ELSON, SAM. *Habitual criminal acts and the ex post facto clause.* *St. Louis Law. Rev.* 12 (4) Jul. 1929: 414-422.—The Baumes law and other habitual criminal acts have been upheld as constitutional, even though the meting out of the increased punishment takes into account crimes committed before the passage of the laws. The courts hold that the additional punishment is in fact provided for the last offense, not for the previous ones, for the law merely considers the criminal habits of the defendant, which is a legitimate consideration in the determination of punishment. Only two cases reach a different conclusion, and both turn upon statutory construction rather than constitutional law. Although the question has not yet been passed upon by the United States Supreme Court, it may be considered as closed.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

3057. FRANKFURTER, FELIX, and GREENE, NATHAN. *Labor injunctions and federal legislation.* *Harvard Law Rev.* 42 (6) Apr. 1929: 766-799.—In substance, this is the concluding chapter of a forthcoming book which will present, under the title *The Labor Injunction*, "an extensive analysis of all reported litigation in the Federal courts in which labor injunctions issued." A fourth of the article consists in generalizations drawn from the data to be presented in the book: insistence upon the necessity of finding facts quickly, of supplying procedural safeguards, and of rendering less ambiguous the legal doctrines to be applied. The remaining three-fourths is a critical analysis of the most important sections of S. 1482, submitted by a Senate Subcommittee on the Judiciary in May, 1928. Despite certain indicated shortcomings, the bill (text appended) merits enactment as a non-

partisan, moderate attempt to remedy specific abuses disclosed in the actual operation of labor injunctions as utilized by the federal courts. As the judicial application of the Clayton Act has revealed the need for further legislation which will aid in equalizing the factors that determine bargaining power, the bill imposes additional procedural restrictions upon federal courts and enunciates a definite public policy in regard to industrial relations.—*B. G. Whitmore.*

3058. JOHNSON, RAYMOND T. *State law and the federal courts.* *Kentucky Law J.* 17 (4) May 1929: 355-369.—The Constitution of the United States provides in Article 3, Section 2, that the "judicial power shall extend . . . to controversies between citizens of different states . . ." The real reason for this jurisdiction was to afford a court in which the citizen of one state might have the laws of another state administered to him in a manner free from local bias, passion, and prejudice. At the time of the framing and adoption of the Constitution and for half a century afterwards there appears to have been no thought that the federal courts would apply a different law in a state to a non-resident than a state court would apply to one of its own citizens. Section 34 of the Judiciary Act of 1789 which provided that "the laws of the several states, except where the Constitution, treaties, or statutes of the United States otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision in cases at common law, in the courts of the United States, in cases where they apply" neither added to nor detracted from the duty of the federal courts to apply the law of the states in such cases. The statute merely declared the constitutional rule. Mr. Justice Story, when in 1842 (*Swift v. Tyson*, 16 Peters 1) he laid down the rule that the federal courts could follow their own independent judgment in matters of general commercial law, disregarded a well established tradition, and misconceived the meaning of section 34 of the Judiciary Act. The word "laws" as used therein referred to judicial decisions of state courts as well as to legislative enactments. This section should not be construed so as to violate the constitutional provision quoted above. There are three objections to the doctrine of independent judicial determination in diversity of citizenship cases: (1) it violates the principle of comity; (2) it is founded on a misconception of the congressional statute; and (3) it violates Article 3, Section 2, of the Constitution.—*O. P. Field.*

3059. McCLOY, JOSEPH F.; McMASTER, JOHN W.; and BRADY, LEO. *Death taxes—survey of underlying legal principles.* *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7 (6) Jun. 1929: 229-233.—The death tax, being a special tax, is to be strictly construed in favor of the taxpayer and against the state seeking to collect the tax. If the statute is uncertain, there can be no tax. Retroactive death taxes are ordinarily held invalid. Where statutes are copied from other states, the presumption is that the legislature likewise adopted the construction given by the courts of the state from which they were adopted. Although the principle of the death tax as well as numerous specific statutes embodying discrimination based on reasonable classification have been judicially upheld, nevertheless, taxpayers are not excused from subjecting every new legislative act to scrutiny. All possible constitutional questions have not yet been answered. Step by step every legislative act must be patiently tested by reference to the fundamental law. While the constitutionality of the right to levy a death tax is now established, there never was a time when more important details of the death duty system seemed open to constitutional doubt and the necessity of final solution. The fault is that the legislative power is expressed only to produce revenue and without regard to, or knowledge of,

constitutional and philosophical tax limitations.—*M. H. Hunter.*

3060. MERRILL, MAURICE H. *Unconstitutional conditions.* *Univ. of Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 77 (7) May 1929: 879-895.—It has long been an established rule of constitutional law that a state law is void which requires as a condition of a foreign corporation's entrance to the state that it shall not resort to the federal courts. Conditions for entry into the state which interfere with interstate commerce are also invalid. Gradually the rule has been broadened so that recent decisions hold that a state cannot grant a privilege on condition that constitutional rights be abrogated, even though the state has the power to deny the privilege altogether. The argument in favor of the broad application of the unconstitutional conditions rule is that a forbidden result should not be accomplished by indirection. On the other hand this doctrine will seriously curtail states in advanced policies which are socially desirable. In numerous cases the Supreme Court has held that public utilities may in return for franchise grants bargain away their rights to non-confiscatory rates under the Fourteenth Amendment. Thus there are two competing doctrines in recent court decisions. It is suggested that the court divide the constitutional privileges into two classes: (1) those which have to do with the structure and functions of our dual system of government, such as the right to resort to the proper agency, state or federal. It was in connection with this class that the doctrine of unconstitutional conditions originated and here it may properly apply. (2) Those which are primarily for the benefit of the individual, such as due process. Here the governmental agencies should be allowed to impose unconstitutional conditions provided no duress is used.—*Ben A. Arneson.*

3061. POMERANCE, ROBERT. *Wild animals: nature of state's interest.* *Cornell Law Quart.* 14 (2) Feb. 1929: 245-250.—The Louisiana Shrimp Act forbidding the exportation of unshelled shrimp from the state was held unconstitutional as an unjust interference with interstate commerce. In support of the Act it was argued that the state owns all animals *ferae naturae* not reduced to possession, and may withdraw them entirely from interstate commerce, or admit them only on condition that they be canned. The court, however, did not take this view, but stressed the thought that the state does not literally own wild animals, but that the state regulates and controls their use. In theory the state holds title to wild animals, but that title is a fiction. The whole idea of ownership in wild animals which have never been reduced to possession is anomalous. The state has no actual property in animals *ferae naturae*, but only a sort of guardianship for social purposes. The state does not own wild animals as it owns cash in the vaults. What is meant is that the conservation of these important social resources requires regulation of their use in order to prevent friction and eliminate waste. The state must determine the time, the place, and persons who may acquire wild animals, in order that their extermination may be prevented.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

3062. R., S. *Administration tribunals—operation of administrative orders as res judicata.* *Michigan Law Rev.* 27 (6) Apr. 1929: 677-683.—The case of *Woodworth vs. Kales* (26 Fed. 178) again raised the whole question of the finality of administrative acts. Courts have always recognized the desirability of finality in respect to their decisions, so that plans for the future may be made without fear of further controversy. For themselves the courts have formulated certain definite rules on the subject, but it is more difficult to apply the rule of *res judicata* to the determination of administrative tribunals. A number of difficulties prevent the formulation of definite, logical

rules. Because it is impossible to lay down logical rules without numerous exceptions to make them fit the law in the application of the doctrine of *res judicata* to the determination of administrative tribunals, a classification of the various types according to their functions is the only device which will effectively show how far the doctrine can be and has been applied by administrative tribunals. Such a survey shows that although the doctrine cannot be applied in all cases, its underlying principles are sound. In the Woodworth case the doctrine was so applied.—*F. R. Aumann.*

3063. RISJORD, NORMAN E. Interest of judge as affecting due process of law. *Wisconsin Law Rev.* 5 (3) Apr. 1929: 177-181.—In *Tumey v. Ohio* (1928), 273 U.S. 510, a provision that the judge should share in the fines that he assessed was held to violate the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. However, later cases make it clear that trial by an impartial and disinterested judge is not an absolute but a relative right. The interest must be direct, pecuniary, and not too remote.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

3064. THURBER, RAYMOND D. Federal taxation of antecedent transfers. *U. S. Law Rev.* 63 (3) Jul. 1929: 330-341.—The federal estate tax since Feb. 24, 1919, has included transfers "made or created before or after the passage of this act." (Revenue Act of 1918, Sec. 402 (c) 40 Stat. 1097). This language was necessarily held to be too plain for construction, and to embrace antecedent as well as subsequent transfers. Thus all questions of construction are set at rest, except the constitutional question as to whether a tax on antecedent transfer violates the Fifth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, as depriving the taxpayer of property without due process of law. This article reviews leading cases on this matter, and reaches the following conclusions: (1) absolute transfers not made in contemplation of death, executed prior to the passage of the taxing act, can not be used to measure a tax imposed thereon; (2) an antecedent trust is taxable where the grantor reserves a power of revocation; (3) policies of insurance taken out before the taxing act was passed are taxable where the decedent reserves the power to change the beneficiary, since "until the moment of death, the decedent retained a legal interest in the policies which gave him the power of disposition of them and their process as completely as if he were himself the beneficiary of them"; (4) the transfer is properly taxed where it is still inchoate at the time of the decedent's death, and it is not properly taxed where it has become absolute and indefeasible prior thereto.—*Clyde L. King.*

3065. UNSIGNED. Commerce—carriers—foreign corporations—action against foreign carrier for cause arising outside of state as burden upon interstate commerce. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 13 (5) Apr. 1929: 485-495.—A Minnesota statute (Minn. Laws 1913, c. 218, sec. 1) provided that "if the defendant" in a civil action "be a foreign corporation, the summons may be served by delivering a copy to any of its officers or agents within the state, provided that any foreign corporation having an agent in this state for the solicitation of freight and passenger traffic or either thereof over its lines outside of this state, may be served with summons by delivering a copy to such agents." In *Davis v. Farmers Co-operative Equity Co.*

(262 U.S. 312) a Kansas corporation brought suit in Minnesota against a carrier organized in Kansas and operating no lines in Minnesota. The suit concerned a shipment of grain between two points in Kansas. Service of summons was made on an agent of the carrier soliciting business in Minnesota. The Supreme Court of the United States held the state statute authorizing such service invalid, because placing an undue burden on interstate commerce in compelling the foreign carrier to submit to suit in a state where plaintiff did not reside and where the cause of action did not originate as a condition to soliciting business in the state. The decision did not touch any other points, being strictly limited to the facts of the case. The Supreme Court did not consider whether the statute would be valid if applied to suits in which the transaction out of which the cause of action arose was entered upon within the state or as applied to suits in which the plaintiff was a resident of the state, but the Minnesota court later held the statute indivisible and void for all purposes. An important question not yet decided is whether the decision will extend to a defendant carrier doing business in the state in addition to merely soliciting business. Later cases seem to imply that the rule will be extended to cover such a case also. The Minnesota court has rejected this view. The burden of foreign suits is a heavy one on the carriers and another decision will be required to settle the questions left undecided by the Davis case.—*O. P. Field.*

3066. UNSIGNED. Enforcement of state arbitration laws in federal courts. *Harvard Law Rev.* 42 (6) Apr. 1929: 801-805.—This is a comment on the legal difficulties of enforcing state arbitration statutes when one of the parties is entitled to bring the case into the federal courts.—*Rodney L. Mott.*

3067. WEIDNER, JOHN H. Clayton Act: price discrimination: lessening competition among purchasers. *Cornell Law Quart.* 14 (3) Apr. 1929: 330-334.—The Supreme Court has held that for a manufacturer of tin cans to sell at a discount to one of two competing canning companies violates the anti-trust act. However, the defendant still has the privilege of refusing to sell to the complainant. We are thus left in the anomalous position that while a refusal to sell except at a higher discriminatory price is legal, an actual sale at such a price is illegal.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

3068. WILLIS, HUGH E. Unreasonable searches and seizures. *Indiana Law J.* 4 (5) Feb. 1929: 311-320.—The due process clause has not yet been extended to include searches and seizures. Immunity from unreasonable searches and seizures applies only to persons, houses, papers, and tangible material effects. The Supreme Court has been strict in its interpretation. A warrant is not always necessary for reasonable search. The position of the Supreme Court on the question of whether or not evidence obtained by unreasonable search and seizure can be used has been anomalous. Protection of privacy is the reason for the protection against unreasonable procedure. Private persons are liable for illegal searches and seizures, but neither the states nor the federal government is liable for the wrongs of its officers in making illegal searches and seizures.—*Charles W. Smith Jr.*

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 2096, 2215, 2375, 2482, 2650, 2672, 2708, 2721, 2731, 2759, 2779, 2780, 2785, 2786, 2791, 2801, 2802, 2809, 2825, 2828, 2856, 2857, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2877, 2895, 2899, 2907, 2915, 2916, 2944, 2967, 2982, 3009, 3015, 3016, 3018, 3027, 3034, 3037, 3048, 3055, 3057, 3101, 3118, 3121, 3132, 3134, 3140, 3142, 3146, 3153, 3156, 3162, 3166, 3186, 3187, 3192, 3195, 3198, 3200, 3201, 3204)

ARGENTINA

3069. BUNGE, ALEJANDRO E. *Unidad política y económica*. [Political and economic unity.] *Rev. de Econ. Argentina*. 22 (132) Jun. 1929: 437-441.—The political and economic coordination indispensable in government is lacking in the field of practical administration in Argentina. The provinces have usurped the powers of the national government in economic and financial administration to such an extent that we have a lamentable picture of provincial conflicts and confusion in jurisdictions, which have injured third parties and are prejudicial to supreme national economic interests. This usurpation of power is particularly evident in the attempt on the part of the provinces to regulate inter-provincial and foreign commerce, a function strictly reserved to the national government by article 67 of the Constitution. By stimulating the free importation of those foreign products which northern and western Argentina herself produces, these provinces are being deprived of the trade and prosperity to which they are entitled. Another phase of jurisdictional conflict, equally detrimental to the economic interests of the nation, arises from the attempt on the part of certain provinces, particularly of Buenos Aires, to regulate railroads engaged in inter-provincial commerce, by establishing branch lines between points already served by national railroads.—*Elizabeth A. Weber*.

CANADA

3070. BURCHELL, CHARLES J. *Canadian admiralty jurisdiction and shipping laws*. *Law Quart. Rev.* 45 (179) Jul. 1929: 370-377.—The Dominion of Canada should have complete control over the jurisdiction and procedure of Canadian admiralty courts. The actual control, apart from the appointment of judges, is with the Imperial Government. In 1890 the Imperial Parliament passed the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act which provided that the legislature of any British possession might confer admiralty jurisdiction upon certain of its courts, which jurisdiction should be co-extensive with that of the High Court in England. Moreover, it was provided that no colonial law should confer any jurisdiction which was not by this act conferred upon a colonial court of admiralty. Since the year 1890 the admiralty jurisdiction of the High Court in England has been increased by statute, but as the Imperial Parliament cannot have intended to pass legislation in respect to Canadian admiralty courts without any consultation with the Canadian government in the matter, it is evident that the extension of jurisdiction does not extend to the Canadian admiralty courts. Nor can the Canadian legislature itself alter the jurisdiction of its admiralty courts. There is at present a great need to permit the admiralty courts to try actions *in rem* against ships whose owners are not domiciled within the jurisdiction of the court. It is hoped that the sub-conference authorized by a resolution of the Imperial Conference, 1926, may soon

be established and may plan some remedy for this matter.—*Eleanor Wyllys Allen*.

CHINA

3071. CORWIN, EDWARD S. Some observations on the organic law. *China Tomorrow*. 1 (2) Dec. 20, 1928: 17-20.—*L. M. Drachster*.

ITALY

3072. WINNER, PERCY. The Italian king's relation to the Fascist dictatorship. *Current Hist.* 30 (4) Jul. 1929: 625-632.—It is customary for cartoonists to portray the king of Italy as the somewhat pathetic victim of Mussolini's bullying strength. Actually, however, the king has gained, not lost, by Fascism. Fascism has helped to beat down such republican, socialistic, and communistic opposition to the monarchy as survived the immediate years of reconstruction. The simple virtues of the king and his family have disarmed the crusading puritanism of Fascism, so far as the dynasty is concerned. Furthermore, the constitutional rearrangements of Mussolini have not deprived the king of any power that he formerly exercised; they have affected only the legislature.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde*.

NETHERLANDS

3073. BEUMER, E. J. *Parlementaire geschiedenis 1925-1928*. [Parliamentary history 1925-1928.] *Anti-revol. Staatkunde*. 5 Jan. 1929: 1-20; Feb. 1929: 55-78.—*A. Hyma*.

RUSSIA

3074. GLEINOW, GEORG. *Die Grundlagen der Nationalitätenpolitik in Russisch-Zentralasien*. [The principles of nationality policy in Russian Central Asia.] *Ost-Europa*. 4 Jun. 1929: 559-573.—Central Asia, under the Czarist regime, was a strategic territory, organized mainly for imperial defense and administered as a conquered province. No effort was made to implant the orthodox religion or change the existing social structure. The Bolsheviks, facing the resistance of the Emir of Bokhara and the native Basmachis, and aided by the British, had to conquer the territory and reorganize it along Soviet lines. Intricate subdivisions give self-government to Turcomans, Uzbeks, Tadjiks, Kirghizes, Kazaks, and Kara-kalpaks, although only the first two have direct membership in the Soviet Union. The Kirghizes, in particular, are kept within the R.S.F.S.R. for political reasons. The task of keeping the Central Asian republics in line is intrusted to the *Musbüro* (Moslem Bureau of the Russian Communist Party) which, by giving free play to local nationalist communism, seeks to strengthen the bonds with Moscow and dissipate regional nationalism as well as the idea of a pan-Islamic state. Meanwhile Moscow pursues a relentless *Kulturkampf* against Moslem customs and traditions. Comprehensive statistics are given concerning the ethnography of Central Asia.—*M. W. Graham*.

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 2578, 2707, 2866, 2902, 2966, 2998, 3014, 3015, 3059, 3130, 3136, 3139, 3144, 3152, 3155, 3161, 3206, 3208, 3215)

UNITED STATES

3075. FULLER, AMBROSE. Legislative results of interest to municipalities. *Minnesota Munic.* 14 (6)

Jun. 1929: 269-277.—A digest of bills in the 1929 session of the Minnesota legislature, under the following headings: (1) laws of general application; (2) amendments to preexisting general laws; (3) curative acts; (4) municipal court acts; (5) acts of limited and special application; (6) bills considered but not adopted.—*W. R. Maddox.*

3076. McLARTY, A. D. Legislative results of interest to Illinois municipal officials. *Illinois Munic. Rev.* 8 (7) Jul. 1929: 221-242.—A digest of bills of the 1929 session of the Illinois legislature is here given which concern the activities of municipalities, school boards, and park authorities, classified under the headings: (1) bills enacted into law; (2) undesirable bills defeated; (3) good bills which failed.—*W. R. Maddox.*

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 2124, 2943, 2989, 3075, 3076, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3177, 3189, 3193, 3205, 3207, 3210, 3212, 3214, 3238)

GENERAL

3077. ELIOT, CHARLES W. 2nd. Open spaces in the regional plan. *Amer. City.* 41 (1) Jul. 1929: 90-93.—This is a description of possible methods of securing and preserving open spaces, to maintain a balance between urban and natural conditions in the growth of cities.—*Harvey Walker.*

GERMANY

3078. HAEKEL, and STEIN, (eds.). Die deutschen Mittel- und Kleinstädte. [German middle-sized and small cities.] *Z. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19 (16) Aug. 25, 1929: 909-1200.—This is a special number of the *Z. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* and serves as a supplement to such works as Mitzlaff and Stein, *Die Zukunftsaufgaben der deutschen Städte*, 2nd ed., (Berlin, 1925); Constantin and Stein, *Die deutschen Landkreise*, 2 vols., (Berlin, 1926); and Elsas and Stein, *Die deutschen Städte, ihre Arbeit von 1918 bis 1928*, (Berlin, 1928), which deal primarily with large cities and with counties. The present number, which is also issued in book form, contains some 30 general articles on various phases of the government and administration of the small and medium-sized German cities, together with about 40 special articles dealing with particular cities.—*R. H. Wells.*

GREAT BRITAIN

3079. HARLEAN, JAMES. Glasgow the practical. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18 (7) Jul. 1929: 447-451.—Glasgow now has a population of close to a million and a quarter and a taxable value of ten and one-half million pounds. The extreme density of the population and overcrowding have required a high development of sanitary inspection and control. The form of government is an inheritance from the days of guild control. The corporation owns its own water, gas, street railways, markets, and electricity. At the present time Glasgow is operating under nine departments: (1) general finance, municipal buildings, libraries, and diseases of animals; (2) police, including protection from crime, lighting, fire managing, managing of public halls, cleansing, public health, port management, public baths and sewage; (3) parks, art galleries, and museums; (4) markets; (5) water supply; (6) gas; (7) electricity; (8) street railways; (9) city improvements.—*Harvey Walker.*

JAPAN

3080. SAKURADA, S. Un aperçu sur la reconstruction de Tokio. [A sketch of the reconstruction of Tokio.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-1 (1) Jan. 1929: 150-158.—Tokio was almost entirely destroyed by earthquake and fire in 1923, when Japan was already suffering from post-war depression. The reclamation of Tokio is in the hands of a special Bureau of Reconstruction, which has been concerning itself with the broadening of streets, the building of bridges, the widening and deepening of canals, the re-building of schools, and the installation of electric, water, and gas systems. The most important feature of this work is a comprehensive plan of widening the streets, which, it is expected, will be completed by the end of 1929. To lessen the cost of this work, the city expropriates without compensation 10% of the habitable land in any given district. The Japanese state has aided the city by substantial subventions and loans without interest. Many six- and seven-story buildings have been erected recently. Tramway construction, aided by state subventions since 1911-12, has reached a high degree of development.—*Joseph R. Starr.*

LATVIA

3081. PIRANG, HEINZ. Gross-Riga. [Greater Riga.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 59 (6) 1928: 313-317; (7-8) 1928: 398-406.—About 1850 Riga was a commercial town. After 1900 it was on the way to become a modern industrial city and a Greater Riga. The War nipped this development in the bud. After it had been made the capital of Latvia it began to prosper again. The city council has issued a pamphlet which provides for the future lay-out of the city. Under normal conditions it will have a population of one million and a half in 50 years. Modern ideas of town-planning will be applied, and Greater Riga will cover an area of 20,000 ha (50,000 acres), a larger area than any German town except Berlin. A special commission has been formed to work out the plans for the new sites for the industrial districts, the harbor, roads, railroads, etc. The problem of housing is one of the main concerns of this commission, for Riga, like many other towns, has had to face a serious crisis of shortage. No large apartment houses will be built, but family homes will be erected on a large scale.—*Werner Neuse.*

RUSSIA

3082. BORDERS, KARL. Local autonomy in Russian village life under the Soviets. *Soc. Forces.* 7 (3) Mar. 1929: 409-414.—The Soviet village organization, its social and cooperative life, as well as Bolshevik infiltration are presented as pastoral scenes of rural autonomy where local politics have become "the daily administration of the practical affairs of village house-keeping", in which the peasant is "far from being suppressed in his open growlings at the taxes, poor soviet officials, and the dearth of manufactured articles." Hence the paradoxical hope that an increasing participation of the village in the larger affairs of state may strengthen the foothold of a dictatorial régime.—*T. A. Taracouzio.*

SPAIN

3083. PALLARÉS, JOSÉ CASADO. La iniciativa, el referendun y el recall. [The initiative, referendum, and recall.] *Rev. Ciencias Juridicas y Sociales (Madrid).* 11 (42) Jan.-Mar. 1928: 67-87; (43) Apr.-Jun. 1928: 231-263; (44) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 369-390.—Direct legislation and the recall are used in some municipalities of Spain. Although municipal law dealt with this mat-

ter as early as 1877, the first definite plan was drawn up by Moret in 1897, in an act providing for the government of Cuba and Porto Rico. Others laws regulating the use of direct legislation by cities of Spain were passed in 1907, 1912, and 1924. The referendum in most cases is optional, although there are conditions under which it may be compulsory. The latter is the case when the measure presented involves an increase in the public debt, or the municipalization of services, or when a public emergency exists; but the government is the sole judge as to the existence of a public emergency. The initiative is used even less than the referendum. By the municipal statute of 1924, the voters of a city of 50,000, or of one in which the budgetary expenditure exceeds 50 pesetas annually per capita, may petition for the establishment of a commission or city manager form of government. One-twentieth of the electors of the city are required to sign the petition. In the newer forms of city government, provision is also made for the use of direct legislation, and for the recall of either commissioners or city manager. In the older forms of city government, an indirect initiative and a very limited use of the referendum are provided for, although only 5% of the total electors are required to make their opinion effective. If a proposal is defeated by the electorate, it cannot be brought up again for a period of three years. The recall is used only against the mayor.—*Elizabeth A. Weber.*

UNITED STATES

3084. ADAMS, THOMAS. Regional planning in the United States. *Amer. Civic Assn. Inc.* 4(1) Apr. 1929: pp. 24.—*Rowland Egger.*

3085. ASCHER, CHARLES S. The extra-municipal administration of Radburn. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(7) Jul. 1929: 442-446.—This is a description of the method of organization and control of development in a newly formed housing unit in the suburbs of New York. The government of the area is carried on principally by contract between the property owners.—*Harvey Walker.*

3086. CARTER, LEYTON E. Progress toward metropolitan government in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(7) 464-470.—This is a statement of the need for and the steps taken to secure metropolitan government in the Cleveland region. A constitutional amendment proposed in the legislature to permit the setting up of a metropolitan government was defeated. The Regional Government Committee, however, will continue its work and will make an attempt to secure necessary legislative authority at the next session of the General Assembly.—*Harvey Walker.*

3087. NICHOLS, J. C. Developing outlying shopping centers. *Amer. City.* 41(1) Jul. 1929: 98-101.—A summary in outline form is presented of the influences contributing to the growth of outlying shopping centers. This is followed by a similar summary of eighteen principles which have been followed in the creation of such centers in the country club district of Kansas City, Missouri.—*Harvey Walker.*

3088. UNSIGNED. A million dollars' worth of ideas on city and regional planning. *Amer. City.* 41(1) Jul. 1929: 81-85.—A description is here given of the regional plan of New York and its environs prepared through the assistance of the Russell Sage Foundation.—*Harvey Walker.*

3089. UNSIGNED. The zoning enabling act. *Minnesota Munic.* 14(5) May 1929: 200-201.—*W. R. Maddox.*

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 2156, 2490, 2563, 2694, 2808, 3172, 3263)

FRANCE

3090. CARDE, M. J. La situation générale de l'Afrique occidentale française. [The general situation in French West Africa.] *Afrique Française, Renseignements Coloniaux.* 38(11) Nov. 1928: 695-709.—This is a general report by the governor-general of French West Africa, given at the opening of the session of the Superior Council of Government, November, 1928. The French decree of the Oct. 18, 1904, provides for an annual meeting of this Council at Dakar, capital of French West Africa, and gives it particular responsibility for local budgets, loans, taxation, etc. It is composed of the governor-general, members of his staff, heads of services, and the lieutenant-governors of the several colonies and jurisdictions making up the governor-generalcy, and certain elected delegates, including the deputy of Senegal to the French Chamber of Deputies. The report covers in detail the question of public order and the raids of desert tribesmen upon Mauritania, French Sudan, and the military territory of the Niger. To secure cooperation between the forces of Algeria, Morocco, and French West Africa, an inter-colonial conference has taken place at Rabat, capital of the French administration in Morocco. Cordial relations and efforts at cooperation were reported between French colonies and between those of Great Britain in West Africa, a cooperation essential to the solution of some of the problems of this part of the world. The organization of medical service is greatly needed, but is limited by reason of the vast extent of territory and the poverty of colonial budgets. The first African conference on yellow fever was held at Dakar in April, 1928, and included representation from Nigeria, Gold Coast, Togoland, Sierra Leone, and Gambia, as well as French colonies. Two members of the Rockefeller Institute participated. The existence of yellow fever among the natives of Africa and the communication of this disease by *stegomyia fasciata* was demonstrated. The report also covers in detail the progress in public instruction, in economic development, including commerce, production, agriculture acclimatization of cotton culture in the Valley of the Niger, the labor problem, colonial finances, public works, and projects achieved or forwarded during the year 1929.—*David P. Barrows.*

3091. SAINT, LUCIEN. La situation générale du Maroc français. [The general state of French Morocco.] *Afrique Française, Renseignements Coloniaux.* 39(7) Jul. 1929: 427-434.—This is the Resident General's speech before the Council of Government, following a recent tour of inspection of the protectorate. Complete administrative harmony was prevailing and all officials were lending their faithful support in aiding France to carry out her work of civilization. Much attention was being paid to the matter of public health, particularly following the great epidemic of 1928, and the natives were gradually being converted to the idea that vaccination and other forms of preventive medicine were of real benefit. A great industrial awakening lay ahead. There was already, however, a severe shortage of laborers, particularly in the mines and in shipping, and the departure of further natives under labor contracts had been forbidden. Furthermore, 600,000 francs in the 1929 budget had been set aside to encourage the immigration of European workmen. The construction of docks and roads, by soldier and prison labor, was proceeding apace. The entry of huge quantities of Moroccan grain into France lowered prices there, and contrary to the hopes of African agriculturists, importations were being strictly limited. A Bureau of Mineral Research had been founded, a new oil-field in an easily accessible region had been discovered, and an extensive coal-bed had been located. The government and private interests were to cooperate

in exploiting the latter. It seemed advisable to open long-known manganese deposits at an early date. In general, Morocco was enjoying great prosperity and there was no cloud on the horizon.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

GREAT BRITAIN

3092. LABOURET, HENRI. *La rapport de la Commission Hilton Young.* [The Hilton Young Commission report.] *Afrique Française.* 39(2) Feb. 1929: 67-74.—A royal commission under the presidency of Young, formed in November, 1927, was charged with studying the best means of bringing together Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Rhodesia. While those regions differ from one another geographically and economically, they are alike in that they are all newly-opened and are inhabited by dense bodies of natives and small groups of settlers of several races. Unification would permit administrative economies, a coordinated railroad and highway construction program, and a single customs schedule, and would stimulate the economic development of British East Africa. Such action was recommended by L. S. Amery, Under Secretary of State, as early as 1909, and it was he who, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, had the matter laid before parliament eighteen years later, with the result that the Young group was organized and sent out. White settlers had advocated federation as a means of securing a favored position against both the native blacks and the Hindu immigrants. Their wrath was therefore great when it was learned that the investigating body rejected the principle of segregation, and maintained that the Africans could not be held incapable of advancement. They took the stand that since East Africa could never become a white man's land, harmony for the future could be secured only by instituting a régime of entire equality for all inhabitants, irrespective of origin.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

3093. LOVETT, H. VERNEY. *The Indian states and the future.* *Edinburgh Rev.* 250(509) Jul. 1929: 34-49.—The *Report of the Indian States Committee*, 1928-29, under the inspiration of Sir Harcourt Butler, is an able document which "faces facts and offers practical solutions." The appointment of the committee came as the result of conferences initiated by the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes with the Viceroy during 1927, concerning the status of the Indian states and their future economic relations with the paramount power and with British India. The committee got replies to a comprehensive questionnaire and then visited 15 states to gather information and opinions from various sources. The promises to leave unimpaired the "privileges, rights, and dignities" of the princes must be fulfilled; relief

of the states against British Indian customs tariffs must be granted; an English trained civil service for the separate use of the native states must be developed; the Governor-General without his Council should be the agent of the Crown in all dealings with the native states; closer touch should be established between the political section of the government of India and the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes; but the danger of the control of relations with the states falling under the popular branch of the government of India must not be allowed to materialize. The princes are fearful of democratic tendencies in British India, despite the growing sense of responsibility which they are manifesting towards their subjects, and the British Government has a distinct obligation to keep the two Indias separate.—*Luther H. Evans.*

3094. MILLS, J. SAXON. *The Butler report and the Indian princes.* *Asiatic Rev.* 25(83) Jul. 1929: 413-420.—The princes maintain the view that "British paramountcy" does not mean the right to interfere in the internal affairs of the states. The Butler report concedes a large number of the political and economic claims advanced by the states, but contradicts itself in a number of points between the old and the new conception of the "paramount power" theory.—*Charilaos Lagoudakis.*

ITALY

3095. CHAVANNES, P. BERNE de. *L'Italie en Afrique: le budget des colonies devant le parlement.* [Italy in Africa: The colonial budget before parliament.] *Afrique Française.* 39(7) Jul. 1929: 316-323.—By decree of Mar. 25, 1929, the government of Italy undertook to contribute 478,500,000 lire annually for the next four years to enable the several colonies to balance their budgets. Of that sum, 200,000,000 lire each was to be made available for Tripoli and Cyrenaica, 22,500,000 lire for Eritrea, and 56,000,000 for Somaliland. Thanks to such grants, it is now possible to undertake the construction of numerous public works, long projected but held up for years because of lack of funds. Virtual financial autonomy for the colonies has been effected by no longer including their budgets in that of the Minister of Colonies and by authorizing collections and expenditures through royal decree rather than by vote of parliament. All government built railroads have been turned over to private interests for operation, and no further public enterprises of such a nature will be undertaken. The pacification of the interior of Cyrenaica came to a successful conclusion with the recent submission of rebel chieftains to Marshal Badoglio.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 2947, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3253, 3263, 3280, 3350)

ARABIA

3096. RIHANI, AMEEN. *Ibn Saud und Imam Jahia. Zwei Arabische Herrscher.* [Ibn Saud und Imam Jahia. Two Arabian rulers.] *Europ. Gespräche.* 7(7) Jul. 1929: 333-347.—Of the two Arabian rulers with Pan-Arabian aspirations, Ibn Saud controls by far the greater territory, his dominions including the Hedjas, Nejd and the territories belonging to it. In the interest of his plans he conciliates the dominant

Sunni sect, since he bases his Pan-Arabian policy more on race than religion and is the leader of the minority, the Wahabites. He holds down the former ruling caste (the Ulemas) and cooperates with Great Britain so far as common interests dictate. His tactics are opportunistic and flexible. Imam Jahia, with much smaller dominions (Yemen) bases his Pan-Arabian policy more on religion, though he leads only the Zerdites sect. He has been unable to control the former ruling caste (Sayeds) of his territories. He is doggedly hostile to Great Britain because of the buffer protectorates about Aden. He successfully plays off Italy, the United States, and even Turkey against Great Britain in economic matters. Imam's chances are limited by the fact that his troops cannot go far from the source of their indispensable drug (khat). Between the two

rulers lies the district of Assir, over which both wisely refuse to quarrel.—*M. H. Cochran.*

BALTIC

3097. SIVERS, ERIK von. Die inneren Gegebenheiten baltischer Politik. [Basic principles of Baltic policy.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 60(2) 1929: 71-80.—The Germans living in the border provinces of the Baltic have some outstanding traits of character: the mind of a master, a cooperative spirit, traditionalism, and a missionary spirit. The change of political conditions requires a new application of these characteristics, often a complete reversal of the former attitude. The mind of the master has to be molded into resistance against foreign dominance. Hence the political requests: independent growth of the Baltic communities, and responsible participation in government. Cooperative spirit now must mean the forming of working and recreative organizations. The missionary spirit has to be remodeled into a fighting spirit for the preservation of their own culture and against suffering among the group. Finally modern traditionalism will have to look for the old values in the new development, and make these applicable to modern conditions.—*Werner Neuse.*

BELGIUM

3098. MEEÛS, MARIE-LOUISE. The Flemish question. *Nineteenth Cent.* 106(629) Jul. 1929: 9-20.—This article discusses the question of Flemish nationalism, especially during and since the World War. It severely criticizes the Activists, and in particular their leader, August Borms. The author maintains that the European Powers could not countenance a disintegration of Belgium if they wanted to preserve peace. Belgium is a necessary "barrier state" which can hold together only through the "definite evolution of the Belgian soul."—*Walter C. Langsam.*

CHINA

3099. BLAND, J. O. P. China's road to ruin. *English Rev.* 48(3) Mar. 1929: 288-298.—The assertions of the Nationalists of political and economic progress bear but small relation to the facts, inasmuch as unification is superficial, due to the Kuangsi opposition to Nanking, Feng's ambitions and ideals, and the discontent of the masses. The proclamations issued by the Nanking government are not generally enforceable. Intrigue and personal ambition dominate the situation. There is no limit to the tenure of office. The railways are disorganized and ill-equipped. Brigandage is thriving. T. V. Soong, perhaps the ablest of all the ministers, has been unable to procure a workable budget. Capricious provincial taxes exist in addition to national levies. Much mission property has been looted and defiled by soldiers. There are many patriots, but the majority of the Chinese people are indifferent. The most commanding figure in China is said to be Feng Yu-hsiang, the champion of the people who has achieved a creditable record. The death of Chang Tso-lin is believed to be the result of a sinister plot which can not be laid at the door of the Nationalist government. Since the removal of the capital to Nanking, Peking is described as desolate and suffering from unemployment. The Tsinan incident, growing out of the presence of Japanese troops in Shantung was unfortunate, but Japan could scarcely be blamed for sending her troops there. The incident was caused by the inability of Chiang to control his troops at Tsinan. The resulting boycott was detrimental to Japan but advantageous to Great Britain. The settlement made by the United States concerning the Nanking incident

and the subsequent commercial treaty are described as efforts to prepare for a presidential election in the United States. The present system of government is built upon the wrong lines; it is necessary to evolve a government responsive to the instincts of the Chinese people and not based primarily upon western experience.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

3100. CADOUX, GASTON. La chaos chinois. [The Chinese chaos.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 139(414) May 10, 1929: 284-305.—A great wealth of detail is given concerning the recent history and present situation of the various factions in the Chinese chaos. The theories and practices of the Kuomintang are fully discussed, as are the relations of China with Bolshevik Russia and Japan. China will survive the present chaos, owing to the strength and high degree of civilization of the Chinese people, and will realize at least the first of Sun Yat-sen's principles of nationalism, democracy, and socialism. Without professing prophecy, the author suggests that the ex-emperor might possibly be of use in the welding of the present chaotic China into a strong nation.—*Luther H. Evans.*

3101. MAH, N. WING. A new era in China? *Univ. California Chron.* 31(1) Jan. 1929: 47-70.—At last China seems to have awakened to the imperative need of keeping up with the times, spirited on by foreign domination and imminent dismemberment. China has been too self-sufficient as a result of 3,000 years of peace, happiness, and isolation during which time she enjoyed the fruits of earlier labors. Furthermore, the rapid progress of Europe since 1700 carried with it political and economic expansion and industrialization. Emergence of America as a world power is said to be a moderating factor contributing toward the interruption of the partition of China at the close of the 19th century. The reform movement was advanced by the Russo-Japanese War, which formulated a desire to imitate Japan, but the Manchus obstructed reform until the revolution of 1911 when a republic was established in imitation of the United States. Since then factional armies have exploited the people, and floods, famine, and pestilence have added to the general disturbed situation. Kuomintang has exerted a constructive influence based upon the Soviet system under the direction of a compact responsive political party. Its program includes (1) San Min Chu I (the three principles of the people); (2) an outline of reconstructive policies, embracing 25 projects, such as direct government, productive government, racial equality, the gradual evolution of popular control, the use of revenues for public purposes only, appointment to office upon the merit system of civil service, the district as the unit of government, and the drafting of a new constitution; (3) a reconstruction plan for economic development and civil training; (4) the manifesto of the Kuomintang enunciating its present platform. One plank calls for the removal of foreign control, extraterritorial concessions, land holds, and spheres of influence. The other major plank is concerned with domestic policies and calls for a balance between the local and national authorities, suffrage, socialization of land and resources, government aid to industry, freedom of speech and of the press, sex equality, compulsory and government monopoly of certain enterprises. A long time will be required for the realization of these hopes, but examples and assistance will be sought in the West.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

ESTONIA

3102. LAAKMANN, H. Dorpat 1919-1929. *Baltische Monatsschr.* 59(12) 1928: 693-701.—The University of Dorpat has always been a political university. Before the War it served the German Baltic element of three countries, but now it is the political center for

Estonia alone. The War could not influence the economic conditions of the town, because it had not had any economic life. But in the wake of the Estonian university followed a Supreme Court, a conservatory and a school of art, scientific societies, theaters, and all kinds of organizations which eliminated the Germans and made them lose their grip on the students. The cultural life does not include the Germans who have become bitter and depressed by present-day conditions, for which they themselves are in part responsible. They have stuck too much to empty traditions and clung too little to social intercourse in times of need.—*Werner Neuse.*

FRANCE

3103. GOOCH, R. K. *Alsace and Lorraine: ten years after.* *New Republic.* 59(762) Jul. 10, 1929: 199-201.—In the course of ten years, the enthusiasm which attended the recovery of France of Alsace and Lorraine has given way to a general discontent in these sections. The French tend to hold that the unrest is due to the activities of certain autonomists encouraged and paid by Germany. On the contrary, it would seem that an autonomist movement is the result of the general malaise. Various aspects of the situation were dealt with in a long debate in the chamber of Deputies early in 1929. No original contributions were made at this time, though an airing of grievances connected with matters of religion, education, and administration undoubtedly served to lessen the tension. The same result was effected by certain definite undertakings of Poincaré, though other aspects of his three-day speech were less conciliatory in tone and effect. On the whole, Alsace and Lorraine seem destined to be "assimilated" by a laic and centralized France.—*R. K. Gooch.*

3104. MOLINIÉ, H. *Souvenirs et croquis parlementaires.* [Parliamentary reminiscences.] *Rev. de France.* 9(14) Jul. 15, 1929: 345-355.—The union of all parliamentary groups in the *bloc national* failed to meet the first test in the new chamber elected after the end of the war. Albert Thomas's proposal that the Socialist Party in Alsace should be associated with the celebration of the reunion with France, divided the parties of the right and left. The passions aroused on this first day of the new parliament confirmed divisions that were continued through the presidential election of Jan. 17, 1920. Deschanel's success over Clemenceau, in spite of the latter's war service, was due to clever lobbying, to the dislike of the men Clemenceau would favor, and to his passive attitude. It was the vote of the Senate that defeated him, but the author believes that if he had appeared in the lobbies half an hour before the final vote, the result would have been different.—*E. Malcolm Carroll.*

GREECE

3105. MILLER, WILLIAM. *The completion of the Greek Republic.* *Contemp. Rev.* 136(763) Jul. 1929: 40-46.—Popular interest in the Senatorial elections was less than in the elections to the Chamber the year preceding. The inauguration of the Greek Senate in May, 1929, completed the governmental machinery of the five year old Hellenic Republic. While in theory the Second Chamber was designed to be superior in quality, in practice the popularly elected Senators are men less known than those of the Chamber. The important fact in Greece is that Venizelos is successfully governing and solving problems. There are disadvantages, however, in the concentration of all decisions. Every thing depends on the Prime Minister. Greece has entered into a period of intensive internal development. In domestic politics passionate party feelings have subsided. In foreign affairs Venizelos

has solved the delicate question of establishing friendly relations with both Italy and Yugoslavia. While England and Greece enjoy a traditional friendship, the recent remarks of Sir Austen Chamberlain on the Bulgarian obligations to Greece irritated Anglo-Hellenic relations. But British naval missions, such as the recent visit of the British fleet in Greek waters, often correct the mistakes of British statesmen.—*Charilaos Lagoudakis.*

INDIA

3106. FISHER, H. A. L. *The problem of India.* *Engl. Rev.* 48(6) Jun. 1929: 641-653.—India presents one of the most difficult problems that the Labor government has to face. According to the Indian point of view, England has managed India for over a long period and its management has failed. The Indian National Congress has declared that if dominion status is not granted to India before the end of the present year, she will organize a campaign of boycott and passive resistance with a view to a separation from the British empire. India knows what it wants and is apparently determined to have it. But the British government as yet has no definite program to meet the Indian demand.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

3107. UNSIGNED. *The political situation in India.* *Labour Monthly.* 11(3) Mar. 1929: 151-162.—The Indian political situation of 1928 was characterized by (1) continuance of attempts by Britain to secure the cooperation of the bourgeoisie while the masses were repressed; (2) gradual weakening of bourgeois liberalism, due in part to compromises with British imperialism; (3) growth in the strength of the workers' movement, which was recognized by some of the bourgeoisie, and caused them to launch the Independence for India League, hoping thereby to capture the masses. The writer advises the Workers' and Peasants' party to stimulate a real mass movement along its own lines, to clarify confused economic and political ideas and expose the shams of bourgeois politics, to prevent hostile moves against Soviet Russia, and to support the workers of China against their bourgeois nationalist oppressors.—*Paul Knaplund.*

ITALY

3108. FROMONT, PIERRE. *La politique économique fasciste.* [Fascist political economy.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 140(416) Jul. 1929: 72-92.—The principle of political economy which is upheld by the Fascist government, is that the wealth of the country should be increased as much as possible. In this they take the opposite stand from the socialists who maintain that it is a redistribution of wealth rather than an increase which is needed in the world. The government has accepted capitalism as well as its promotion by private initiative as the best means to attain its purpose, but differs from the old liberal regime in that the state is to be the chief coordinating force behind all production. It hopes to make Italy independent as to raw materials, by the use of peat and lignite, even though she lacks coal and iron. The old system of taxing capital has been continued, but in addition taxes have been levied on agricultural products and salaries, a move which most parliaments fear to take. The government encourages foreign capital by exemption from the income tax, but only in certain cases. It has stabilized its currency, but in so doing has resorted to the questionable practise of enforced consolidation of bonds. It has undertaken a series of public works to make all land available for cultivation; however, it is too soon to estimate the value of this enterprise. Concentration is encouraged in all fields of industry.

A Charter of Labor has been decreed whereby the state is to judge in the disputes between capital and labor. Employers as well as workers must be organized. The result was that industry thrived from 1922-26 and suffered a decline in 1927 when the currency was being stabilized. In fact, like the other European countries, Italy felt an overpowering depression immediately after the War. This was succeeded by a period of prosperity which began in 1922, and which was well on its way before the Fascists came into power. Fascism seems to have neither aided nor obstructed Italy's progress when it is compared to that of her neighbors, and the latter did not spend half so much energy in the process. *H. M. Cory.*

3109. MOTHERWELL, HIRAM. Mussolini: emperor of the Latins? *Harpers Mag.* 159 (949) Jun. 1929: 34-44.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

LATVIA

3110. LAPRADELLE, A. de. Die Agrarreform in Lettland und die Rechte der Minoritäten. [Agrarian reform in Latvia and the rights of minorities.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 60(3) 1929: 129-142.—Of 2,700,000 ha of land (6,650,000 acres) of which inhabitants have been dispossessed by the agrarian reform law of Sep. 24, 1920, only 20,000 ha (50,000 acres) belonged to the national majority of Latvia. This fact proves that the reform has been an unjust blow against the German, Russian, and Polish minorities. It was not an economic but a political solution of the problem. The law of Apr. 30, 1924, rids the Latvian government of the obligation to indemnify the dispossessed owners. This is a breach of the right to ownership as it is guaranteed by the minorities treaty.—*Werner Neuse.*

MEXICO

3111. DUDON, PAUL. Au Mexique; après le meurtre d'Obregon. [Mexico after the murder of Obregon.] *Études; Rev. Catholique.* 198(4) Feb. 20, 1929: 433-458.—After the death of Obregon, the plea of political crime was insufficient to save the assassin from execution, or a religious from heavy penalty for unproved instigation of the crime. Obregonist members of Parliament and the ministry swayed the course of the trial against the defense. Aurelio Manrique and Soto y Gama, agrarian deputies, accused the labor organization C.R.O.M. of interest in Obregon's death; Luis Morones, minister of labor resigned. When Parliament convened, amid intrigue and uncertainty, Calles justified the past rule of military chieftains as necessary, but declared Mexico now ready for a government of laws. The only reality in the message was Calles' farewell to the presidency, a policy unique in Mexico. The election of an interim president was only apparently dignified. One military chieftain, Manuel Trevino, had bargained with the C.R.O.M. for his governorship. Another, Fausto Topete, had lost his presidency of the chamber as well as of the Obregonist party, as a result of factional quarrels. The election of Gil was the result of two conferences between Calles and military leaders early in September. The American and foreign press, marking Gil's civilian character, forgot his military and revolutionary career. The C.R.O.M. which Calles tried to revive irritated President Gil with its comments on governors, and followed Calles into retirement. The laborite party lost 75% of its membership. In 1926, Mexican Catholics sent an impressive memorial to the assembly, with 1,490,694 signatures collected in less than one month, and authenticated in many cases by the local magistrates. Transportation difficulties, and the inability of Indians to write prevented the acquisition of others, while Governor Zuno suppressed documents bearing 300,000

names in the State of Jalisco. This petition represents 2/3 of those able to read and write in Mexico, and looms larger than the "popular triumph" of Obregon's election, when 1,381,964 votes were cast. A succeeding manifesto of Catholics, Sep. 1928, asked a revision of articles 3, 24, 27, and 130 of the Constitution of 1917. It received an enigmatic answer from Soto y Gama, a more enigmatic one from Ramon Ortega, the attorney general, and from the Obregonist party the statement that only those who obeyed the laws could exercise the right of petition—an *a priori* denial of justice. A brief study of comparative ecclesiastical legislation was sent to the Senate. Honesty would demand prompt attention to debts, and the return of religious orders would vastly improve educational conditions. The agrarian program, the code for laborers, the reorganization of the supreme court, depend on ethical considerations and are bound up with the religious issue. The attitudes of the various parties upon the religious question are described.—*Elizabeth M. Lynskey.*

POLAND

3112. BARATELLI, MARIO. Polonia di oggi. [Poland today.] *Gior. di Pol. e di Lett.* 10(6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1929: 585-609.—Mussolini has found the government of Poland made up of sufficiently kindred spirits to warrant his raising the Italian legation in Poland to the ambassadorial rank. Poland today is decidedly militaristic and against this attitude there are only a few dissenting voices. The army is made up of a special corps of "Kôp," mobilized on the Russian border, and supported by a territorial army of about 2,000,000 men. One of Poland's chief problems is to amalgamate the industrial west with the agricultural east, Teutonic Poland with Russian Poland. Another is the proper development of her natural resources and the increase of internal consumption of Polish products in order to render Poland independent of foreign influence. Poland has taken the Mussolini lesson of considering large population as a force. This has resulted in a notable increase in population. Another problem is the deficiency of capital and the unification of taxing systems. Poland has had to fall back on foreign loans with accompanying foreign influence, but looks forward to the day of liberation by means of exportation of her abundant natural resources. This business has increased considerably in recent years and has captured many foreign markets. Another point of interest is the development by Poland of its own seaport, Gdjinia, in competition with Danzig. Danzig with its German population raises important political problems, since the attitude of its population is distinctly antagonistic to that of the general populace. Parliament is discredited by a strong executive in the form of Marshal Pilsudski.—*Albert Langeluttig.*

3113. STEPHENS, JOHN S. Poland and her national minorities. *Contemp. Rev.* 136(763) Jul. 1929: 61-65.—The old Poland knew nothing of nationalism, having within her confines Germans and German law as well as innumerable White Russians and Jews, and being in a monarchical union with Lithuania. Additional Protestant German farmers, orthodox Ukrainian peasants under Catholic Polish landlords were added to these elements in the nineteenth century. Under the oppressive rule of Germany and of Russia and the disintegrating subordination in the Austrian empire, the spirit of Polish nationalism survived only as a mystical patriotism, as a theory of a Messianic race. Now that Polish nationalism has been recognized and old territorial boundaries restored, the Poles are carrying their nationalism to excess. Instead of adopting a liberal policy, of "live and let live" which they might have learned in their adversity, they are rapidly causing separatist movements to arise among

the minorities, among the White Russians and Ukrainians who have Polish landlords, and who look longingly at their autonomous brethren in Russia.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

RUSSIA

3114. DIEPENHORST, P. A. *Het Bolschevisme.* [Bolshevism.] *Antirevol. Staatskunde.* (1) 1929: 52-92; (2) 1929: 149-181.—Today, after eleven years of Bolshevik ascendancy, Russia still is confronted with the eternal circle of Leninistic terrorism and destructive economic crises. Everything had to be new; all ties with the Czarist regime had to be broken; every form of capitalism was evil. For the first time in history we see the rise of the proletariat to supreme and undivided power. Nevertheless, Bolshevism is anti-democratic. It concedes the right to rule only to laborers and to poor farmers. Just as the French Revolution had its "Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen," so Bolshevism has its "Declaration of the Rights of the Laborers and the Exploited," issued in January, 1918, and embodied in the constitution of 1918. In appearance, the authority comes from below, but in reality it amounts to a dictatorship of the Communist party. Furthermore, the principle of federation has not materialized. The separation of church and state in Russia means the attempted destruction of the church. The new civil and criminal law in Russia bodes evil for the future. However, by far the most harmful innovation has been the abolition of private property. Economic conditions in Russia are not improving. One must draw one's conclusion with great caution. Russia defeated Napoleon, not with an army of soldiers, but because of its huge area. Russia is agrarian. There are about 23 million farms. The Russian farmers control the Soviet leaders, not by force of arms, not through organizations, but through the economic power of the countless agrarian legions. Gradually the farmers are breaking down the theory of communism. Although private property is not formally conceded, its equivalent has been permitted. And yet Russia has not fully recovered, because agriculture is not independent of the whole economic structure. Russia is not exporting grain as it did before the War. The foreign trade of Russia is at present greatly hampered by strict governmental regulations. Capitalism is being introduced with certain reservations, but misery and decay continue unabated.—*A. Hyma.*

3115. SCHROEDER, GEORG. *Die ukrainische Frage.* [The Ukrainian question.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 60 (5) 1929: 278-286.—About 38 millions of the Ukrainian people live together in a closed territory, 7 millions live in Poland, and 700,000 in Czechoslovakia. The annual excess of births over deaths is almost 600,000. In Czechoslovakia and Rumania their number is too small to offer any handicap to the national policy of the majority. The situation is more complicated in Poland. Economically and politically they are oppressed by the Poles, and there is open warfare between both nationalities. In the Ukraine proper they were first overpowered by the Bolsheviks, but later given complete independence within the U.S.S.R. The Ukrainian language and schools have progressed tremendously. Despite certain difficulties which still exist between Moscow and the Ukrainian government, there is no reason to think that a separation will follow. No foreign power will venture to interfere or to wage war on Ukrainian ground.—*Werner Neuse.*

TURKEY

3116. VROOMAN, LEE. *The meaning of the Turkish revolution.* *World Tomorrow.* 12 (6) Jun. 1929: 263-264.—The author, Dean of the International College in Smyrna, points to the fact that in Turkey

"nationalism and not religion is the watchword." The same to some degree is true in Persia. In other Mohammedan sections of the Near East the reform movement presents complications due to the European overlords who support the religious conservatives. The author lists 17 radical changes effected in Turkey during the past 6 years. Islam refuses to adopt the new order. It is therefore disappearing by the spreading secular tide.—*Charilaos Lagoudakis.*

YEMEN

3117. GASTOV, N. ГАСТОВ, Н. *Аравийские проблемы.* (Внутреннее и внешнее положение Йемена.) [Arabic problems. The external and internal situation in Yemen.] *Международная Жизнь* (9-10) 1928: 64-75.—Yemen is the sole country in Arabia where climate and topographical conditions allow a settled life and large development of agriculture. The mountains are rich with silver, iron etc. Exploitation of natural resources, however, has made little progress because of the lack of necessary technical means. The religious differences between the tribes inhabiting the country, and the want of practicable roads in the south, hinder the centralization of the country under the authority of the king. The spheres of influence of Great Britain and France are defined in a separate treaty between them. Italy, too, has some political influence.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

YUGOSLAVIA

3118. ARMSTRONG, HAMILTON FISH. *The royal dictatorship in Yugoslavia.* *Foreign Affairs.* (N.Y.) 7 (4) Jul. 1929: 600-615.—King Alexander's assumption of the role of dictator in Yugoslavia was due to the failure of parliamentary government, under the constitution of 1921, to operate in an atmosphere of selfish, exclusive, partisan sectionalism. Having exhausted all legal expedients, the king decided to inaugurate a regime of unexampled energy and efficiency. Three months' achievements include far-reaching legislative, judicial, and administrative reforms which are laying the foundations for a real unification of the state, and producing a marked detent in the strained relations of Croats and Serbs. In foreign policy, the dictatorship has permitted an objective approach to settlements with Greece and Bulgaria, while smoothing the way toward financial stabilization through foreign loans. A return to a constitutional regime, decentralized and probably bicameral, is to be expected, when, through royal leadership, the legal, administrative, and psychological bases of Yugoslav unity shall have been attained.—*M. W. Graham.*

ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

(See also Entry 1412)

GENERAL

3119. LOGAN, EDWARD B. *Lobbying.* *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 144 Jul. 1929: (Suppl.) pp. 91.—Lobbying practices may be divided into three classes: (1) those which seek to influence legislation or administration directly, (2) those which attempt to control the election of legislators and administrators, and (3) those which strive to mold public opinion. The number of organized groups is rapidly increasing. As groups develop they engage in lobbying activities in one or all of the three aforementioned methods. Practically every important piece of legislation is surrounded by lobbying activities. Some groups have the advantage of membership, some the advantage of large funds—a few have both. When a group possesses

both it presents a formidable combination for lobbying purposes. Lobbyists perform some useful services—they keep constituents of the group which they represent informed on what takes place in legislation and administration, they reduce questions to simple proportions so that they may be understood, they bring the activities of legislators and administrators more into the open, they furnish information to legislators and administrators, and they force political parties to give attention to real issues. On the other hand there are some disservices—they control elections by means of campaign funds, they exploit public opinion by issuing false propaganda, they bring undue pressure upon legislators and administrators forcing them to act contrary to their best judgment, and they influence action without due consideration for the public interest. The method of regulation which promises best results is publicity—to require registration, to reveal conditions of employment, filing of expense accounts, statement of legislation interested in. Provision should be made for disbarment from service as lobbyists for breach of the regulative act.—*Edward B. Logan.*

GERMANY

3120. ROSENBERGER, WILHELM. *Neue Wege politischer Schulung und Disziplin.* [New ways of political training and discipline.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 59 (7-8) 1928: 392-398.—There is a new aristocracy in the making in Germany. Since the War the younger generation has not been contented to belong to a political party or organization, but prefers the socially less strict form of a club. The number of clubs in the big cities and in the country has increased greatly. Quite a few young men, though members of a youth or army organization, have tried to get in touch with other groups. They want to have a view over the whole. Conventions for the training of leaders have contributed to the educational influence of this movement. Literary production in the political field has shown a tremendous growth. Not one man alone should be looked upon as the leader, but a group of people who, like true aristocrats, are open to criticism, yet conscious of their abilities. The virtues of such a class of leaders are obedience, self-control, and cooperation. Spontaneous action takes the place of systematized thoroughness. Character ranks as high as efficiency. They believe in the bonds of the soil and of inheritance. They object to regulating German life from one central station. The third Reich which they picture will have an unwritten constitution.—*Werner Neuse.*

GREAT BRITAIN

3121. COX, HAROLD. *Parliamentary government.* *Edinburgh Rev.* 250 (509) Jul. 1929: 178-188.—As a result of the general election, England is in the unusual situation of a government that cannot command a majority in the House of Commons. The situation is fortunate. The two-party system has led, in this day of wide electorates and the necessity of party support for candidates to win elections, to an autocratic control of the party by the majority thereof. The present situation means that a strong plea will have to be made by the Government for the assent of the opposition. "If we could re-develop a parliamentary system of government in which individual members of the House of Commons were allowed to express their individual opinions, politics would at once be lifted on to a higher plane." The fundamental problems of unemployment and labor emigration cannot be handled adequately by party politics. Only by appeal to the whole nation can relief be achieved. To enhance individual independence in parliament, it is proposed that the executive be deprived of the power of dissolu-

tion, and that the House of Commons always serve for a fixed term. The tyranny of the party whips would thus disappear.—*Luther H. Evans.*

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(See also Entry 3160)

GENERAL

3122. BERNHARD, MARGARETE. *Die Frauen im politischen Leben.* [Women in political life.] *Z. f. Pol.* 19 (2) 1929: 142-147.—A 1928 questionnaire of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship shows that, on the whole, men in political life are interested merely in the votes of women and their help during campaigns. In most countries there exist special clubs or committees of party women. Women often hold influential positions in party organizations, but in most cases they do not feel that they are recognized as equals, especially in the nomination of candidates. The small number of women now in parliaments is further decreasing. Under proportional representation women find it easier to become party candidates, but they have to fight for a favorable position on the list. In the Finnish chamber 17 (8.5%) of the members are women, in the Dutch chamber 7 (7%), and in the German Reichstag 33 (6.7%). More than half of the women members of parliament in Germany and Finland and all 7 (4.3%) of the 163 members of the Austrian *Nationalrat* are Socialists. In England and in the United States, the typical examples of elections by majority in single-member districts, the number of women representatives is slowly increasing but is still surprisingly low. (House of Commons in 1923: 8 (1.1%), 1924: 9 (1.5%) and 1929: 13 (2.1%); House of Representatives until 1928 not more than 4 and since then 8 (1.1%).) In Germany and Finland, women representatives of all the parties cooperate for the passage of certain legislation. Where women have voted separately, as in Austria and in 1919 partially in Germany, almost relatively as many women as men voted, and in Czechoslovakia, under the compulsory voting system, the percentage of voting women was in 1920 2.1% larger than that of men. In Iceland, however, the number of women voters is 20% lower than the number of men.—*John B. Mason.*

GREAT BRITAIN

3123. BEAUCHAMP, LORD., PONSONBY, ARTHUR, and HOPKINSON, ALFRED. *The general election.* *Contemp. Rev.* 136 (763) Jul. 1929: 1-14.—To Lord Beauchamp the election makes clear the need of a better method of representation to insure that the membership of a party in the House of Commons will be approximately apportioned to its popular vote. The verdict was against Chamberlain's foreign policy, against a protective tariff, favorable to some remedy for unemployment, and against the "socialism" of the Labor Party. Ponsonby thinks the result of the election proved the futility of the campaign devices and tricks of the Conservatives and Liberals and justified the good work done between campaigns in the constituencies by Labor workers. Hopkinson regrets the absence from the new parliament of useful Conservative members of the old. The results of the election reveal a geographical division of parties: Wales, Cornwall, and Northern Scotland are Liberal; the centers of industry, including the West Riding of Yorkshire, and even Birmingham and Coventry are Labor; while the agricultural districts in England, in the West and Midlands as well as the Home Counties, remain Conservative.—*William T. Laprade.*

3124. HARLEY, J. H. The election and its consequences. *Fortnightly Rev.* 126(751) Jul. 1, 1929: 1-9.—The election results do not constitute much of a surprise when one considers the estrangement of the workers by the international and industrial policies of the Conservative Government, such as its Trades Disputes Act and attitude in the strike. The Liberals, working upon the false theory that an election should be a national plebiscite, are clamoring for the reform of the electoral system. The return to the two-party system seems in process, but the Liberals will make a struggle. They will probably allow MacDonald a lease of power, however, as they cannot object to his comprehensive unemployment plan, and they are clearly unfitted to handle international affairs at their present juncture. The election was a clear mandate on peace and industrial reorganization, and electoral reform must have a subordinate place for some time. The greatest danger to the government lies in the reorganization of the mining industry and the modification of certain provisions of the Trades Disputes Act, for the Liberals are willing to go only a short distance in liberal reform and Sir John Simon is even reactionary on the Trades Disputes Act. But the people would not tolerate the paralysis of parliamentary government at the hands of the Liberals, and the latter would assume a grave responsibility were they to subject the nation to another election now.—*Luther H. Evans.*

3125. MARRIOTT, JOHN. The answer of Demos. *Fortnightly Rev.* 126(751) Jul. 1929: 10-18.—The ambiguous result of the election was unfortunate, as it persuaded Baldwin to resign without a final judgment from the House of Commons. This exalted the powers of the executive and the electorate, while it has deprived Parliament of one of its primary functions. The percentage of voters was very high, (in some places from 80-90%) and the election afforded the first instance of the whole adult population eligible to vote. The Liberals got far less than they deserved on a numerical count of votes, 10% of seats with 23% of votes. Liberal interference in many constituencies did not turn the election against the Government, but the cause lies in the "base ingratitude" of the proletariat and the misguided drift of youth into the Labour party. A real surprise awaited Marriott in labor's refusal to uphold the Government in that "charter of emancipation for Trade Unionists" embodied in the Trades Disputes Act. Despite the great work of perhaps the greatest parliament since that of 1832, a definite condemnation of the Government has been administered. Lack of enthusiasm among the Conservative workers, the impression of complacency given by Baldwin's pipe, etc., helped turn away votes. The voice of Demos indicates: (1) a repudiation of the Government by the great industrial districts; (2) that the spectacular appeal of Lloyd George and Sir Herbert Samuel had little effect; and (3) that the growth of the Labour Party constitutes a problem of the utmost gravity for Liberal and Conservative leaders.—*Luther H. Evans.*

3126. MONTGOMERY, R. M. The disfranchised. *Nineteenth Cent.* 106(629) Jul. 1929: 1-8.—The English election showed that although one-fifth of the votes were Liberal, they elected only one-tenth of the members, and that it took three times as many votes for the third party to elect a member as for Labour. It is not true that Liberal votes would go to Conservatives if there were no third party, e.g. in Preston with two members, there were four candidates (two Conservatives, one Labour, one Liberal) and each elector had two votes. The Liberal and Labour men were elected through split votes; while only 1,465 voted Liberal and Conservative, 24,675 voted Liberal and Labour, and there were 5,000 Liberals and 10,000 Labourites who did not use their second votes. It is obvious that there is a place for a third party, that is, one-fifth of the nation who do not agree with the major parties. The present electoral system may make the "swing of the pendulum" more violent, and create cynicism on the part of politicians. Proportional representation would reduce the individuality of candidates. The alternative vote is best, or perhaps the second ballot, as in France.—*H. McD. Clorkie.*

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 877, 3037, 3176, 3282, 3312)

GENERAL

3127. HUXLEY, ALDOUS. America and Europe. Yesterday's influence on today. *Century Mag.* 118(3) Jul. 1929: 328-334.—History has conditioned the European point of view making it unlike the American, particularly in that the medieval ethico-religious tradition, together with the aristocratic tradition, still control public opinion in Europe.—*M. Daugherty.*

3128. WESTERVELD, E. P. Quelques considérations sur la coopération entre les directions centrales d'entreprises de cultures dans les pays tropicaux et leur exploitants. [Cooperation between supervisory agencies and the inhabitants of subject tropical regions.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (71) Jul. 1929: 387-392.—Particularly since the War, tropical subject populations have felt an urge toward independence from European direction. Whatever may be the political aspect, such districts are usually economically dependent upon European relations, particularly for capital, and for the maintenance of the necessary security for the attraction of investment. The continuity of program, the financial leadership, and the necessity of exchange for manufactured goods form a sufficient motive to outweigh the desire for political experimentation.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

MEXICO

3129. McCULLAGH, FRANCIS. Mexico and the press. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 18(70) Jun. 1929: 225-239.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

LEGISLATION

(See Entries 3073, 3083, 3382)

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entries 2359, 3062, 3080, 3187)

GENERAL

3130. COOK, HERBERT CLARE. The administrative functions of the Department of Public Instruction. *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 27 (2) Apr. 1929: 224-294. (3) Jul. 1929: 339-407.—Education is the chief function of state and local government in Iowa. More than 40% of the total expenditure goes for the maintenance of the public schools. Exercising general direction over elementary and secondary schools, the Department of Public Instruction is one of the most important state offices. Yet the growth of state control has been gradual and the department has developed more by natural accretion than by planned organization. Although education is a unit function, the whole school system is not administered by a single governmental agency. The Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa has nothing to do with the state higher educational institutions, while the principle of local self-government is more completely expressed in the control of school districts than in any other political area. Nevertheless the powers and duties of the State Superintendent are numerous and diverse. In this article the organization and various administrative functions of the office are analyzed, and the actual procedure in the conduct of affairs is explained in great detail.—*John E. Briggs.*

3131. MOLENAAR, A. N. De administratieve zijde van de ziekte wet. [The administrative side of the law on insurance against illness.] *Econ.-Stat. Berichten.* 13 (654) Jul. 11, 1928: 595-598.—*W. L. Valk.*

3132. REUTERSKIOLD, C. A. Offentlighetsprincipen i förvaltningen. [Publicity as an administrative principle.] *Nordisk Admin. Tidsskr.* 10 (3-4) 1929: 153-170.—The Swedish administration follows the principle that all documents which serve as a basis for administrative acts are available to the public, so that anyone may demand a copy of the documents involved. There are certain exceptions to this general rule, however, especially where it concerns foreign policy and military affairs.—*Inst. of Econ. and Hist., Copenhagen.*

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 2637, 2754, 2988, 3007, 3010, 3021, 3022, 3025, 3059, 3064, 3095, 3108, 3154, 3155, 3259, 3380)

3133. AYYAR, V. G. RAMAKRISHNA. The economics of grants-in-aid. *Indian J. Econ.* 9 (34) Jan. 1929: 404-412.—Because the scope for local taxation in India is very limited, there is general need for grants from the national revenue to supplement local expenditures. Experience in the province of Madras suggests that the expense necessary to finance national services in the local areas should be borne wholly by the general government. In the past, grants made to the local governments in Madras "have been made on no definite, intelligible, or uniform standard to enable local bodies to carry on their work." Statistics which show the extent of grants-in-aid are presented.—*Dexter M. Keezer.*

3134. BRAMSNAES, C. V. Statens finansielle kontrol. [The financial control of the state.] *Nordisk*

Admin. Tidsskr. 10 (3-4) 1929: 125-140.—The Danish finance minister sketches the principles of control of the state's administrative and parliamentary organs by means of the Danish state revenues and expenses. By the accounting law of March, 1926, the functions of the auditor's office are extended to include criticism of the administration's economic measures, and the independence of the office is strengthened.—*Inst. of Econ. and Hist., Copenhagen.*

3135. CALL, IRVING J. Farm-property taxation in New York. *Cornell Univ. Agric. Exper. Station. Bull.* #485. Jun. 1929: pp. 49.—This study covers the relation of farm incomes to taxation in Niagara County fruit farms, in Livingston County, and in three selected townships in three counties of New York. It was found that average taxes for the period 1921-1924 required more than one-eighth of the income as compared with less than one-twelfth before 1921. Taxes per worker in Niagara County were found to be 2½ times as much in 1924 as in 1913. Taxes in the poorest region studied required half the income. Personal property taxation has broken down because of the difficulties of assessment. On the basis of the estimates of farm operators, assessment of farm property is unequal, and equalization rates fail to equalize. Assessment at a uniform rate per acre makes a fairer valuation for large farms. In townships of poorer soils the relation of taxes to value was higher than in the more prosperous regions, or higher on those who were least able to bear them. The lowest rate of taxes has been on the most valuable lands. A large number of tables are used to prove these points and to make comparisons of taxes, incomes, assessed valuations, and farm values, wheat, milk, eggs, hay, apples, and potatoes. School taxes averaged 1/3 of all property taxes. Town and county purposes required 59%. The cost of collection was 1.4% of the total collected. Suggestions are made for improvement of property taxation.—*F. G. Crawford.*

3136. CARR, W. J. The present system of taxation in California. *Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Los Angeles Center, Proc.* 1 (1) Jul. 1929: 109-117.—The author, a member of the California State Tax Commission, appointed to make a full and complete investigation of the California tax system, here summarizes briefly the history of the California tax system and presents the outstanding problems that confront the state in revising its present system of taxation. Particular attention is given the problems arising out of the taxation of public utilities and the attempts of the state to make its method of national bank taxation comply with the far-reaching requirements of Sections 5219 of the United States Revised Statutes.—*Roger J. Traynor.*

3137. CHADWICK, D. V. The navy's business system. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* 9 (7) Jul. 1929: 214-217.—This is a non-technical discussion of the principal business problems of the United States navy.—*H. G. Meyer.*

3138. COATES, W. H. Double taxation and tax evasion. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 92 (4) 1929: 585-593.—This article is a review of the following: (1) Report presented by the Committee of Technical Experts on Double Taxation and Tax Evasion, (Geneva, 1927). (2) Report presented by the General Meeting of Government Experts on Double Taxation and Tax Evasion, (Geneva, 1928). (3) *Double Taxation and International Fiscal Cooperation*, by E. R. A. Seligman (New York, 1928). This committee of experts prepared four preliminary draft conventions as follows: (a) Draft Convention for the Prevention of Double Taxation; (b) Draft Convention for the Prevention of Double Taxation in the Special matter of Succession

Duties; (c) Draft Convention in Administrative Assistance in Matters of Taxation; (d) Draft Convention on Judicial Assistance in the Collection of Taxes. The reviewer takes particular exception, because the committee classified income tax into impersonal income tax and personal income tax, a classification adopted in order to meet the diversity of existing fiscal systems. The reviewer holds that in the long run double taxation can be avoided by the adoption of the principle of residence as the basis for taxation rather than the joint basis of residence and source. He admits that the principle of origin of income cannot be entirely eliminated immediately from methods of preventing double taxation among nations, because it would require a sudden change in budgets.—*Clyde L. King.*

3139. DALZELL, JOHN P. Minnesota special assessment statutes. *Minnesota Munic.* 14(4) Apr. 1929: 165-169.—Table.—*W. R. Maddox.*

3140. DE WAAL MALEFIJT, J. J. Het Ontwerp van Wet tot herziening van de financiële Verhouding tusschen het rijk en de gemeenten en wijziging van eenige bepalingen der Gemeentewet. [The draft of a law for the revision of the financial relation between the national government and the municipal governments, and some regulations of the municipal law.] *Antirevol. Staatkunde.* (1) 1929: 26-51.—In September, 1928, two ministers submitted this bill, which is intended to solve the question as to how the burden of taxation shall be divided between the national and municipal governments. At present, the father whose income is \$800 and who supports a wife and two children, must pay the following: (1) an income tax of \$10 to the central government, no matter where he lives; (2) from 10 cents to \$1.65 to the provincial government; and (3) from \$3.15 to \$54 to his municipality or township. A person can greatly reduce his income tax by moving from one of the smaller towns to a place like Rotterdam, for in the latter city the municipal income tax is only \$11.50. In Amsterdam he would have to pay \$19, but in Sittard, \$54. The purpose of the bill is to equalize the municipal taxes as much as is consonant with municipal independence.—*A. Hyma.*

3141. DONAGHEY, J. T. Highway finance. *Canad. Engin.* 56(10) Mar. 5, 1929: 301-305.—Highway finances are provided by direct property tax, sale of bonds, from motor vehicle revenues collected on licenses, or gas. Population, wealth, and motor vehicle ownership go hand in hand. Densely populated sections must assist in financing primary and local roads through motor vehicle revenues. Highway improvement is a provincial and not a local problem, and must be expanded in accordance with the traffic needs as determined by the motoring public who pay the bill. Long-term bond issues for highways should be restricted, the policy of pay-as-you-go being preferable. Highway officials should study the type of improvements economically feasible to furnish adequate highway service for a ten year period, according to six minimum essentials, which are set forth.—*C. E. Rightor.*

3142. FOUGNER, SIGURD. Det norske Bevilingsreglement. [The Norwegian regulation on appropriations.] *Nordisk Admin. Tidsskr.* 10(2) 1929: 66-83.—In 1928 the Norwegian government appointed a commission to work out scientific principles for drawing up the national budget and organizing the system of public accounts. An important step in the reforms adopted in response to the recommendations of this commission is the "regulation on appropriations" adopted by the Norwegian Storting in May, 1928.—*Inst. of Econ. and Hist., Copenhagen.*

3143. GIBBONS, JOSEPH, et al. Cities' responsibility for rural road development. *Canad. Engin.* 56(10) Mar. 5, 1929: 313-319.—This is a symposium by several public officials in Canada, relative to the apportionment of the cost of highways between urban

and rural communities, and the manner in which province and township construction and maintenance are carried on in Ontario. For local roads, this includes the organization, planning, and cost accounting. Road users should pay construction and maintenance costs in direct proportion to use, and the gas tax should be increased for this purpose by the province.—*C. E. Rightor.*

3144. GROVES, HAROLD M. The Wisconsin income tax. *Minnesota Munic.* 14(3) Mar. 1929: 104-109.—The income tax in Wisconsin has been sufficiently successful to have become a fixed part of the tax policy of the state. The tax itself is recognized as equitable, even by the groups which now oppose its adoption in other states. The development of the tax to replace the property tax to a greater degree is hindered by three factors: (1) A well administered moderate tax is better than one that breaks down because it is overburdened. (2) The high geographical concentration of the tax (Milwaukee) makes it impossible for most communities to get much from it, unless a large proportion of the expense of such communities is assumed by the state. (3) A rivalry among the states for the location of successful business precludes the development of the tax, unless other states reverse their present attitude toward it.—*W. R. Maddox.*

3145. HANFT, FRANK W., and JENKINS, VON. Tax rates in Minnesota for 1929. *Minnesota Munic.* 14(5) May 1929: 214-241.—Table.—*W. R. Maddox.*

3146. JOHNSON, C. D. Some financial aspects of the reconstruction of local government. *Accountant.* 80(2834) Mar. 30, 1929: 399-405.—The Local Government Bill provides, among other things, for the total relief of agriculture from local taxation and a 75% exemption of industries and freight transport. The last exemption will be passed on to industry by decreased freight rates on specified commodities. This relief is popularly known as "de-rating." To reimburse the local authorities, a considerable extension and revision of the system of national grants in aid is to be instituted, the funds to be derived from an increased gasoline tax. In addition to these measures the bill provides for an extensive reorganization of local administration, especially with regard to the care of the poor and the roads. The probable financial effects of these proposals are dealt with in some detail.—*H. F. Taggart.*

3147. JOHNSON, VIOLET. Salary rates (\$5,000 and above) for administrative, professional, and scientific positions in the United States federal service and the governments of thirty-six states, sixteen cities, and twelve countries. *Minnesota Munic.* 14(3) Mar. 1929: 116-121.—*W. R. Maddox.*

3148. KLEINER. Kapitalmarkt und Inlandsanleihen. [The capital market and domestic loans (in Germany).] *Städtetage.* 23(7) Jul. 1929: 817-824.—The market for public loans, especially municipal loans, has in recent months become obviously more unfavorable. For sometime, foreign loans have been practically out of the question for municipalities, while various factors make domestic loans hard to float. Municipal borrowing is on a better basis than before the World War, but much remains to be done. State supervision over municipal loans should be increased so as to take greater account of the condition of the capital market. In addition, there should be set up a technical advisory committee composed of representatives of the German Union of Cities and of the German Union of Savings and Commercial Banks. This committee should draw up uniform policies and rules governing municipal loans which the cities, by self-discipline and without compulsion, should bind themselves to follow.—*R. H. Wells.*

3149. KNUST. Die Fondsbildung im kommunalen Haushalt. [The setting aside of reserve funds in the

municipal budget (in Germany).] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19 (13) Jul. 10, 1929: 725-734.—The extraordinary expenditures of municipalities may be met either by loans, or by building up from year to year the necessary funds from current revenues. The inflation period wiped out a large part of the reserve funds accumulated by municipalities, but the difficulties of borrowing at the present time make it desirable that reserve funds again be set aside for certain purposes. These funds may be for recurring capital outlays such as school buildings in the larger cities, street construction, street paving, etc.; or they may be "rainy day" funds which can be borrowed to balance the budget in unfavorable years and can subsequently be repaid. The advantages and disadvantages of borrowing and "pay-as-you-go," and the principles which should govern the accumulation and use of special municipal funds are set forth by the writer.—*R. H. Wells.*

3150. LINK, GEORGE M. Purchasing power of the dollar and its relation to increase in governmental costs. *Minnesota Munic.* 14 (7) Jul. 1929: 319-321.—A study made in Minneapolis vindicates the city officials from the charge of undue extravagance and justifies repeated demands by city employees for increased salaries. (Charts.)—*W. R. Maddox.*

3151. PEACOCK, A. H. Administration of a rating department. *Accountant.* 81 (2852) Aug. 3, 1929: 149-156.—This is a description of the provisions of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, and its amending Act of 1928, and the organization, records, and administration of local taxation and assessment.—*H. F. Taggart.*

3152. STOCKWELL, MARVEL M. Some problems in the revision of the California system of taxation. *Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Los Angeles Center, Proc.* 1 (1) Jul. 1929: 118-123.—Three outstanding problems in the revision of the California system of taxation are here presented: (1) the separation of state and local sources of revenue; (2) the taxation of national banks and the taxation of intangibles with which the problems of taxing national banks is inseparably connected; (3) the valuation for taxation of public utility properties.—*Roger J. Traynor.*

3153. STOIANOFF, NICOLA. Bulgarian state finances. *Bulgarian British Rev.* (12) Jul. 1929: 2-5.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

3154. STRICKLAND, A. H. Accounting and financing for a city's utilities. *J. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 21 (7) Jul. 1929: 899-905.—An exposition is given of the accounting and financing of the Kansas City municipal water system. Department engineers make estimates of proposed extensions and improvements and after authorization by the Board of City Commissioners the mayor calls an election on the proposition of issuing the necessary bonds. If the election is favorable, the bonds are sold and the money placed in the department's extension fund which is used exclusively for new work. Improvements and minor extensions have been made from earnings. Meter reading is done continuously with the city divided into ten districts. Billing of the 27,000 water accounts is handled by special automatic machines. Large commercial accounts are billed by hand. Unpaid balances are carefully checked. The money is kept by the city treasurer who is custodian of all city funds and a monthly check is maintained between the department and the treasurer. When errors are discovered in the commercial or accounting department, separate adjustment is made for each error. The work order system is used to record the cost of new work and the cost of maintenance above a given amount. A careful check is kept between estimated and actual cost.—*E. O. Malott.*

3155. SWIFT, FLETCHER HARPER, and ZIMMERMAN, BRUCE LEWIS. State school taxes and school funds and their apportionment. *U. S. Bur. Educ. Bull.* 1928 #29. 1929: pp. 427.—Immediately

following the World War the public school systems of the United States were faced by a financial crisis, which has since continued and is in danger of becoming more or less permanent. All the states are handicapped because of lack of adequate school revenues. The increasing numbers now demanding education have brought a need for large increases in expenditures. An examination of the various state financial systems reveals (1) that grave inequalities exist in the educational opportunities afforded by each state, and (2) that the only effective remedy for educational inequalities lies in the equalization of school revenues and school burdens by the respective state governments. A detailed report of the apportionment of school taxes and school funds is given for each state.—*T. R. Snavely.*

3156. UNSIGNED. Modern financing in China. *Far Eastern Rev.* 25 (7) Jul. 1929: 291-292.—In 1929 the Chinese national government offered the first issue of the Shanghai customs 2½% surtax treasury notes, and a board was organized to which has entrusted the sinking funds for practically all bond and treasury notes, especially for all new international loans. A large descriptive table of the Chinese government notes and bonds for which the sinking funds have been entrusted to the board is appended.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

JUSTICE

(See also Entries 2123, 2398, 2472, 2754, 3047, 3048, 3056, 3058, 3070, 3186, 3235, 3271, 3338, 3399)

PRINCIPLES

3157. CRAIL, JOE. Criminal law—jurisdiction over crimes committed in the air. *Southern California Law Rev.* 2 (5) Jun. 1929: 483-490.—An aircraft of a particular country destined to another passes over still other countries, states, high seas, and unknown places. Somewhere on the voyage A kills B. A and B may each belong to still different countries. What country can punish A? A's country or B's country? Neither of these solutions is entirely satisfactory. The place where the crime was committed represents the traditional Anglo-American rule, but even more than with railroad trains the practical difficulty of determining the place where the blow was struck may be insuperable and there is the difficulty that the plane may not land in that country. Yet the country over which the aircraft flies has an interest which it might not be willing to surrender entirely to the country of the aircraft. There is no Anglo-American authority, the International Flying Convention has not yet been adopted, American representatives did not feel that they could sign treaties covering matters within the jurisdiction of the states. The solution reached by the International Flying Convention is given. The existing rules are inadequate. A solution is needed for the problem.—*A. M. Kidd.*

3158. CUSHMAN, CLARA R. Do alienists disagree? *Mental Hygiene.* 13 (3) Jul. 1929: 449-461.—Alienists called on the defense and the prosecuting sides in a trial usually agree as to whether or not the accused is psychopathic. They disagree on the legal test of sanity, that is, whether or not the person knew the difference between right and wrong with reference to his act. This is a metaphysical rather than a scientific question, and concerns the question of responsibility and "free will." Laymen ridicule alienists because they believe that anyone who is calm and intelligent is not psychopathic, and that by casually watching a person they can detect whether or not he is sane. Another reason for the unpopularity of the medical expert is that he threatens to take from the public its opportunity to vent hate publicly. This privilege has been gradually curtailed from the time

when animals and children were tortured and hanged. Children are now accepted as not responsible. The insane person is now the object of controversy. The definition of insanity has changed from time to time. In the 18th century it was necessary for a person to be a "wild-beast" to be declared insane; later, if he was not responsible for any of his acts he was insane; since 1843, however, a person has been held insane if he is not responsible for a particular act. The psychiatrist would now change all this and would place the emphasis not on insanity and moral responsibility and punishment, but upon determination that an anti-social act was performed. This should be followed by educational and remedial treatment.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

3159. HIRSCHBERG, RUDOLF. Liability of the aviator to third persons. *Southern California Law Rev.* 2 (5) Jun. 1929: 405-429.—The difficulty of the problem in Anglo-American law lies in the necessity to separate the existing forms of "absolute liability" from that desired for the liability of the aviator to third persons. With the exception of the liability of the common carrier regarding goods (besides a contractual liability) ordinary liability presupposes unlawfulness of the act, even if trespass on land is concerned. The absolute liability of the aviator has another sociological basis. Air-traffic is necessary, but there is no reason to have third persons carry the risk of such enterprises. It therefore seems to be justified to make the undertaker who gets the profit also pay the damages which are caused by the danger of his enterprise. This danger, consequently, forms the reason of such liability and also limits its extent. The aviator's liability must be restricted to consequences which are emanations of the inherent danger. Part IV gives a short outline of the foremost legislative attempts regarding the problem discussed. Of some importance is the possibility of limiting the liability numerically and this is realized in some European air acts.—*Rudolf Hirschberg.*

3160. JONES, ALBERT P. Equity—interference with political relations. *Texas Law Rev.* 7 (3) Apr. 1929: 430-434.—It has been a doctrine of equity that political rights and relations do not come within the extraordinary jurisdiction of chancery courts. One basis for this doctrine is that equity protects only property rights and would not, therefore, protect a political right in the absence of a property right. Recently, there has been a liberalizing tendency to protect rights other than property rights, and to a limited extent, this tendency has been exhibited in the field of political rights. Equity, of course, never gives relief except where the legal remedy is inadequate, and often a writ of mandamus would give the full legal protection. Equitable relief is also denied to a plaintiff who does not come into equity with clean hands, and a recent Texas case denying equitable relief to one who sought to have his name put upon the ballot in a primary election denies the relief on this ground. The plaintiff was attempting to defeat the ends of his party by refusing to support its national ticket.—*Robert S. Stevens.*

3161. KOESTER, MELVIN J. Ku Klux Klan law. *Cornell Law Quart.* 14 (2) Feb. 1929: 218-222.—The most stringent of modern anti-Ku Klux statutes is the Louisiana Hood and Mask Law of 1924, which makes it a misdemeanor to wear a hood or mask in a public place, imposes a greater penalty for the commission of certain crimes by a person wearing a hood or mask, and requires the filing of names of officers and members. In the absence of statute, we find certain Klan activities prosecuted as common law crimes, such as riot and criminal libel. A recent federal district court decision threatens to outlaw the Klan by refusing to entertain

suits brought by it, but it is doubtful if this decision will find wide acceptance.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

3162. McCORMICK, J. BYRON. Air law. *Rocky Mount. Law Rev.* 1 (4) Jun. 1929: 241-247.—*W. R. Arthur.*

3163. MAKAREWICZ, J. Ce que j'ai vu aux États-Unis. Les impressions d'un criminaliste. [What I have seen in the United States. The impressions of a criminologist.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal.* 6 (2) 1929: 150-172.—The author made a visit to the United States in order to verify certain general principles expressed in the new Polish project of a criminal code, and in order to discover if administrative authorities can properly execute the indeterminate sentence. Considerable confusion exists in European thought regarding the difference between indeterminate sentences and protective measures (*mesures de sûreté*). These concepts are carefully defined and distinguished. While both of them are well expressed in European law, the author finds that protective measures in the proper sense of that word are not employed in the United States. He also finds that, while Europe still distinguishes between penal and corrective sentences, the latter alone are used in America; that in spite of its traditions of liberty, the extension of the period of penal treatment to certain types of offenders, and even life imprisonment for recidivists (New York), is permitted in the United States; that these principles of liberty, moreover, are not incompatible with the administrative control of parole. Europe, thus, can easily answer the critics' claim that protective measures injure the rights of man, for Europe has gone farther than the United States in guaranteeing through judicial control the rights of those conditionally released. The danger that the individualization of punishment and the control of its execution by the judiciary may be based on the mere reports of wardens and guards could be avoided by adopting the American practice of an administrative board, composed of reliable citizens and experts who could cooperate with the judiciary by guiding its actions in supervising the execution of the penalty.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

3164. POLLOCK, FREDERICK. Judicial caution and valour. *Law Quart. Rev.* 45 (179) Jul. 1929: 293-306.—Since the establishment of regular courts of justice administering the law in England, their duty has been not merely to find a decision for every case, but to declare rules of law and develop them to meet new occasions, without disobeying legislative action or contravening doctrines already settled. At need a rule must be made, and the court is supposed to justify the ruling. In other words, the court must keep its rules in harmony with the enlightened common sense of the nation. Both caution and valor are needed and the problem of constructive judicial interpretation is to hold a just middle course. Among the most remarkable modern triumphs of such valor is the treatment of contracts in restraint of trade. Examples cited are the opinion of Lord McNaughton in the *Nordenfelt Case* and in *Drummond v. Van Ingen* (1887) 12 App. Cas. 284-295. Cases are also cited to show that the House of Lords, in its judicial capacity is not obstructive; notably it took valiant action in *Bourne v. Keane* (1919, A.C. 815.) and in *Bowman v. Society* (1917) A.C. 406.—*Wm. R. Arthur.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 3381, 3383, 3384)

3165. FIFOOT, C. H. S. The cost of litigation. *Fortnightly Rev.* 126 (751) Jul. 1929: 59-69.—In recent years some doubts have been raised concerning the widespread efficacy of the two great British contributions to political civilization, the parliamentary system

and the Common Law. As pointed out by Lord Brougham a hundred years ago, the high cost of litigation is a serious defect which deprives an increasing percentage of British subjects of access to justice. The trouble does not lie in the fees charged by counsel. The costs are too great even in the county court for the common man to gain in ordinary cases by resorting to judicial action, and it is here that he should have his real access to justice. Reforms proposed are: (1) abolition of the right of appeal to the House of Lords in all cases; (2) non-appearance of counsel in divorce and workmen's compensation cases until a late stage in the case, if at all; (3) the establishment of conciliation courts where parties would have a chance to settle their difficulties by consultation with judges and before resort to litigation; and (4) the widening of the assistance given to poor prisoners by furnishing competent counsel at government expense. Many deficiencies in civil procedure should be remedied; and there should be a government department on the lines of the director of public prosecutions responsible for the defense of poor persons, and for aid in civil litigation.—*Luther H. Evans.*

3166. GUTTERIDGE, C. E. *Englische Rechtsprechung* 1927. [English legal decisions, 1927.] *Zeitschr. f. Ausländisches u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 3(1) 1929: 120-151.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

3167. JOFÉ, B., GARRAUD, P., BATTAGLINI, GIULIO, SOKALSKI, W., and IONESCO-DOLJ, J., and SOLOMONESCO, GEORGES. *Rapports présentés au II^e Congrès International de Droit Pénal de Bucarest (Oct. 1926). De l'application par le juge d'un état des lois pénales étrangères.* [Reports presented to the Second International Conference of Penal Law, Oct. 1926. The application by judges of foreign penal laws.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal* 6(3-4) 1929: 310-401.—Jofé, a Belgian, observes that the Belgian constitution and penal code do not permit the judicial authorities to recognize a foreign penal law. Belgian law is territorial, except in cases of crimes committed abroad by Belgians against Belgians, or of political crimes against Belgium committed abroad by Belgians or foreigners. To these offenses, Belgian law alone is applied. This strictly national system of law is convenient and just. A criminal code is designed to protect the national public order, not an international order, and there is no custom, aside from that of extradition, sanctifying any duty of cooperation. The differences in punishable offenses, and in penal, political, and social institutions, especially where some countries emphasize liberty, others repression, are cogent arguments against an international system. Garraud, of the University of Lyons, points out by numerous illustrations, however, that most systems of criminal legislation, and even those based on the territorial principle, admit in some degree the application of foreign laws or the recognition of foreign judgments. These instances, a notable example of which is extradition, a process involving some consideration of foreign law, indicate the gradual abandonment of the rigid conception of absolute sovereignty and establish the importance of considering realistically the problems of a growing judicial practice. This arises from a new conception of international community, leading logically to a cooperative defense of the social order against crime, limited by certain national necessities. An international convention, established by equally civilized countries under the auspices of the League of Nations, might properly indicate a standard table of crimes and penalties to be incorporated into the penal legislation of the several states. Battaglini, an Italian professor, notes that while foreign law is occasionally invoked for crimes committed abroad, that no state applies foreign law to offenses committed by foreigners within its own territory. And yet the

extension of the principle to certain of the latter offenses would not be revolutionary. It would be necessary to distinguish carefully those cases in which a state is not directly interested and in which foreign law could be applied without loss of its dignity and authority. The objections because of judicial ignorance of foreign laws, the alleged necessity of adopting foreign procedure if foreign law is invoked, and the differences of judicial institutions are not serious. Eventually, two or more states might integrate their codes of penal legislation into a unified system. Sokalski, judge of the Supreme Court of Warsaw, answers the objections of those who see obstacles in the doctrine of state sovereignty by observing that when there is previous reciprocal agreement in any matter of mutual interest, there is no inconsistency with state independence. He presents a projected convention for the reciprocal execution of foreign judgments in all cases except those involving (1) nationals, (2) the decisions of military tribunals, (3) political offenses, and (4) a loss of public order or dignity. Ionesco-Dolj and Solomonesco, Rumanians, criticize the strict territoriality principle as being egotistical and out of harmony with the necessities of modern international life. Foreign penal law might be applied in certain cases without danger to national public order in countries of the same degree of civilization, provided that there is an equalization of penalties, and that means be perfected for acquainting judges with foreign law. Nevertheless, two obstacles hinder progress—the regard for national interest, and the strength of the territoriality tradition in judicial mentality. The new doctrine could be furthered, however, either by international agreement (as in the case of white slavery), or by the unification of the penal systems of several states, the latter being in process of realization.—*W. P. Maddox.*

3168. JOSÉ THÉRY. *La loi sur la liberté de la presse.* [Law on the freedom of the press.] *Mercur de France.* 212(743) Jun. 1, 1929: 257-276.—A proposed new law for France on the liberty of the press aims to check certain journals which have been engaged in systematically defaming individuals and government officers. The provisions of this law also aim to speed judicial procedure by giving this type of case priority and by facilitating appeals. The author, although in general sympathy with the proposed law, criticizes it in a number of respects. He points out that the proposed act would decrease the use of jury trials in libel cases, and he contends that the jury is a real safeguard for the accused. Frequently, at the present time, a jury is called upon to decide matters quite beyond their capacity. They should be limited to the decision of specific facts and not given power to determine general questions of philosophy, humanitarian, or social character. In some respects the proposed law is not as specific as might be desired. It would be advisable to make the difference more precise between those terms which injure by innuendo and those which constitute a defamation in fact. The position of libel against politicians is also somewhat indefinite in the proposed statute. It is desirable that greater liberty of criticism be given as regards public officers than as regards individuals. The improvements in procedure are highly desirable, but the author feels that the basic need is for more judges to try this type of case.—*Rodney L. Mott.*

3169. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. *Correction of erroneous verdicts.* *Texas Law Rev.* 7(3) Apr. 1929: 335-344.—Where "common law" is used with small letters it should mean the common law of any particular jurisdiction. In this sense the common law of Quebec is the Civil Law, the law of the Roman world and its daughters in contra distinction to "civil law" which is the law in civil matters in contradistinction to the criminal law. Used with capitals "Com-

mon Law" should mean the basic or common law of England. In that sense the statement in the *Georgetown Law J.* 17(1) Nov. 1928: 14 fn. 2 to the following effect, is not quite accurate: "The only modes known to the common law to re-examine facts tried by a jury are the granting of a new trial by the court where the issue was tried, or to which the record was properly returnable; or the award of a *venire facias de novo*, by an appellate court, for some error of law which intervened in the proceedings." In civil cases there was no new trial at common law. There was the drastic writ of attainder which became obsolete, the last case apparently being 1606. In 1350, however, new trials seem to have begun. In the American colonies there was no difficulty in granting a new trial as the process issued from the court itself which tried the case; in fact in Massachusetts and Connecticut for a time a new trial could be had for the asking as a matter of right. In England cases on circuit were tried by commissioners under a commission which gave authority merely to try the case. So there is no record of any new trial having been granted by the justices in eyre or the justices of Trailbaston. The new trial was granted by the court at Westminster or in the case of the King's Bench where the king was, never by the Circuit Judge or a single judge. In criminal cases of felony and most misdemeanors there was no new trial even after the practice had been finally established in civil cases, although the appeal of felony gave a chance for the prosecution to proceed against one who had been acquitted. The *venire facis de novo* was not to be granted where there was a verdict. It was granted only where what was called a verdict did not really amount to one.—*A. M. Kidd.*

3170. ROBERTS, GLENN D. Does the search and seizure clause hinder the proper administration of the criminal justice. *Wisconsin Law Rev.* 5(4) Jun. 1929: 195-208.—The article is based on experience

of the prosecuting attorney of Dane County, Wisconsin, in combating bootlegging in the Italian quarter of Madison. The search warrant is the only available means to destroy distributing points for contraband liquor. Every possible technicality is resorted to by counsel of bootleggers in resisting the use of warrants. The Fourth Amendment to the Constitution, which has been copied by practically every state, was prompted by objections to the general warrant. Present day warrants are objected to not because they are general warrants but because the Fourth Amendment laid down other requirements which previous to national prohibition had received no attention from the courts. Many state courts, including Wisconsin, which previously recognized information and belief as probable cause have now receded to the federal position that probable cause can be established only by positive information within knowledge of the complainant. State courts are also becoming stricter in refusing to admit evidence illegally seized. A recent decision in Wisconsin, holding that testimony necessary to obtain search warrant must be such as would bind over for a hearing, has gradually put an end to search warrants in that state. This will unfortunately prohibit searches and seizures of dope, counterfeiting equipment, and gambling devices, with the result that the proper administration of criminal justice will be hindered.—*Ben A. Arneson.*

3171. SHELTON, THOMAS W. Hobbled justice—a talk with judges. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 13(2) Jan. 1929: 129-134.—This is a plea that judges be permitted to perform their function of achieving justice in the cases before them without being hampered by technical procedural rules, and that judges themselves exercise their functions to promote justice at the expense of following such technical rules whenever existing law permits them so to do.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

(See also Entry 2802)

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 2476, 2523, 3042, 3090, 3112, 3132, 3137, 3230, 3270, 3390, 3399)

3172. BAKKER, H. The defense of the Netherlands Indies. *Asiatic Rev.* 25(83) Jul. 1929: 421-432.—Lieut.-General H. Bakker, late of the Netherlands Indies army, favors the introduction of compulsory military service for the native population, instead of depending on European militia. This scheme was proposed by the government in 1815-17, but was dropped. The defense of Java is of special importance. Numerous fortifications have been constructed in Java and other islands at great cost. In 1924, however, the Naval Bill was rejected by a majority of one, and the defense of these islands still remains a problem to be solved.—*Charilaos Lagoudakis.*

3173. COLBY, ELBRIDGE. Conscription in modern form. *Infantry J.* 34(6) Jun. 1929: 645-658.—Modern conscription is closely allied to the democratic principle of popular participation in government and national activity. Conscription as a broad national practice was first established in modern times in the French Revolution. Comparison is made between the Federal and Confederate efforts at conscription during the Civil War. An account is given of the English and American experiences with selective service during the World War. The article includes a table of the practices in force in some 50 nations in the matter of voluntary and conscriptive military service.—*H. A. De Weerd.*

3174. GERMAINS, VICTOR WALLACE. Mirage and mechanization. *Edinburgh Rev.* 250(509) Jul. 1929: 123-138.—It is impossible to mechanize war, since machines do not pick quarrels. The source of destructive energy "is to be found in human hatreds, human desires, and human passions." Nor can war be made into a science, for if it could, there would be no need for fighting, since it could be demonstrated in advance who would win. "The soldier in his estimate of future wars is forced to make a series of deductions; deductions from past wars, deductions from manoeuvres, deductions from peace-time experiments with weapons; but what he gets as a result of these deductions is not a science—giving to the term the value accorded by any standard dictionary—but something very much more elastic, a fabric of reasoned surmise." An example of an unscientific estimate is found in the value placed on tanks out of all proportion to their real utility. Mechanization has been over-emphasized; and scientific thinking is no substitute for experience in leading vast armies and navies in battle.—*Luther H. Evans.*

3175. HAGEN, FRED E. Relation of the soldier to civil functions. *Infantry J.* 34(6) Jun. 1929: 573-577; 35(1) Jul. 1929: 47-50.—The author of this article, a captain in the Quartermaster's Corps, attempts to show the relation of the soldier to civil functions, his amenability to civil provisions in peace time, his amenability to civil and military courts.—*H. A. De Weerd.*

3176. KNOX, DUDLEY W. The navy and public indoctrination. *U. S. Naval Inst. Proc.* 55(316) Jun.

1929: 479-490.—The British conviction as to the importance of sea power results in part from more than a century of propaganda. Some indoctrinating process is necessary, especially in a democracy, if great masses of landmen are to comprehend the fundamental relationships between maritime affairs and their own well-being, and are to act according to their own legitimate interests. The United States Navy should follow the example of the Shipping Board and the Department of Commerce and undertake an open campaign of propaganda or indoctrination. A navy for "trade defense" should be the keynote here as in Great Britain. Champions of the navy, however, should make clear that they advocate the promotion of world peace. Foreign influence plays a prominent part in American peace organizations, many of which are affiliated with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, in which persons of British origin play important roles. The British even controlled the news which emanated from the Washington Conference of 1921-1922. (This essay received honorable mention in the U. S. Naval Institute Prize Essay contest, 1929.)—*James P. Baxter, 3rd.*

3177. MATSCHECK, WALTER. Kansas City studies its police department. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18 (7) Jul. 1929: 453-457.—The Kansas City Chamber of Commerce financed a survey of the Kansas City Police-Department under the direction of the Public Service Institute; it was supervised by August Vollmer. This showed that by adopting its recommendations, appropriations and the number of employees could be reduced. Complete adoption of the recommendations will require two or three years.—*Harvey Walker.*

3178. SADTLER, ROBERT E. Chemistry and national defense. *Infantry J.* 34 (6) Jun. 1929: 593-597.—The article shows the intimate relation between war gases, dyes, explosives, and pharmaceuticals, and illustrates the steps involved in their manufacture. Most of the war gases are derived from coal tar crudes, benzene, toluene, xylene, cresol, phenol, anthracene, naphthalene, methyl anthracene, phenanthrene, and carbazol. The author lists the names of the modern war gases and their formulas. A chart illustrates the construction and operation of a model war chemical factory.—*H. A. De Weerd.*

3179. SCHOULTZ, G. von. Einfluss der Seemächte in der Ostsee. [Influence of the sea-faring countries in the Baltic.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 60 (7-8) 1929: 391-399.—Sweden and Denmark have big merchant marines, some fortified harbors, and a highly developed ship-building industry. Sweden has no modern navy, but an efficient fleet of coastal cruisers and destroyers. Denmark's strategic position at the entrance to the Baltic—she has only a very small navy—makes her a desirable ally in any war in the Baltic. Germany with her fleet reduced to 100,000 tons displacement has lost her supremacy, but still represents the most effective power, especially since modern 10,000 cruisers are going to replace the antiquated battleships. Russia is likely to have a navy of 200,000 tons. There are 3 battleships, 12 destroyers, and 6 submarines. The development of a Polish navy is hampered by the absence of a sea-faring population and of a strong merchant marine. Finland, though a country with good tradition in sea-warfare and experience, does not indulge in the expensive business of a navy, nor can Latvia, Lithuania, or Estonia. Sooner or later a compromise must be reached, for countries with a long coast-line need some kind of defensive force.—*Werner Neuse.*

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 2122, 2124, 2578, 2807, 2964, 2970, 3076, 3102, 3130, 3155)

3180. STRUNZ, JOHANN. Politische Propädeutik. [Political education.] *Z. f. Politik.* 19 (1) 1929: 46-51.—This is a study of the results of civic education of German teachers and students, as to the meaning of professional work in their life. The following should be discussed: (1) the difference between theories and practical requirements, and (2) the importance of a given profession in all its ramifications and effects on the present status and future development of our political, economic, financial, and cultural world epoch, as well as on the German state and the individual's home district.—*John B. Mason.*

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 2233, 2423, 2582, 2681, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2866, 2935, 2938, 2943, 2944, 2966, 2967, 2989, 2990, 2998, 3054, 3077, 3081, 3085, 3087, 3090, 3091, 3131, 3146, 3222, 3238, 3339, 3380, 3382, 3833, 3420, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3430, 3450, 3454, 3462, 3464)

3181. CARTER, P. R. Safe milk—whose responsibility? *Minnesota Munic.* 14 (4) Apr. 1929: 170-171.—Responsibility rests with both governmental and non-governmental agencies. Each unit of the governmental organization should discharge that part of the responsibility which its opportunities and station in the whole scheme of government especially qualify it to fulfill. Unless a reasonably adequate direct local control is rendered, neither the federal nor state governments can effectively carry out their proper portion of the function of the protection of public health.—*W. R. Maddox.*

3182. DAVENPORT, ARTHUR T., et al. Prison industries. *U. S. Bureau Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Ser.* #27. 1929: pp. 132.—This report of a survey on the marketing of prison products, by a committee appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, is the result of a conference in December, 1924, between the Secretary of Commerce and a group of manufacturers covering a complaint against ruinous and unfair competition of prison-made products with those of other industries, and labor. Since "nearly every state has projects either under way or in contemplation for increasing its facilities for providing productive work for its prisoners," and since the volume of goods produced by prison labor is already very large in some lines, a problem of control or elimination of direct price competition between prison products and so-called "free" products is presented. The problem is essentially a state problem, because most of the output comes from State prisons. The report is intended to be merely a statement of facts; arguments regarding the different methods of conducting prison industries and opinions of authorities are given when these are of importance as facts. The greater part of the report is taken up with summaries of the work and organization of industries in the several state and federal prisons as well as those in foreign countries. Statistical tables show cost statements of prison industries, and prison products by states (1926). In the Appendix a typical prison contractor's agreement and a bibliography of recent references on convict labor in the United States are presented.—*F. J. Warne.*

3183. GARBASSO, ANTONIO. Attuazioni dell'assistenza sociale per la classi lavoratrici. [Realization

of social assistance to the working classes.] *Politica Sociale*. 1(3) Jun. 1929: 215-219.—A review of welfare work under state direction in the Fascist system is here given.—*Robert C. Binkley*.

3184. GIORDANI, IGNAZIO. L'assicurazione contro le malattie professionali in Italia. [Insurance against professional diseases in Italy.] *Politica Sociale*. 1(3) Jun. 1929: 220-224.—Since the state must protect its labor power, it cannot leave the initiative in labor insurance to the arbitrary judgment of individuals. For the sake of saving administrative costs, the administration of insurance against professional diseases should be centralized, and institutions not well adapted to this special kind of insurance should be eliminated. The efficiency of the National Fund is to be increased, and the mutual insurance syndicates reorganized. Social insurance must go further than mere compensation for injury; it must restore the laborer to productivity. Social welfare work is a different function, properly assignable to different agencies, such as the syndicates. A detailed discussion follows of the decrees relating to workmen's compensation insurance.—*Robert C. Binkley*.

3185. HEUVEL, CHR. van den. Het voorontwerp landbouw-arbeidswet. [The draft of the agricultural labor law.] *Antirevol. Staatskunde*. 5 1929: 21-26.—The regulation of working hours for agricultural laborers is regarded by everybody as a very difficult matter. In most countries the workmen in factories have been protected by various laws, but thus far nothing has been done for the people working on the land, whether in gardens, orchards, or on farms. In the proposed bill, it is planned to limit the amount of work done by women, children, and youths below the age of sixteen.—*A. Hyma*.

3186. LINDEBOOM, L. Wijziging der wettelijke bepalingen betreffende de ouderlijke macht en de voogdij. [Revision of the legal definitions of parental authority and guardianship.] *Antirevol. Staatskunde*. 5 May 1929: 215-220.—Dutch civil law, which dates from the year 1838, and is based on Roman law, originally spoke only of the authority of the father. It conceded to the father almost unlimited power over his children. Parents who neglected or exploited their children could not be deprived of their authority. During the second half of the 19th century, although there was a great increase in waywardness of numerous neglected youths, civil law offered no means of alleviating this situation. In 1901 both civil and criminal law were modified, and in 1905 and 1909 further revisions were made. The authority of the father has been replaced by parental authority. This can only be exercised when and as long as both parents are married to each other. Illegitimate children are always under guardianship. There are always two guardians, namely, a guardian and an associate guardian. In case of divorce, one of the parents is appointed guardian, and an associate guardian is also provided for. The children are entrusted to that parent who will be best able to take care of them financially. The interests of the children are never considered. Nor is the question brought up which of the two parents was chiefly responsible for the divorce. In May, 1929, a new law was passed. Natural children will be protected by law against selfish parents, and children of divorced parents will receive similar protection.—*A. Hyma*.

3187. MARSHALL, H. J. The poor law in necessitous areas. *Edinburgh Rev.* 250(509) Jul. 1929: 65-81.—The enormous rise in outdoor relief which accompanied unemployment and led to bankrupt unions in the manufacturing and mining areas of Britain led to Chamberlain's investigation of outdoor relief administration and to three laws: (1) the Guard-

ians (Default) Act, (2) the Audit Act, and (3) the Local Government Act. Investigation revealed that poor-relief administration by local union and elected officials abandoned the poor-law principles of 1834, and that the rise in relief was due to this policy as much as to widespread unemployment. When the appointed guardians restored the principles of 1834, both the cost of relief and the number of recipients were reduced materially. The recent study of poor-law history of the Webbs confirms the laxity and inefficiency of elected guardians, as revealed by the Chamberlain commission.—*H. A. Phelps*.

3188. MORRIS, CONWAY. Literary censorship and the law. *Quart. Rev.* 252(501) Jul. 1929: 18-27.—*W. R. Arthur*.

3189. MONNETT, OSBORN. St. Louis reduces smoke 65 per cent. *Power*. 69(25) Jun. 18, 1929: 1011.—The tables accompanying the article give the essential facts relating to the smoke abatement work that has been carried on in St. Louis during the last three years under the auspices of the Citizens Smoke Abatement League. According to Rengelman's Chart readings, the average reduction in density of smoke for the city was 46% after the first year, and 36% after the second year.—*W. H. Young*.

3190. UNSIGNED. Ein spanischer Erlass gegen rassenhygienische Vorträge. [A Spanish decree forbidding lectures advocating race hygiene.] *Arch. f. Rassen.- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 21(2) 1928: 232-233.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

3191. UNSIGNED. Le divorce au Canada. [Divorce in Canada.] *Rev. du Droit. (Quebec)*. 7(9) May 1929: 519-536.—There is no legal right, but only a moral right to divorce in Ontario and Quebec, since divorce is by private law in each case and not by application of a law by a court; i.e., no divorce exists in these provinces. A bill to create divorce and divorce courts in these provinces would therefore be as anti-Christian and as anti-social as if no such bill had been passed in Canada. If such a law were passed for Ontario, it would open the way for the same thing in Quebec. For this latter reason Quebec members are justified in opposing such a law, even if it applies only to Ontario. (Material for this article is taken from a more exhaustive one by R.P.M.-Ceslas Forest, O.P., in *La Rev. Dominicaine*, Apr. 1929.)—*E. C. Hughes*.

3192. UNSIGNED. Legal regulation of hours of work of salaried employees. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(6) Jun. 1929: 147-148.—The great majority of the 55 member states of the International Labour Organization have legislation setting a more or less general limitation upon working hours for salaried employees. In 22 of the countries covered, the hours of both manual workers and salaried employees in industrial and commercial undertakings are regulated by a single enactment. In other countries the laws cover all workers in certain specified classes of industrial and commercial establishments. The laws of certain other countries cover women and children, either in all establishments or in certain classes of establishments. In seven countries the legislation applies generally to salaried employees.—*E. E. Cummins*.

3193. UNSIGNED. Unemployment a soluble problem—and a municipal responsibility. *Amer. City*. 41(1) Jul. 1929: 110.—The city of Cincinnati is preparing to attack the unemployment problem through a permanent committee on stabilizing employment. This committee was appointed by the City Manager at the request of the public welfare department. The area included is Hancock county in Ohio, and Kenton and Campbell counties in Kentucky. The work is to be carried on by ten sub-committees.—*Harvey Walker*.

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 2650, 2699, 2702, 2731, 2744, 2750, 2759, 2779, 2785, 2794, 2801, 2809, 2820, 2828, 2877, 2899, 2902, 2904, 2915, 2916, 2926, 2992, 2993, 3027, 3028, 3057, 3061, 3067, 3141, 3143, 3159, 3209, 3216)

3194. ALBASINI SCROSATI, ERMANNINO. *Marchi e nomi di fabbrica nella recente legislazione italiana (1918-1928)*. [Labels and trade-marks in recent Italian legislation (1918-1928).] *Riv. del Diritto Commerciale*. 27 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 465-485.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

3195. CAILLAUX, PIERRE. *Le monde nouveau: la radiodiffusion*. [The new world: radio broadcasting.] *Comité Natl. d'Études Soc. et Pol.* #400 Jun. 10, 1929: pp. 50.—Caillaux urges the necessity of a prompt decision on the part of the French parliament in regard to the extent to which French broadcasting stations are to be controlled by the government, in order to allow broadcasting activities which are at present stagnating, to develop as their value warrants.—*Anne T. Peloubet*.

3196. DONNER, TH. G. *Wettelijke regeling der winkelsluiting*. [The closing of stores to be regulated by law.] *Antirevol. Staatskunde*. 5 1929: 49-54.—*A. Hyma*.

3197. FERNAND-JACQ. *La propriété scientifique*. [Scientific property.] *J. d. Économistes*. 88 (6) Jan. 15, 1929: 43-54.—Use of the term "la propriété scientifique" to designate rights claimed by scientists to a share of the proceeds from subsequent industrial applications of their discoveries is improper technically, but it has become established by repetition. In France, the initial efforts to give protection to "scientific property" had the fatal weakness of neglecting the fact that international cooperation is essential to the success of such efforts. The plan for an international convention to protect scientific property, reported by the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations in 1928, is the most complete and careful treatment that the problem involved has received to date. This plan advances the movement for scientific property protection beyond the purely sentimental stage, but does not solve the many problems involved, such as those of overcoming objections to the basic idea, and perfecting the necessary national and international legal machinery to give it binding force. In view of the great complexity of the problem, which is illustrated in some detail, the general conclusion is that it should be committed to the intellectual workshops for further study.—*Dexter M. Keezer*.

3198. MAZEAUD, LÉON. *La législation commerciale interne*. [Legislation on internal commerce.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43 (3) May-Jun. 1929: 758-773.—In 1927 the president of the conference of the French tribunals of commerce stated that there was a great need for legislation on the following matters: safeguarding of sales of businesses, the validity of acts of groups of bondholders, founder's shares, bankruptcy of companies with limited liability, and bankruptcy prevention agreements. Of these, only one, legislation on founder's shares was dealt with in the 1928 parliament. Other laws of some importance, however, were passed. For example, if a draft or note matures on a legal holiday it shall be presented the following business day and if not paid the protest shall not be dated that day, but the next. If a merchant buys goods, but before receiving and paying for them becomes bankrupt, the seller need not deliver the goods and await payment from the sum realized out of the assets. If the price in the meantime has fallen the seller has a claim for damages and interest. Formerly a buyer would find it advantageous to go into bankruptcy

if prices dropped after he bought the goods. A tenant whose lease is not renewed, without valid reason, may have a claim against the owner for damages and can continue his occupancy for three months if the claim is not adjudicated sooner. This applies to commercial leases. Rent must be paid while occupancy continues. Many firms had incorporated to escape the profits taxes, since salaries paid to officers could be deducted from taxable profits. This deduction is no longer permissible if the officers hold the majority of the shares. Another law makes it a penal offense to cancel or alter a mark or name placed upon merchandise. Other laws before parliament but not yet enacted deal with the maintenance of accurate accounts, the protection of creditors of businesses which have been sold, the protection of savings depositors, commercial arbitration, and the eligibility of women for appointment to the commerce tribunals.—*Charles S. Tippetts*.

3199. PACINOTTI, GIOVANI. *I contratti collettivi di lavoro*. [Collective labor contracts.] *Riv. del Diritto Commerciale*. 27 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 444-464.—Taking as his starting point the book of Navarra *Introduzione al diritto corporativo*, (Milan, 1929) the author compares the recent Fascist corporate laws concerning collective contracts of labor with the general principles of civil law and corporations and shows that the former are thoroughly grounded in the latter and do not in any way constitute exception.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

3200. SORRELL, LEWIS C. *Railroad consolidation*. *Traffic World*. 44 (2) Jul. 13, 1929: 93-95.—There is a difference between unification, which is the acquisition of one carrier by another through stock control or lease, and consolidation, in which all corporate entities disappear except that of the parent company. To date the consolidation provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920 have been ineffective. This is due to both legal and economic obstacles, or to a mixture of both. The most serious obstacle has been the provision that any one consolidation must be in harmony with a complete plan, and no final plan has yet been formulated. Some consolidation is desirable, and should produce substantial economies in operation, better traffic conditions, the preservation of weak lines and branches, and an improved financial status. Three alternatives are possible in respect to public policy on consolidation. The public may forbid, compel, or simply facilitate consolidation.—*J. H. Parmelee*.

3201. UNSIGNED. *Government intervention in railway tariffs*. *Argentine Forum*. 3 (6) Jun. 1928: 20-27; (7) Jul. 1928: 46-47; (8) Aug. 1928: 31-36; (9) Sep. 1928: 40-47.—On June 13, 1928 the minister of public works of Argentina ordered a reduction in some of the rates charged by the Great Southern Railway Company. A representative of the company contends that the order was invalid because it was not based upon a judicial ruling that the existing rates were unreasonable. He argues that under the railway laws of Argentina the executive branch of the government has no power to order railroad rate reductions until the judiciary has passed on the reasonableness of the prevailing rates.—*Dexter M. Keezer*.

3202. UNSIGNED. *Le statut de la radiodiffusion en France*. [The project for regulating broadcasting in France.] *L'Europe Nouvelle*. 12 (593) Jun. 22, 1929: 845-848.—*H. R. Hosea*.

3203. UNSIGNED. *Revision of the mining law*. *Mining and Metallurgical Soc. of Amer. Bull.* #204. 22 (7) 1929: 81-109.—*Robert M. Woodbury*.

3204. VAN RHIJN, A. A. *De practijk van de deutsche kartelverordening*. [The practical effects of the German cartel regulation.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten*. 13 (656) Jul. 25, 1928: 640-642.—The author describes the main points of the legislation, the organizations to which it gave rise, and discusses the

general character of the decisions which the Cartel Court has given. The terms of the law are vague, and only a classification of the decisions shows in which cases enterprises have been allowed to leave the cartel.—*W. L. Valk.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 2737, 2738, 2810, 2943, 3026, 3136, 3152, 3154)

3205. BOTTEN, H. H. Fire protection service and concentration of property values. *J. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 21 (7) Jul. 1929: 911-916.—The huge increase in size and value of industrial enterprises is principally due to the economy of large scale production. Another reason is that the state does not usually control building construction with respect to areas of fire sections, type of construction, occupancy, and other features which contribute to fire hazards. Municipal governments can control these matters only within certain well defined limits. Insurance is at the foundation of the credit system and if large manufacturing enterprises cannot be rendered reasonably safe against destruction by fire and other elements, insurance is not readily available and investors withdraw or refuse credit. The sprinkler system, and particularly the automatic sprinkler, is recognized as a safeguard necessary to the desired security when combined with efficient public fire departments and water facilities. Water works utilities have been reluctant to furnish connections to sprinkler systems because of a fear that a defective sprinkler system would deplete the fire flow in the immediate locality. With suitable safeguards and proper sprinkler equipment, the water utility should give every consideration to the property so equipped, since it reduces to a very small percentage the average requirements upon fire and water departments for protection and also reduces the hazard to other property.—*E. O. Malott.*

3206. ROBINSON, GUSTAVUS. The public utility: a problem in social engineering. *Cornell Law Quart.* 14 (1) Dec. 1928: 1-27.—Society has its choice of supplying the wants of millions of people by government action directly, by unregulated private business, or by private business with government regulation. With this choice which method shall be used? What phases of the task of supplying the wants shall be committed to regulated private business? If a private business is chosen to render the special services, what duties shall be imposed upon it? These are problems of social engineering. Society has not answered, in terms of a formula, what services are to be rendered by regulated private business. Today the state legislatures do the social engineering, and they say what undertakings constitute public businesses. The courts merely review the declaration and uphold or reject it. The duties imposed by the social engineers upon a public utility business are: (1) to serve all, (2) to serve with adequate facilities, (3) to serve without discrimination, (4) to continue service, (5) to serve with reasonable rates. In return, the owner of a public utility business is entitled to a fair return. But what is a fair return, and on what is the return based? The present disagreement is about the latter. The courts say it is the "reasonable value of the property at the time it is being used for the public." But there is no agreement on value. The fixing of a fair rate is clearly social engineering. The profits of a public utility business are limited, but it is given a special area in which to earn them. Competitors are discouraged by public service commissions.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

3207. SEIPPEL, MOHRMANN, et al. Gasfernversorgung und Kommunalwirtschaft. [Long distance

gas supply and municipal administration (in Germany).] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19 (14) Jul. 25, 1929: 781-823.—Lectures and discussions at the June meeting of the Verein für Kommunalwirtschaft und Kommunalpolitik.—*R. H. Wells.*

3208. SPURR, H. C. The "break down" of the state commissions. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 3 (4) Feb. 21, 1929: 172-180.—*E. R. Dillavou.*

3209. WHERRY, WILLIAM M. The regulation of holding companies. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 3 (11) May 30, 1929: 620-631.—Although holding companies may prove of unusual value to the operating utility, two dangers exist: (1) the holding company may issue securities independently of state commissions; and (2) operating companies may be enabled to pad their operating expenses by contracts with the holding company. Any attempt to regulate such contracts in greater detail than exists at present should prove unconstitutional and is unnecessary. The sale of engineering, financial, and purchasing services by a holding company can never be considered a public utility function. The mere fact that one phase of a business is subject to regulation does not automatically reduce all phases of the business to the public utility basis. In general all contracts of an operating company, other than those for utility services, are a matter for management are not subject to direct supervision. The state may not set the price for services rendered between related companies. Supreme Court decisions indicate that indirectly, in a rate case, management fees or charges for various services may be reviewed providing they appear unreasonable or bad faith is imminent. Joint ownership or control alone is not *prima facie* evidence of bad faith. Present protection against exorbitant charges by a holding company appears ample and additional legislation is not required.—*E. R. Dillavou.*

PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entries 2175, 2988, 3076, 3108)

3210. BAYLIS, JOHN R. The experimental filtration plant of Chicago, Illinois. *Munic. News & Water Works.* 76 (3) Mar. 1929: 89-95.—The major problem is to find the cheapest and most efficient method of water treatment for Chicago by testing various methods under conditions that will give specific information as to their feasibility. Horizontal, vertical, and mechanical mixing basins with frequent take-offs permit almost infinite variation in this phase of treatment. Two settling basins of two compartments each are used to determine (1) desirable degree of settling, (2) what can be accomplished by settling, (3) the size and shape of the basins to be installed in the large plant. Two filters of standard construction with an area of 100 square feet each furnish operating data for controls, underdrains, and washing methods. In these, a surface wash is being used to break up mud balls and to prevent clogged areas. Ten small filters, each 10 square feet in area, built of steel and capable of being moved from place to place, increase the flexibility of the plant and hasten the completion of the experimental work. Carbon dioxide for recarbonating the water is obtained through a small plant burning city gas. The experimental work has been divided into 44 subjects. Work is now under way on 23 of these, involving all of the steps in water treatment. It has been found that laboratory experiments may be arranged and results obtained which are comparable to those achieved by the larger units. For this purpose, use is made of a stirring machine, a laboratory sand filter with an area of 2.46 square inches, a turbidimeter, and a flocc detector. The work to date indicates that some treatment other than aluminium sulphate will have to be used at least part of the time

because of the abundance of certain micro-organisms in the lake water. It is also indicated that rates of filtration greater than 125,000,000 gallons per acre per day may be used.—*W. R. Maddox.*

3211. KIERSTED, WYNKOOP. Some important features of sewage disposal. *Munic. News & Water Works.* 76(3) Mar. 1929: 97-98.—*W. R. Maddox.*

3212. ROE, FRANCK C. How a small village improved its water supply. *Munic. News & Water Works.* 76(3) Mar. 1929: 107-108.—This describes how the village of Niagara, Wisconsin, faced with a decline in both the quantity and quality of water from a shallow well situated close to the banks of the Menominee River, replaced that supply by spring water gathered by an infiltration gallery.—*W. R. Maddox.*

3213. UNSIGNED. Definitions of terms used in sewerage and sewage disposal practice. *Munic. News & Water Works.* 76(3) Mar. 1929: 113-116.—*W. R. Maddox.*

3214. WALKER, MABEL L. Rating cities according to the services which their citizens are getting. *Amer. City.* 41(1) Jul. 1929: 130.—A suggested system of grading on fifteen functions in the fields of public works and public welfare applied to a large group of cities widely distributed over the United States is here presented.—*Harvey Walker.*

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(See also Entries 1069, 3061)

3215. TITUS, HAROLD. Michigan takes stock. *New Republic.* 60(769) Aug. 28, 1929: 39-41.—The dwindling of lumbering activities together with the necessity for an adequate protection for fish and game resulted in the creation, in 1922, of the Michigan Land-Economic Survey as the first step in a state-planning program for land utilization and conservation purposes. The survey attempts to determine all the factors which will make for the intelligent use of land. The field work covers civil-base data, soils and land, and related economics. The first of these phases includes topography, cover, density of stand, and bird, fish, and mammal population. The second maps soils to such a degree of accuracy that no variations of over ten acres escape record. The third phase involves the use of several methods: an intent in land ownership study, an assessed valuation study, a tax delinquency study, a trade area study, a production study, and the correlation of these studies with the soil and farm-forest maps. Ten counties have been surveyed and others are being added at the rate of two per year.—*W. R. Maddox.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW

(See also Entries 2385, 3157)

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entry 3167)

3216. ALEXANDER-KATZ, GÜNTHER. Patent-verletzungen durch den internationalen Luftverkehr. [Violation of patent rights through international aerial traffic.] *Niemeyer's Z. f. Internat. Recht.* 40(5-6) 1929: 410-418.—In a universal international convention relative to aerial communication it would be of great importance to bring about a uniform regulation of the provisions concerning the violation of patent rights. At present there is a divergence in this respect between the provisions contained in the Paris convention for the protection of industrial property, and the Paris convention relating to aerial communication. Such divergence exists also between the bi-lateral treaties concluded by Germany with France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Great Britain, and Spain, based on the convention relating to aerial communication, on the one hand, and the convention relating to the protection of industrial property on the other. Article 18 of the convention on aerial communication provides that airplanes shall not be subject to seizure for violation of patent rights when flying over or compelled to land in, a foreign country, provided that in such cases a security is deposited. Article 5, of the convention on the protection of industrial property, on the other hand, provides that the use of a patented object in the construction or functioning of an airplane shall not be considered a violation of patent rights if the plane is temporarily or by accident in the foreign country. The convention on aerial communication, and the analogous provision of the treaties concluded by Germany contain procedural stipulations, namely exemption of the plane from seizure;—whereas the convention on the protection of industrial property contains substantive law in declaring that the use of an object under certain conditions shall not constitute violation of patent rights. By the conclusion of an international convention relating to aerial communication it seems advisable to eliminate these divergencies by adopting the rule laid down in Article 5 of the convention on the protection of industrial property.

It would also be necessary to take account of the national laws of some countries relating to patent rights, which exempt foreign airplanes sojourning temporarily within the territory or which are there in consequence of an accident, from the operation of these laws. These countries, namely: Germany, Austria, Denmark, Norway, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and the Netherlands, are at a disadvantage with respect to countries which are not signatories to the convention for the protection of industrial property.—*Francis Deák.*

3217. DEÁK, FRANCIS. Immunity of a foreign mission's premises from local jurisdiction. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 23(3) Jul. 1929: 582-594.—The Hungarian-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal rendered decisions calling upon Hungary to pay certain indemnities to Czechoslovak nationals. These indemnities Hungary was unable to pay because the Reparations Committee had ruled against payments without the authority of the Commission. Suit was brought in the Czechoslovak courts to decree the forced sale of the Hungarian legation. The lower courts refused to decree execution, but the Supreme Court reversed their decision, and in so doing, went counter to the established rule of international law. The intervention of the Czechoslovak government, however, temporarily suspended the execution of the judgment.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

3218. GREY, FRANCIS T. Extradition: a draft convention. *Trans. Grotius Soc.* (1928). 14 1929: 103-112.—There are two difficulties which stand in the way of uniformity: one, the variation in the definitions of crimes in the various countries; and two, the fear that extradition will be used for political as well as criminal offenses. The first difficulty is not insuperable, for the draft convention in article 17 provides for supplementary schedules from each nation adhering to the convention which shall give the equivalent for the list of extraditable crimes in terms of its own penal code. The second objection is provided for as is usual in extradition treaties. This objection is in force, in any case, only when *mala fides* is suspected.

The Draft Convention which was adopted by the International Law Association at Warsaw on Aug. 15, 1928, is given in full at the end of the paper.—*M. H. Ward.*

3219. LADAS, STEPHEN B. The efforts for international protection of scientific property. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 23 (3) Jul. 1929: 552-569.—Following the World War, it was thought desirable to extend the protection of the two classes of industrial and artistic or literary property to a third class of scientific discoveries which contributed to the development of industrial uses, but which by reason of their peculiar character could not be patented or copyrighted. The matter was taken up by the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations, and a special committee of experts drafted the text of a convention. Owing to divergent views it does not seem possible at the present time to secure international legislation on the subject until such a law has been tried out in the different countries and opinions as to the nature of the protection desired have crystallized.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

3220. MARTIN, LAWRENCE. The reconstruction of the map of Europe. *Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Los Angeles Center, Proc.* 1 (1) Jul. 1929: 94-105.—The United States has come to accept, in a variety of ways, the reconstruction of the map of Europe. In ten cases the United States has recognized new countries, but without specification as to their boundaries. Some, as Monaco, Liechtenstein, Andorra, San Marino, Iceland, Danzig, and the Hedjaz, were recognized either before the War or, by signing treaties and exchanging representatives, after the War. The demise of Montenegro was recognized by withdrawing the exequatur of the Montenegrin consul general. The treaties of the United States with Germany, Austria, and Hungary exempt that country from any obligation respecting new boundaries; nevertheless, it had to accept the new boundaries in order to liquidate alien property claims and to establish consular offices. The new immigration laws, recent court decisions, mandate treaties, treaties of naturalization, of extradition and of commerce, postal conventions, and tariff proclamations have all served to give official recognition to new boundaries in different parts of Europe and the rest of the world, such as the Balkans, the Baltic states, the succession states of the Austro-Hungarian empire, Turkey, and the mandated areas. Interestingly enough, there has been substantial fulfillment of President Wilson's Fourteen Points.—*Charles A. Timm.*

3221. MASTERSON, WILLIAM EDWARD. "Territorial waters" and international legislation. *Trans. Grotius Soc.* (1928). 14 1929: 45-68.—The question of territorial waters has become very active during the past six years. Its codification is under consideration by the League, and it has been the subject of diplomatic controversy and of many treaties since 1922. These are all significant with regard to the possibilities of international legislation on the subject. The rum treaty of 1924, with Great Britain authorizing the search and seizure of smuggling vessels within the distance from shore that the vessel could make in an hour's sailing, was a compromise between the desire of the United States to seize for a distance of twelve miles from shore, and the resentment of Great Britain at the decision in *Cunard v. Mellon*, which refused to permit foreign vessels to bring liquors into the United States territorial waters even under seal. This treaty affirms that three marine miles is the proper limit of territorial waters. The reaction of eleven other states, however, tends to refute the existence of any principle to this effect, although it is admitted that a wider scope should be permitted for the enforcement of prohibition and customs laws. The replies of the governments to the questionnaire of the League's

Committee of Experts forecast a failure to agree upon a uniform limit of three miles for the extent of territorial waters, although practically uniform agreement for the exercise of a restricted jurisdiction beyond the "coastal sea" irrespective of its extent is indicated. To the ends of successful international legislation, therefore, it would be better to deal severally with the various interests of a state in its coastal waters "apart from the ambiguous theories of 'territorial waters.'"—*Eleanor Wyllys Allen.*

3222. METALL, RUDOLF ALADÁR. Internationalverwaltungsrechtliche Bemerkungen zu den neuen österreichischen Socialversicherungsgesetzen. [Remarks concerning the new Austrian social insurance laws from the point of view of international administrative law.] *Niemeyer's Z. f. Internat. Recht.* 40 (5-6) 1929: 339-387.—The article is an analysis of the recent Austrian social insurance legislation embodied in the laws of Dec. 29, 1926, Apr. 1, 1927, and July 18, 1929, concerning salaried employees, industrial wage-earners, and agricultural laborers respectively. Comparison is made between these laws and previous legislation, and certain questions of international administrative law which they raise are indicated, namely, how far is the new legislation territorial, and in what respect may it have effect beyond the territory of the Austrian Republic? Questions relating to the status of aliens or the conformity of this legislation to international law in general and its modification by international treaties are not discussed.—*Francis Deák.*

3223. SCHWARTZ, ISIDOR. Die Kollisionsnormen des ungarischen Privatrechtes. [Conflict of laws in Hungarian private law.] *Niemeyer's Z. f. Internat. Recht.* 40 (3-4) 1929: 147-225.—*Francis Deák.*

3224. SCHWARTZ, ISIDOR. Die Kollisionsnormen des ungarischen Wechselrechtes. [Conflict of laws in the Hungarian law relative to bills of exchange.] *Niemeyer's Z. f. Internat. Recht.* 40 (5-6) 1929: 388-409.—*Francis Deák.*

3225. WILLIAMS, J. FISCHER. Recognition of states. *Law Notes (London).* 33 (4) Jul. 1929: 69-71.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 3049, 3050, 3255)

3226. BAXTER, JAMES P., 3rd. Some British opinions as to neutral rights, 1861 to 1865. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 23 (3) Jul. 1929: 517-537.—During the years 1914-1917, both the British and American governments in their controversies over neutral rights appealed to the precedents of the American Civil War. A British publicist has asserted that the extension of belligerent rights by British prize courts during the World War was no greater than the American cases from 1861-1865. The recent opening of the Admiralty Papers in the Public Record Office has brought to light much new material which indicates the reluctance of the British government to press its neutral rights to a point which might in a subsequent war embarrass the exercise of British sea power.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

3227. BERNUS, PIERRE. La liberté des mers. *Esprit Internat.* 3 (11) Jul. 1, 1929: 368-392.—The problem of the freedom of the seas constitutes the only danger of war between the United States and Great Britain. Reconciling the rights of belligerents to defend their vital interests with the desire of neutrals for unrestricted commerce among themselves or with belligerents is like attempting to square the circle. The United States has been remarkably consistent in proposing a radical solution: suppress belligerent

rights entirely and grant complete immunity of private property from seizure at all times. At first sight, the Declaration of Paris seemed to realize the dream of the United States, but blockade and contraband constituted two loopholes. The principles of the Declaration of London, as put to the test in the early days of the World War, did not prove a satisfactory solution for either belligerents or neutrals. In his Fourteen Points, Wilson reverted to the old American demand for complete freedom of the seas in war and peace. It was felt that the establishment of the League of Nations minimized the effect of England's refusal to discuss this proposal at Paris. Had the League embraced all nations, this might have been true. Now, in trying to establish a theoretic naval equality with Great Britain (which as a practical matter would put the United States in a position to dominate the seas), the United States is seeking the same end. The Pact of Paris only affects the issue to the extent that the old notions of neutrality are supplanted. The problem still remains unsolved, and there is no abstract principle of right or wrong to aid in its solution.—*Eleanor Wyllys Allen.*

3228. DESCAMPS. Le pacte Briand-Kellogg. [The Briand-Kellogg pact.] *Comité Natl. d'Études Soc. et Pol.* #401. pp. 32.—The Briand-Kellogg treaty, in the opinion of Baron Descamps, Belgian Minister of State, puts international law on a new basis in making war illegal, and in distinguishing war from legitimate defense.—*Anne T. Peloubet.*

3229. HYDE, CHARLES CHENEY. An American substitute for British blockades. *Foreign Affairs (N.Y.).* 7 (4) Jul. 1929: 628-634.—A major problem of American diplomacy is the possibility of a clash between the American and British navies in case Great Britain, as a member of the League, resorts to blockade against a delinquent state. The United States and Great Britain are still far from agreement as to what a blockader may legally do, and the mere righteousness of the purpose of the blockade is unlikely to affect American ideas as to the privileges of merchant ships on the high seas, particularly in time of peace. Anglo-American disputes over blockade might be obviated if the United States could offer a substitute method of exerting pressure on a peace-breaking state. That suggestion is a supplement to the Pact of Paris, whereby the application of specified penalties against a state breaking its agreement under that treaty should be deemed neither an unfriendly nor an unneutral act. This would give the United States under the Pact of Paris freedom of action similar to that enjoyed by members of the

League of Nations against a covenant-breaking state.—*Eleanor Wyllys Allen.*

3230. SEAMANS, A. B. Armed merchantmen a factor in naval warfare. *Current Hist.* 30 (4) Jul. 1929: 593-602.—This article shows the part played by converted merchantmen in the principal wars between 1860 and 1918, and concludes, that "If there were no navies, the nation with the most shipping could be queen of the seas."—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

3231. WHITTON, JOHN B. The changed attitude of the powers toward neutrality laws. *Current Hist.* 30 (3) Jun. 1929: 454-460.—Neutrality was operative when the international community felt no sense of solidarity. War being legal, bystanders must not interfere. But profound changes have now taken place. Since the World War, neutrality is no longer a symbol of peace; it is no longer possible to assume that wars are just. The League of Nations' working-system of sanctions contradicts the pre-War idea of neutrality for League members. Cooperation and solidarity now urge the limitation of the sovereignty of states. It is in fact now thus limited by the American idea of treaties of conciliation, by the Paris peace pact, as well as the League Covenant. Lacunae still, however, exist whereby war may still be lawful, as when the existing means of settlement are inconclusive, or on domestic questions. In these cases neutrality would still be applicable. The Covenant is merely a transition from pre-War to advanced conceptions of international law. The United States has not yet committed itself to these advanced views of moral responsibility, which make neutrality impossible. Yet, with its traditions for peace, it is inconceivable that in a given situation the United States should act other than on the side of justice.—*Arthur Deerin Call.*

3232. WILLIAMS, PAUL WHITCOMB. Legitimate targets in aerial bombardment. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 23 (3) Jul. 1929: 570-581.—International air law is still in a nebulous state, and the failure of various attempts to formulate rules of aerial warfare has been made only the more conspicuous by the greater range of airships. Nations appear reluctant to bind themselves to rules which may not be observed by their adversaries. Various theories have been advanced as to what should constitute a legitimate aerial target. The Hague draft rules of 1922-23 rest upon the doctrine of a military objective, but the difficulty arises that military objectives at present involve incidental injury to civilian populations. The distinction between day and night bombardment is offered as a reconciliation of opposing views.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 2723, 2893, 2992, 3110, 3192, 3197, 3219, 3231, 3249, 3253, 3281, 3376, 3449, 3453)

3233. BARTHÉLEMY, JOSEPH. La procédure de l'appel des minorités à la Société des Nations. [Procedure in the appeals of minorities to the League of Nations.] *Esprit Internat.* 3 (11) July 1, 1929: 416-432.—The rights of the minorities are determined by the peace treaties and not by the Covenant of the League of Nations or by the League Council. However, the treaties designate the League of Nations as the guarantor of those rights. The Minorities Section of the Secretariat receives the petitions of complaint from the minorities, communicates with the government of the state concerned, and prepares the data for the Council. The Committee of Three, composed of members of the Council, makes a preliminary examination of the data and decides whether the complaint merits the attention of the Council. The Council examines and discusses the cases called to its attention by the Committee of Three or by any member of the Council. At the conclusion of the discussion, it

adopts a resolution embodying a recommendation to the interested state. This procedure has satisfied neither the minorities nor the states under obligation and both have urged the Council to amend the rules of procedure. Other members of the League have also urged changes. Recommendations include proposals for (1), more publicity in the proceedings of the Committee of Three and of the Minorities Section; (2), the establishment of a permanent commission similar to the Mandates Commission. To the permanent commission there are legal and political objections. The League Council cannot alter the procedure defined by the treaties without consulting all the signatories. By encouraging appeals and by failing to make just decisions such a commission would impede the development of peace. Greater publicity is likewise undesirable. The procedure could, however, be improved. (1) The minorities should be compelled to rely more on the governments of the states in which

they live to obtain redress. (2) All members of the League might be given the right to initiate Council proceedings. (3) The Assembly or the Council, with the assistance of persons of exceptional ability in international affairs, should make a thorough study of the minorities question in a session devoted exclusively to this subject.—*H. B. Calderwood, Jr.*

3234. BELLQUIST, ERIC CYRIL. Some aspects of the recent foreign policy of Sweden. *Univ. California Publ., Bureau Internat. Relations.* 1(3) 1929: 251-378.—The thesis is limited to Sweden's participation in the League of Nations. The chief sources of information are the publications of the League of Nations, Swedish government documents, and data supplied by the Swedish League of Nations organization. During the War the Scandinavian countries agreed upon certain plans for safe-guarding neutral rights after the War and advocated a permanent court. Although denied the right to participate in the drafting of the Covenant of the League, Sweden joined the League with a determination to participate fully in its activities. She has sent able men to represent her, Hjalmar Branting, Östen Unden, and Eliel Löfgren, who have not hesitated to speak for the smaller powers. Sweden herself submitted to the decision of the Council on the Åland Islands dispute, although the League set aside the doctrine of self-determination in granting the islands to Finland. Sweden has advocated the need of universality in the League and the strengthening of the Assembly as opposed to the Council. She urged the membership of Germany, advocated annual sessions of the Assembly, and was severely criticized for her stubborn opposition to the increase in the membership of the Council. Branting, the first chairman of the Disarmament Committee of the League, denounced the system of armed peace. Sweden immediately accepted the obligatory jurisdiction of the world court, and a Swedish jurist was elected as the first registrar of the court. It was upon her suggestion that a committee for the codification of international law was appointed, and a Swede, Hammarskjöld, was made chairman. Sweden served as a non-permanent member of the Council from 1923-1926. Branting as a member of the Council demanded that the Corfu affair should be brought before the League.—*Florence E. Jansen.*

3235. CALOYANNI, M. A. An international criminal court. *Trans. Grotius Soc.* (1928). 14 1929: 69-85.—In 1920 when the League of Nations adopted the motion for the Permanent Court of International Justice, the motion included the establishment of an international criminal court which should be independent of the Permanent Court. The question of the international criminal court was considered by the League of Nations, and the report was made that the project was premature. In 1926, however, the International Law Association voted in favor of an international criminal court, as did also the Association Internationale de Droit Pénal. Both of these actions were supported by the Interparliamentary Union. The Permanent Court has proved itself stronger than expected, but can this precedent be transferred to criminal matters? The court would have to try offenses committed by states. If certain offenders can be tried as international criminals, their respective countries can avoid making a political dispute out of the incident of the offense. Another way to bring about the "internationalism" of crime is to urge that nations adopt uniform criminal codes.—*M. H. Ward.*

3236. DUPUIS. Les antécédents de la Société des Nations: le plan d'Adam Czartoryski et d'Alexandre. [The antecedents of the League of Nations: the plan of Adam Czartoryski and Alexander.] *Séances et Travaux Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol.* 89 Jul.-Aug. 1929: 25-54.—Czartoryski, the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs for Alexander I of Russia, developed a

plan that was in general principles greatly like the League of Nations. After being called to the court of Catherine II, he became a friend of Alexander, and finally Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1804. Alexander loved liberal ideas if they did not involve sacrifices on his part. Although Czartoryski occupied a prominent post in Alexander's court, he never forgot that he was a Pole. He therefore sought to embody Alexander's ideas of a world league in an organization that would help Poland. The opportunity came when Russia and Great Britain formed a coalition against Napoleon in 1805. Pitt, however, did not embrace his ideas enthusiastically, and, although they influenced the Alliance of 1805 and the later Holy Alliance, they did not secure freedom for Poland, as their author had hoped.—*J. A. Rickard.*

3237. "DURBIN." The Trans-Jordan mandate. *English Rev.* 49(1) Jul. 1929: 77-81.—Although it is joined to Palestine, which is given much publicity today, Transjordan is the least known of the mandates and is not in the public eye. The population is estimated at 200,000, of whom all but 25,000 are Moslem Arabs. After the occupation of the territory by the British, and until the French drove Feisal out of Damascus in 1920, Transjordan was allowed to remain under the Arab administration of Syria. From July, 1920, until March, 1921, a system of local self-government with British advisers was in operation; and its unsatisfactory nature led to the installation of Emir Abdullah in March, 1921. By Article 25 of the Palestine mandate, approved by the Council of the League of Nations in July, 1922, Transjordan was exempted from the Jewish national home provisions. Treaties with the British government in 1922 and 1928 have defined in detail the relations between the two governments—the treaty of the latter date provided for the establishment of a Legislative Council in Transjordan, and the first session of this body was held in April, 1929. The people should be given as much self-government as possible, but the withdrawal of British military protection at the present moment would be disastrous because of internal enemies of order, and external enemies of peace.—*Luther H. Evans.*

3238. GIUSTI, UGO. La statistica delle abitazioni, il suo sviluppo e la sua unificazione. [Housing statistics, their development and their unification.] *Economia.* 6 (12) Dec. 1928: 551-559.—The absence of homogeneity and the insufficiency met in the housing census caused the International Union of Towns, cooperating with the International Labour Office, to constitute an international commission. The task of this commission was to lay down fundamental principles for the unification of housing statistics. This commission met in Munich in May, 1928. Three sections were formed. The object of the first section was to determine the statistical units, define the meaning of dwelling, room, family, etc. The second section established different classifications to be introduced into the census of housing. The third section studied the most favorable periods for compiling statistics on building activities and dwellings. The decisions taken should be submitted for approbation to the International Institute of Statistics at its next session in Warsaw.—*O. Eisenberg.*

3239. GÖRGEN, JOSEF M. Kompetenzregelung zwischen Völkerbundrat und Saarregierung. [Division of jurisdiction between the Council of the League of Nations and the Saar government.] *Z. f. Pol.* 19(2) 1929: 81-106.—This is a detailed study of the relations between the League of Nations as trustee over the Saar territory and the sovereignty of the latter, of the legal nature of the de facto sovereignty of the Saar government, and the division of *Kompetenz* between the Council of the League and the Saar government.—*John B. Mason.*

3240. JESSUP, PHILIP C. Mr. Root, the Senate and the World Court. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 7(4) Jul. 1929: 585-599.—The Root plan for American adherence to the World Court provides a procedural device for determining the meaning of the second part of reservation five, adopted by the American Senate in 1926. It allows the United States an opportunity to object to the jurisdiction of the court over advisory opinions in every instance. The essence of the scheme was worked out by Mr. Root, and Sir Cecil Hurst was particularly active in formulating the final draft. Since the plan incorporates no new conditions of membership but merely defines conditions which have already been accepted both by the Senate and foreign governments, it is believed that its acceptance will entail little difficulty.—N. L. Hill.

3241. MONHEIM, CH. Les revendications coloniales allemandes. [German colonial demands.] *Bull. d'Études et d'Inform.* 6(1) Jan. 1929: 3-28.—This article not only voices Belgium's emphatic repudiation of the demands of German colonialists that the League of Nations return some of the colonies to Germany as mandates but it also purports to speak for Great Britain and France. The chief argument advanced against the German demand is a legal one, that the Treaty of Versailles, Articles 118-119, gave to the Allied and Associated Powers all rights and claims to Germany's former colonies; hence they, and not the League, possess the sole right to dispose of them and that the Covenant of the League of Nations, Article XXII, conferred upon the League only the right to approve the mandates and to supervise their administration. The author buttresses this argument by citing instances from the consistent practice of the League. The Eighth Session of the Council declared that the designation of the territories of the mandates belonged to the Powers; and the League replied to the United States, who objected in 1921 to the assignment of Jap to Japan, that, "the apportionment of mandates is the business of the Supreme Council, not of the Council of the League of Nations," which is concerned only with their administration. Against the efforts of the German colonial movement whose strength, organization, and propaganda he briefly describes, the author maintains that the Allies stand firm upon the "formal and irrefutable texts" of the Treaties. He quotes British and French statesmen to this effect.—Mary E. Townsend.

3242. NIEMEYER, KARL. Zuständigkeit des Völkerbundes für die Minderheitenfrage. [Competency of the League of Nations in questions of minorities.] *Niemeyer's Z. f. Internat. Recht.* 40(5-6) 1929: 325-388.—In discussing the question of the competency of the League of Nations in minorities problems, competency is used in its technical legal sense, that is, legal power. According to the prevalent doctrine in jurisprudence and political science this legal power is inherent in the state, both from the national and international points of view. The question of the competency of the League of Nations resolves itself, therefore, into the question: How far have the states delegated power to the League. To answer this the 26 articles of the Covenant must be considered, as well as the interpretation which these articles have received in practice. The difference between the functions performed under the Covenant and those performed under provisions contained in other parts of the peace treaties, or other treaties concluded since, is not only a formal, but a substantial one. What are the legal consequences of this difference with respect to minority problems? The Covenant itself does not contain provisions establishing its competency in the strictly technical-juridical sense concerning these problems, nor do Articles 86 and 93 of the Versailles Treaty, which provide for a treaty between the Allied Powers

and Poland and Czechoslovakia, respectively, for the protection of minorities. In addition to these, minorities treaties were also concluded with Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Greece. Similar, but of minor legal importance, are the unilateral declarations of Albania and Lithuania, concerning the protection of minorities, while the informal declarations of Latvia and Estonia have a political value only. Mention should be made finally, of the minority clauses incorporated into the peace treaties with Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey. An analysis of several resolutions of the League Assembly and Council between 1920 and 1923, establishing the procedure to be followed in case of minority petitions, leads to the conclusion that through practice the League has extended its activity to minority problems arising out of treaty provisions. The question whether thereby it extended its competency in the juristic sense of the word must be answered in the affirmative. On the other hand, it is evident that this competency relates only to the positive treaty law of minorities protection.—Francis Deák.

3243. PILLAI, P. PADMANABHA. India's interest in the International Labour Office. *Asiatic Rev.* 25(83) Jul. 1929: 397-404.—The author (Director of the Indian Branch of the I.L.O.) points to the fact that while the Indian Branch is as yet an experiment, the importance which the I.L.O. attaches to it is due to the numerically greater working population in India than in any other country. Due to low wages and long hours, which incite labor troubles, India is passing through an economic crisis. In this situation the I.L.O. "with the capacity of objectively and dispassionately studying social phenomena," may be of help. There is a psychological value in the contacts which Geneva establishes between governments, employees, and workers. The I.L.O. does not encourage "direct action," but suggests the methods of open conference and cooperation.—Charilaos Lagoudakis.

3244. POTTER, PITMAN B. Latin America and the League of Nations. *Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Los Angeles Center, Proc.* 1(1) Jul. 1929: 67-71.—The idea of a league for peace and justice appealed strongly to Latin American thought and feeling, but Latin America was led into the actual League for practical international cooperation by the United States. Later certain Latin American nations have regarded the League as a refuge from the United States, though they have not used the League actively in this manner, nor has the League so acted. Mexico and Ecuador have never belonged to the League; the status of Argentina and of Costa Rica seems unsettled; Brazil has withdrawn from membership. Individuals from certain Latin American countries have been very prominent in Council and Assembly, but much Latin American activity at Geneva has been merely formal in character; certain Latin American nations belong to the League only in name, but this corresponds with their relative unimportance and inactivity in international relations in general. The remoteness of Latin American nations from Europe increases their indifference to the League, except in social and economic matters which touch them directly. Latin Americans at Geneva are not always taken very seriously, and they do not always made common cause in the League. The future of Latin America in the League depends on the future internal development of Latin American nations and their relations to the United States.—Pitman B. Potter.

3245. POTTER, PITMAN B. Pan-American conferences as types of organized international cooperation. *Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Los Angeles Center, Proc.* 1(1) Jul. 1929: 9-19.—The Pan-American Conferences should be considered in comparison with other international conferences, for they are not organs of

arbitration, conciliation, or administration, but organs for discussion and settlement of questions of principle by treaty agreement. These conferences have a broader jurisdiction than most international conferences, and the series has been running for a longer time, apart from conferences of limited scope (administrative unions). But they meet too infrequently for the purpose of dealing with the details of inter-American relations. Representation in the conferences is accorded formally on the basis of equality as in most international conferences, but there is little voting and inequalities of influence make themselves felt rather clearly. The Pan-American Conferences are prepared, organized, and conducted better than most international conferences apart from the League Assembly and Labor Conference. They have produced more treaties and resolutions than most conferences, except the Labor Conference, but ratification and execution of these agreements has been slow, and they have been very general and rhetorical in quality. This is due to the conditions of national life and the relations (inequalities and dissimilarities) among the American nations.—*Pitman B. Potter.*

3246. ROUCEK, JOSEPH S. Procedure in minorities complaints. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 23 (3) Jul. 1929: 538-551.—In order to prevent the internal

disputes of a state which result from the divergent nationality of its citizens, from becoming a cause for intervention by other states, the treaties for the protection of minorities created a special procedure by which such disputes could be legally settled. The treaties further provided that each state should make it a part of its fundamental law that no statute or official action should conflict with the stipulations of the treaties. In practice the Minorities Committee of the League of Nations has become the normal body for dealing with the international protection of minorities, with a right of appeal by either party to the Permanent Court of International Justice.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

3247. UDINA, MANLIO. L'organizzazione economica e finanziaria della Società delle Nazioni. [The economic and financial organization of the League of Nations.] *Economia.* 6(10) Oct. 1928: 319-330.—Economic and financial organization, the organization of transit and communications, and of Hygiene, form the three "technical organizations" of the League. The first mentioned differs from the other two in Constitution and working. Because of its importance it would be desirable to introduce some modifications into its present form, especially to transform the consultative economic committee into a conference with periodical meetings.—*O. Eisenberg.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entries 2653, 2858, 2932, 2941, 3023, 3098, 3138, 3179, 3245)

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 2152, 2717, 2809, 3053, 3094, 3096, 3097, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3105, 3118, 3132, 3220, 3229, 3234, 3240, 3241, 3244, 3264)

3248. BONN, M. J. Die Europäisierung Englands. [The Europeanization of England.] *Neue Rundsch.* 40(6) Jun. 1929: 721-732.—From the political point of view, England is no longer an island. The Boer War destroyed the belief among the English people that there is permanent might and security in isolation. It brought the end of political isolation. The World War meant the end of geographical isolation and imposed upon the English people the consciousness that England is part of Europe. This consciousness, together with the recognition that she is dependent on the outside world for her food supplies, makes England's policy the most peaceable in the world. Public opinion has clearly seen England's new position in the world, more clearly, perhaps, than the British admiralty. Since England depends on the outside world for food stuffs and raw materials, she should accept the freedom of the seas not only in times of peace but also in war. In advocating the settlement of international disputes by negotiation or arbitration, she moves along the lines of her inner development. England, moreover, is compelled to pursue a pacific policy by considerations of finance.—*Walter R. Zahler.*

3249. BONNET, JOSEPH. Politique commerciale et malaise économique international. [Commercial policy and international economic uneasiness.] *J. d. Econ.* 88 Jun. 15, 1929: 265-274.—The economic health of Europe is impossible without international ententes. That this thought is so widespread, is one of the happiest auguries. The resolutions of the International Economic Conference of 1927 concerning a new commercial policy to replace the super-protectionism from which Europe suffers, raised high hopes. Return to sane principles of liberal commercial policy might be accomplished, not abruptly, but progressively by means of ententes facilitated by a permanent organization at the League of Nations. But progress is held

in check by the strong nationalism of the United States and the hostility of great industrial organizations. The tariff race continues in Europe; but there duties of 25% are considered exorbitant while in America they often range from 50 to 100%. Thus European exportation to the United States is increasingly difficult and is more and more surpassed by American exportation to Europe. The United States refuses to cancel war debts, but places barriers against the only means of payment—goods. The only effective remedy is a customs union comparable to that of the United States which will force America to terms and bring about normal relations. The question of international action in economic matters is intimately bound up with the evolution of democracy. The coming of a liberal commercial policy will be facilitated when political parliaments are supplemented by councils representing the economic and professional interests of the nation. These would stand for the vital material interests of the country and would make contacts more readily with similar interests in other countries and so arrive at ententes inspired by the general interests of peoples. The League of Nations, now a purely political emanation, would then take on an essentially economic character and be animated by an international spirit transcending opposing nationalistic influences.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

3250. CLEINOW, GEORG. Weltpolitik in der Mandschurei. [International politics in Manchuria.] *Neue Rundsch.* 40(9) Sep. 1929: 289-297.—During the World War the Chinese Eastern Railway under Bolshevik management ceased paying dividends. French owners of the bank holding the bonds for the railway refused to guarantee the losses, and China took the opportunity in 1920 to revise the concession to Russia. The Soviets declared that they and not the French Russo-Asiatic Bank were the owners of the concession, and China supported Russia when the Soviet government declared that it would make good the deficit of ten million rubles. Russia, in the meanwhile, made promises she could hardly wish to keep, e.g., that China would receive half the income from the railway, that Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria was recognized, and that China was to be allowed to buy back

the railway. Russia also stipulated in her own interest that China and Russia with an arbitrator were to decide the future of the railway together. Thereupon Russia took all possible economic means to entrench herself in Manchuria. But China is not Bolshevistic and resents Russian influence. The Chinese Eastern Railway is necessary to help Russia realize her five-year economic program. Russia is within her rights in insisting on the use of the railway, but if China were able to drive her out, Russia would find no international support for her reinstatement. The Soviet government would do much better if it would make good its promise to allow the repurchase of the railway by China. Economic withdrawal from the Far East would, in fact, mean a definite strengthening for Russia, for the five hundred million American dollars which China would doubtless have loaned to her to buy out the concession would be of immense value to the Russian budget.—*M. H. Ward.*

3251. FANG, EDWIN L. T. Steps taken towards abolition of extraterritoriality. *China Critic.* 2(28) Jul. 11, 1929: 549-552.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

3252. FERRARA, ORESTES; WALSH, DAVID I.; WATSON, HENRY W.; COLLINGS, HARRY T.; and McLAREN, WALTER W. The tariff policy of the United States as affecting our relations with Europe, Latin America, and Canada. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 144(233) Jul. 1929: 63-84.—Tariff revision upward is characterized as the hostile economic policy of the United States which has stirred up a tide of foreign fear and suspicion. In fixing tariff rates, we should not lose sight of the economic rights of other nations. Cuba, for example, is handicapped by the high American tariff on sugar. A *Zollverein* limited and of gradual application should be formulated by the United States and Cuba. The tariff, moreover, is tied up with our investments abroad. There is only one way in which we can receive interest and repayment of principal on our foreign investments and that is through the importation of foreign goods and services. Exclusion of foreign goods by high tariff is a slap in the face of our investors in the foreign field. To boost all tariff rates indiscriminately is to commit national harikari.—*J. M. Mathews.*

3253. GRUNWALD, KURT. Palästina als siebentes Dominion. [Palestine as the seventh dominion.] *Europ. Gespräche.* 7(7) Jul. 1929: 348-357.—The new Seventh Dominion League, founded in England in February, 1929, advocates the development of Palestine as a Jewish dominion within the British Empire. Arab peasants are to be moved to Transjordan and that district given an economic life of its own. Opposition to the plan will come from (1) the Arabs, chiefly the agitators in the cities, who were not opposed to the idea of a Jewish Palestine until British officials there set them an example; (2) the League of Nations, because of the violation of the mandate provisions, although the British have already violated them in splitting Transjordan off from Palestine; (3) the Papacy, which will propose internationalization of Palestine; and (4) the great Powers, unless they get "compensations."—*M. H. Cochran.*

3254. GRUNWALD, KURT. Transjordanien als Wirtschaftsgebiet. [Transjordan as an economic sphere.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 30(1) Jul. 1929: 157*-165*.—Transjordan, by means of gradual political and economic attachment to the British mandate of Palestine and through the extension of its southern border to the Red Sea port of Akaba, has been turned into a key position of the British Empire. Egypt's independence has placed a premium on an alternative corridor to India and a second safeguard of the Suez Canal. British interest in Transjordan, therefore, which, together with Palestine, may some day form the "seventh dominion" is primarily political. However, pax Britannica, aided by British capital and by power

from the Jordan, may lead to an economic awakening of a region which nature has by no means neglected.—*Erich W. Zimmermann.*

3255. HOWLAND, CHARLES P.; DUGGAN, STEPHEN P.; BULLARD, ARTHUR; MEAD, NELSON P.; LINGELBACH, WILLIAM E.; and KERR, PHILIP. The freedom of the seas and the future of Anglo-American relations. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 144(233) Jul. 1929: 21-39.—It is ironical that the United States and Great Britain, both traditionally isolationist and inclined to "muddle through," should be seriously disputing the hypothetical question of belligerent and neutral rights in a war in which one of them may sometime be engaged. Danger lies in the psychological background. The British, accustomed to rule the waves, are trying to carry on as though their day had not passed. They are irritated by the blustering assertiveness of a young upstart, the United States, which, suffering from an "inferiority complex," lacks the calm patience coming from sober realization of superior strength. The solution cannot be left to admirals, victims of *déformation professionnelle*. Nor can lawyers codify while policy is in dispute. However, British shipping interests tend to favor security obtained by international agreement rather than by the power of the British navy, an attitude in harmony with American declarations. A growing sentiment in both countries regards neutrality as immoral. The old conception of war as an instrument of national policy has given way to the new conception of international action to preserve international agreements.—*Howard White.*

3256. HURWICZ, ELIAS. Zehn Jahre bolschewistischer Orientpolitik (1918-1928). [Ten years of Bolshevik policy in the Orient, 1918-1928.] *Ost-Europa Z.* 4 Jul. 1929: 645-665.—The historian of the future will regard the awakening of the peoples of the Orient as the most outstanding fact of the post-War period. In this process Soviet Russia has played a great part. In China, Soviet policy gambled upon organizing the nationalist movement, both military and political, then superimposing Bolshevik ideology upon the Chinese masses—and lost, tragically. Since then Russia has entrenched herself in Mongolia and attempted further to control Manchuria through the Chinese Eastern Railway. In India communist propaganda has sought to strike at "the tendon of Achilles of British imperialism," meeting with a sympathetic response in so far as it hits Britain politically, but falling on stony ground economically. This is true also of Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies. In Afghanistan, Persia, and Turkey communist propaganda failed, but Soviet assistance was welcomed as a temporary crutch, "the instrument of history which, once its work was done, was rudely brushed aside," for nationalist governments were embarrassed momentarily by foreign foes with whom a *modus vivendi* is now eagerly being sought.—*M. W. Graham.*

3257. MILLSAUGH, A. C. Our Haitian problem. *Foreign Affairs.* (N. Y.) 7(4) Jul. 1929: 556-570.—Haiti is under the effective control of the American High Commissioner and President Borno. In view of the absence of stable economic, social, and political forces, this type of control is essential if order and stability are to be brought out of the pre-1915 chaos. Our record under the treaty of 1915 is one of steady progress, and our objective—to give Haiti enduring peace and stability without American control—is admirable; but it is doubtful if the proper bases will have been established by 1936, when the treaty expires. No proper survey of our job there has ever been made. The political structure needs broadening at the base; but this is not being done. Haiti is overpopulated, and increased per capita production and income are essential prerequisites to an advancement of social standards; but

the system of small farming is not adapted to the use of capital, although much could be done on the public lands. Education is progressing slowly due to economic distress and lack of good teachers. What is needed is a careful survey followed by a long-term program covering education, finance, social reform, and political training. Such a program—which is a civil, not a military, problem—could not be completed by 1936. For the United States to withdraw before the program becomes well entrenched would mean the loss of all gains made since 1915. As yet we have not strengthened any stabilizing element in the Haitian population.—*Charles A. Timm.*

3258. PETRIE, CHARLES. The problem of British foreign policy. *Nineteenth Century*. 104 (622) Dec. 1928: 717-727.—A survey of British international relations shows innumerable difficulties. Many critics offer as alternatives alliance with France or with the United States. Those advocating withdrawal from European affairs neglect the commitments already made. Yet Great Britain must avoid espousing any side in the questions of *Anschluss*, evacuation of the Rhine, or Italian colonial ambitions, for such interference would drive the other countries to opposing union. The self-governing dominions and their diplomatic representation abroad also present difficulties. The necessity for a united imperial policy was never greater, e.g., in the Orient and Pacific. Britain must not get too closely tied to Washington, for it is probable that Argentina and Chile have an equally great future in South America, and would be suspicious if Britain became associated with the United States. While criticism of British foreign policy is necessary, it must not be upon a personal basis, but must be tempered with charity, while the policy itself must continue to be non-partisan.—*H. McD. Clotkie.*

3259. REVIRE, JEAN. Serons-nous obligés de liquider "aussi" la Sarre. [Shall we also liquidate the Saar.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 38 (29) Jul. 20, 1929: 341-357.—Arguments applicable to the Rhineland do not apply to the Saar. This region has been very receptive to French influence which has taken three avenues of expression: political, cultural, and economic. The annexation of Lorraine in 1766 strengthened French influence. The territory of the Saar had limits coinciding curiously with the ancient province of Louis XIV. French development of the Saar industries began in the middle of the 18th century under Prince William-Henry and continued under the First Empire. The change of sovereignty in 1815 was disastrous for the Saar industries. The Prussians refused to unite the Saar with the Moselle and the Rhine by water connection and generally oppressed the region. The Saar sells 6,000,000 tons of coal annually to France but only 85,000 to 100,000 tons a month to the Reich. The people of the Saar know and fear that the return of the territory to the Reich would be ruinous. Now the district enjoys a unique prosperity with no army or debt and with a customs union as to both France and Germany. The taxpayers pay 760 francs per capita as against 1,300 francs per capita in Germany, and 1,500 in France. The number of automobiles has increased from 400 in 1918 to more than 9,000 today. The plebiscite in 1935 should be by communes. The question is to find the real wishes of the people.—*J. Eugene Harley.*

3260. ROZIN, M. РОЗИН, М. Торгово-договорная политика Соединенных Штатов. [The policy of the United States regarding commercial treaties.] *Международная Жизнь*. (9-10) 1928: 52-63.—The author reviews the different types of commercial treaties concluded between the United States and foreign countries, and points out the peculiarities of these treaties as being a part of the general commercial policy pursued by the United States. With reference to the tariff policy, the author is of the opinion that it cannot be of

long duration in the United States.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

3261. SCHROEDER, HERBERT. Ostlocarno Gefahr. [The Eastern Locarno danger.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 59 (7-8) 1928: 377-384.—One of the main concerns of the policy of the western Powers with regard to the border states is to bring the Baltic countries into closer contact with Poland. Should the Vilna problem be solved in the Polish sense and Poland gain the possibility of subjecting Lithuania to her political influence, a situation would arise that would guarantee the stabilization of the eastern situation. It would mean a Locarno of the East. This Polish-Lithuanian bloc, backed by England and France, would find no opposition in any Power, not even in Russia. Germany has given up all active policy in the border states for an unnecessary bargain in the Rhineland, and has been completely ousted from the eastern political playground; her friendship with Russia has cooled off. On the other hand England has shown great interest in Poland, and the change of Polish and other diplomats in the border states is symptomatic for the direction and aims of present Polish eastern policy.—*Werner Neuse.*

3262. TAUBE, OTTO FREIHERR von. Österreicher und Balten. [Austrians and Baltic peoples.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 60 1929: 352-359.—"Livland," the old name for Estonia and Latvia, and Austria have had a different history. One is a German colony, the other an old German country. In the former, Germans played a decisive role, but they were only a minority. In the latter, there were Germans only. Both are outposts of the German people. The *Anschluss* of Livland to Germany, though temporarily considered during the War is an empty dream. Conditions seem to favor the *Anschluss* of Austria. Yet it is not desirable. Vienna does not exercise any considerable influence over the open country, and the farmer is the carrier of culture. But in Germany a centralized government is aimed at and thus there is control by the big cities over the country. Austrian farmers should be protected from the fate of the German farmers. An *Anschluss* with an agreement on a federal state with strong guarantees, as in Switzerland, might be possible.—*Werner Neuse.*

3263. UNSIGNED. Les Italiens en Tunisie. [The Italians in Tunis.] *L'Afrique Française*. 39 (5) May 1929: 231-234.—The Italians have never forgiven France for having established a protectorate over Tunis before the Italian government, which had long cast covetous glances at this rich North African state, was in a position to bring it under its control. Resentment gradually subsided from the turn of the century, but unfortunately it has once more become very keen under the imperialistic Mussolini régime. Bad blood between the two countries has been developing anew and the Barduzzi affair has brought matters to a head. Signor Barduzzi, a Fascist politician, was rewarded for faithful party service by being named consul in Tunis late last year. He at once assumed leadership of the powerful local Italian element and adopted a markedly aggressive, anti-French attitude. Unhappily, he has many personal enemies among his own countrymen and four bomb outrages in the consulate and in the office of the Tunisian Italian daily, *L'Unione*, were perpetrated by them. The culprits have not been found and Barduzzi, charging that the French government is deliberately permitting them to escape punishment, has become a hero to the Italians both of the protectorate and of the home peninsula. He is becoming utterly overbearing and insolent, his compatriots are defying French authorities, and the official journal of Tripoli has gone so far as to accuse the government at Paris of having inspired the bombings as a means of frightening the Italians sufficiently to induce them to leave Tunis. The situation is tense and France can regain her hold

only by adopting a firm attitude in the matter.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

3264. UNSIGNED. The Soviet Union's commercial treaties. *State Bank of the USSR.* 4 (25-26) Jul. 14, 1929: pp. 4.—The commercial relations of the Soviet Union with foreign countries have passed through three phases: (1) commercial intercourse without the conclusion of commercial treaties; (2) the transitional period; (3) permanent trade treaties. The most-favored-nation principle underlies all these treaties with recognition of the Soviet foreign trade monopolies. The latter item is considered of great importance by the Soviet regime because the countries thereby undertake to carry on trade "in accordance with the laws of the Soviet Union." Under these treaties Soviet Trade Delegations must be recognized as the medium through which trade is conducted. The USSR does not believe that the differences between their system of trading and that of the capitalist countries interferes with the possibilities of a free development of international trade.—*E. Van Cleef.*

3265. VASCONCELOS, JOSÉ. Relations between Mexico and the United States from the Madero Revolution to the present day. *Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Los Angeles Center, Proc.* 1 (1) Jul. 1929: 54-66.—Mexican-American relations since 1910 should be viewed from the point of view of the deeper social motives at work in Mexico and the reaction in the United States to that social struggle. In spite of the economic ties between the Diaz regime and many influential Americans, the Revolution received hearty approbation in the United States. The reaction against Madero failed, in spite of the efforts of Henry Lane Wilson to change the attitude of America. Unfortunately no great leader arose to replace Madero. Carranza, a selfish, boastful, arrogant general, took power into his own hands and made the Constitution of 1917 to suit his convenience. Recognition of the Carranza regime by Wilson probably resulted from the fact that the European war monopolized the attention of Washington. At any rate Carranza had the good sense not to enforce the radical provisions of Article 27. The same is true of Obregon, who did not even seek recognition until he began to plan for the succession of Calles to the presidency. Calles tried to enforce the oil, land, and religious provisions of the Constitution but failed to do so. Things are now righting themselves, but the cost to Mexico has been unnecessarily high, due, however, not to the position of the United States, which has generally been legally correct and marked by sympathy, but rather to the selfish, cruel, and often unprincipled regimes that have dominated Mexico since the time of Madero's death. The political assassination of Gomez and Serrano and the ridiculous effort to set up a Mexican church illustrate the methods employed. Improved Mexican-American relations, marked by the modified oil, land, and religious policies, indicate a return to sanity.—*Charles A. Timm.*

government is perhaps well-founded; it is unfair that their wages should be so low and that they should be at a disadvantage because of tariff regulations. One solution of the problem is to wait until 1935 and the automatic operation of the treaty provisions. If a solution is wished sooner than that, it should come by Germany's offer of compensation to France of 300 million gold marks for withdrawal of foreign control. The Saar is a purely Franco-German problem, and offers an opportunity for the economic collaboration of the two countries. It should never be viewed as an inter-Allied question.—*Luther H. Evans.*

3267. "AUGUR." Anglo-American relations. *Fortnightly Rev.* 126 (751) Jul. 1929: 29-33.—The two conceptions held to-day as the foundation of a higher civilization are the dominion of the white race and universal peace. The two nations in question are the leaders of the white race and they have a real desire for eternal peace between themselves. As a specific proposal, it is suggested that the example of disarmament on the American-Canadian border be followed by the spontaneous free will offer by the British to neutralize their possessions in the Caribbean. The moral effect of this would be great, and the present incertitude could be removed from the relations of the two countries.—*Luther H. Evans.*

3268. BRIÈRE, YVES de la. Les affaires du catholicisme et la diplomatie en 1928: Rome et Prague, Lisbonne et Goa, Genève et Lugano. [Catholicism and diplomacy in 1928. Rome and Prague, Lisbon and Goa, Geneva and Lugano.] *Études: Rev. Catholique.* 198 (3) Feb. 5, 1929: 350-361.—The pontificate of Pius XI will be notable for the conclusion of many diplomatic agreements including those with Latvia, 1922; Bavaria, 1924; Poland, 1925; France, 1926; Lithuania, 1927. The year 1928 produced a *modus vivendi* with Czechoslovakia, and a diplomatic accord with Portugal on the subject of ecclesiastical administration in the East Indies. The arrangement with Prague is a provisory formula of practical accommodation covering (a) the nationality of ecclesiastical superiors and religious orders, and (b) the relation of the state to the nomination of bishops. The first three articles make provision for the erection of coincident ecclesiastical and political boundaries. Congregational dependence of Czechoslovakian religious orders on non-national superiors is eliminated by providing that such communities will henceforth depend either on distinct national provinces or upon the general house of their society. The two succeeding articles procure guarantees of political loyalty of all who have or may have episcopal or higher ranking. An oath of loyalty is required of all such officers who must also be Czechoslovakian nationals; the state has the "droit de regard" over episcopal nominations. The shrunken Portuguese colonial domain in the Far East now includes Goa, Damão, the Port of Diu, and Macao in China. Portuguese dioceses in this area had jurisdiction over numerous parishes scattered through British India and the British East Indies, far from Portuguese enclaves; and the patronage right of the Portuguese crown was exercised over episcopal appointments. By the 1928 concordat, exclusively Portuguese possessions are consolidated under the archdiocese of Goa and Damão, while the old diocese of Damão in British territory is incorporated into the archdiocese of Bombay. The successive archbishops of Bombay are to be alternately Portuguese and British, and pastors of Portuguese parishes in this province are to have honors of the papal court. The diocese of St. Thomas de Mailapur, suffragan of Goa, retains its parishes in the city and environs of Madras, but loses twenty parishes to the dioceses of Dacca and Calcutta. Trichinopoly and Tuticorin, Portuguese parishes in British territory, will have Portuguese clergy and retain their property rights over partrimony and art

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 2513, 3237)

3266. ALLARY, JEAN. La question sarroise. [The Saar question.] *L'Europe Nouvelle.* 12 (597) Jul. 20, 1929: 1005-1008.—The sacred union of the parties of the Saar is based upon the false theory that the Saar problem and the Rhine problem are just two parts of the problem of occupied Germany. The writer believes the evidence furnished by the Treaty of Versailles quite sufficient to show that these two problems are not linked together and that the solution of one has nothing to do with the solution of the other. The grievance of the people of the Saar that they do not have self-

treasures. Bishops and archbishops in the Portuguese province of Goa will be Portuguese nationals, nominated by the pope after consultation of provincial authorities. The president of Portugal may offer political objections to the papal nominee during a two months' period before the nomination is published jointly in Rome and Lisbon; for the four other sees in British territory, he has a one months' advance notice without right of objection before the names are similarly published.—*Elizabeth M. Lynskey.*

3269. BROWN, E. H. PHELPS. The Polish corridor and an Eastern Locarno. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125 (750) Jun. 1, 1929: 763-772.—The Corridor belongs historically neither to Poland or Germany. German rule or influence lasted for 292 years, Polish for 318. The German census for 1910 revealed a 5 to 4 majority of Poles, including the Kashubs. In the last ten years before the War, the Corridor was in economic life predominantly German and in race predominantly Polish, but in neither respect was the majority overwhelming. Since the war Pommerellen (which the author suggests as a fairer name than the "Corridor") has become an organic part of the Polish state. Between two and three hundred thousand Germans have left Pommerellen and have been replaced by Poles whose nationalism is uncompromising. Pommerellen is now unmistakably Polish. The main lines of communication through Pommerellen are now from north to south instead of from west to east as formerly. The new Polish harbor of Gdynia, just a few miles east of Danzig, will be as large as Danzig by 1929. A new railway has been built from Polish Upper Silesia directly to Gdynia, and Polish hopes and pride have themselves attached to this rapidly growing city. The separation of East Prussia from the main body of the German state is without example in recent history and may appear an enormity. Yet land communications are far from being broken. The number of trains is not one-third of that running before the War, and the remaining traffic is subject to some vexatious restrictions, yet, on certain specified trains, Germans can now pass through Pommerellen without hindrance or formality. The economic position of East Prussia is grave and the province is suffering a severe depression, for Pommerellen used to be its chief market place. The interests of Poland in Pommerellen are more vital than those of Germany, and its return to Germany, if possible, would create greater difficulties than it would remove. There should be rectification of local inequities in the boundary line, erection of a demilitarized zone, creation of a free harbor in Danzig, and restoration of the Free City with its German population to Germany, and a commercial treaty between Poland and Germany whose economic life is complementary.—*John B. Mason.*

3270. BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE. Anglo-American naval understanding. *Foreign Policy Assn. Inform. Service.* 5 (10) Jul. 24, 1929: 175-191.—One of the most striking features of the new administration in the United States and Great Britain is the desire of both to improve Anglo-American relations. The yardstick formula provides the element of flexibility which should make agreement on auxiliary ships easier. A possible rating system is suggested in which 8-inch gun cruisers are given a value of 10, 6-inch gun cruisers a value of 4, and destroyers a value of 1. Applying this to the completion of present programs, Great Britain would have a superiority in cruisers of 38 points. This could be adjusted by an allowance in destroyers. Japan, France, and Italy expect larger ratios in auxiliary craft than has been accorded them in capital ships. A plan proposed to solve this situation, which was accepted in the Anglo-French accord, is to give all of the naval Powers the theoretical right to equality in auxiliary ships, but with the understanding that the minor naval

Powers would announce their intention of building smaller numbers.—*B. H. Williams.*

3271. HESSE, FRITZ. Zur Abschaffung der Kapitulationen in Persien. [The removal of the capitulations in Persia.] *Europ. Gespräche.* 7 (7) Jul. 1929: 358-373.—The agreements between Germany and Persia of Feb. 1929, provide for diplomatic and economic relations and remove the former capitulations. The German treaties are serving as models for the treaties with other powers abolishing the capitulations, a movement that began with the Soviet treaty of Oct. 1, 1927. The following are now left of the formerly wide privileges of Germans in Persia: (1) German law is to be applied in all questions of status, provided Germany grants reciprocity. (2) Only the secular, not the religious, laws and courts are to be used in cases involving Germans. (3) Accused Germans have the right to consult the German consul. (4) In the police courts, the maximum penalty that can be given to Europeans is one week, to Germans no penalty involving corporal restraint is permitted. The success of the Persian effort to remove all infringements on her sovereignty depends upon the early elaboration of a civil code; at present only the criminal and commercial codes, based partly on French law, have been finished. The publication of Persian laws is another necessity.—*M. H. Cochran.*

3272. JUMPERZ, MAX. Tacna-Arica. Die Lösung der schwierigsten Südamerika-Frage. [Tacna-Arica. The solution of the most serious South American problem.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* Jul. 1929: 38-43.—As long as Peru was able to derive a profit from the valuable guano beds along her coast and upon her islands she was little concerned with Chile's exploitation of Peru's and Bolivia's nitrate deposits. However, the financial crisis produced by the exhaustion of Peru's guano beds toward the end of the seventies, brought on the Pacific War of 1879 to 1881. Chile came out of the war with almost exclusive possession of the nitrate deposits in Tacna-Arica. The German invention, during the World War, whereby nitrogen might be extracted from the air more economically than from the nitrate deposits of Chile, produced a financial crisis in Chile that called for a complete economic reorganization in 1925. A diversion of attention from the barren regions of the north to the prosperous areas of central and southern Chile, cleared the way for the settlement of the Tacna-Arica question.—*Carl Mawelshagen, Jr.*

3273. PAYNE, CHARLES E. England and America. *Nation* (N. Y.). 129 (3339) Jul. 3, 1929: 8-10.—A certain amount of traditional ill feeling has existed between the United States and Great Britain, but this has not, in the past, been sufficient to cause a crisis. In late years economic rivalry has become serious and has accentuated new causes for disagreement. In Great Britain, the failure of the United States to accept world responsibility, the debt settlements, and resentment due to naval competition have created animosity toward this country. In the United States, the fight for foreign markets, raw material disputes, and emphasis upon the necessity for freedom of the seas have stiffened diplomatic policies. The problem is not insoluble. A geographic partition of foreign markets for goods and capital makes the avoidance of conflict easier. Three practical steps to improve relations may be taken: (1) the education of the public in a realistic way; (2) the establishment of machinery for the settlement of disputes; and (3) the acknowledgment of the freedom of the seas, excepting at such times as they are closed by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.—*B. H. Williams.*

3274. PÉRITCH, J. M. Zum Urheberrecht in Jugoslawien—Einige Bemerkungen zum deutsch-jugoslawischen Handels- und Schifffahrtsvertrag von 1927. [Patent laws in Yugoslavia. Comments on the

German-Yugoslav commercial treaty of 1927.] *Zeitschr. f. Ausländisches u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 3(1) 1929: 152-159.

WORLD POLITICS

3275. BATTAGLIA, OTTO FORST de. *Die Krise der Allianzen.* [The crisis of the alliances.] *Europäische Gespräche.* 7(6) Jun. 1929: 277-287.—In international affairs, the period from 1789 to 1917 was one of realistic foreign policies, characterized by the spirit of *laissez faire*, which made intervention by one Power in the affairs of another impossible. Since 1917 a diplomatic revolution has taken place, the emotional, that is, the moral factor has been restored as the chief motive in the grouping of Powers, as it was in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. Nowadays sympathies of all kinds, mainly those based on similarities of internal structure, lead states to make alliances. This theory accounts for the present alignment of all powers except Germany, Great Britain, and Russia.—*M. H. Cochran.*

3276. BAYT, T. The suppression of war. *Quart. Rev.* 252 (501) Jul. 1929: 177-199.—The world is ready for peace but not for the cumbersome super-national organization which some insist is its concomitant. There is no mechanical substitute for war, but it should nevertheless be regarded as unworthy of a civilized world. The abandonment of the institution of war will come through a common recognition of its viciousness, and thereupon the society of nations will spontaneously preserve the peace by collective physical action. The Kellogg pact is valuable, but the prescription against force must extend to those military operations against weak countries committed under the guise of some "peaceful procedure." The use of such force is permissible only where a government has ceased to exist, not where it may have temporarily lost control over certain regions. The fundamental principle of the sanctity of territory must be maintained.—*W. P. Mad-dox.*

3277. COLOMBOS, C. JOHN. The Paris Pact, otherwise called the Kellogg Pact. *Trans. Grotius Soc.* (1928). 14 1929: 87-101.—The pact is the most important international event since the establishment of the League of Nations, in that it comes from one of the greatest and richest nations in the world, a nation which for more than eight years has kept aloof from cooperation with the rest of the world. Article I covers justiciable, political, and economic disputes, or all classes of disputes except those called domestic. No war is to be fought to promote national interests, but can one tell before the termination of a war whether or not national interests have been advanced? The only official definition of "instrument of national policy" is in the French reply of Apr. 19, 1928. But if this view is accepted national policy is used in opposition to international policy and it is difficult to see how the pact could be of any validity as long as the United States is out of the League. Kellogg ought to have defined self-defense also. Life among nations can only be like life among citizens when there are international compulsory organs for the administration of justice, law, and order.—*M. H. Ward.*

3278. DAUDÉ-BANCEL, A. *Le conflit douanier mondial.* [The world tariff conflict.] *Grande Rev.* 130 (8) Aug. 1929: 306-312.—After a discussion of the European protest at the proposed American tariff bill, Daudé-Bancel suggests that the present bad tariff situation may itself provoke a remedy in the realization of Briand's plan for a United States of Europe, which would place the European nations more on a par with the United States of America in tariff matters.—*Anne T. Peloubet.*

3279. JOUVENEL, H. de. *L'état actuel du problème du désarmement.* [The present state of the disarmament problem.] *Comité Natl. d'Études Soc. et Pol.* #398. May 27, 1929: pp. 35.—Progress is slowly being

made in the problem of disarmament, especially at Geneva where the question is persistently brought up each year; but real reduction of armaments will come only when preceded by moral disarmament, the internationalization of aviation (because of the use of aircraft in chemical warfare), and the investiture of real force in the League of Nations as the sanction of arbitration. General disarmament would be especially advantageous to France, whose army cannot equal the potential military strength of Germany in chemicals for use in warfare.—*Anne T. Peloubet.*

3280. POINCARÉ, RAYMOND. Since Versailles. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 7(4) Jul. 1929: 519-531.—Although mankind has made persistent and laudable efforts to regain its balance, on the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, there still exists a sense of uneasiness throughout Europe and perhaps throughout the whole world. A distinct and general improvement in the relations of nations, an hitherto unheard of emphasis on peace, and a real attempt to outlaw war mark important steps of progress. France has cut her military service from three years to eighteen months, has announced her intention to go further in disarmament, has associated herself with the peace efforts of the League, and in general has shown that she wants no repetition of the disaster of 1914. She has done much to rebuild the devastated areas, has stabilized her currency, and placed her recovery on a firm basis. Other countries have made similar advances. But "though banked under a thick covering of ashes, the hidden sparks still glow." To the east, an immense, mysterious, reactionary, and conniving Power threatens Europe; and in many places national minorities create problems. Strong intentions to recover lost territories prepare some nations with a warlike state of mind, and the only guarantee of lasting tranquillity, a general, sincere, and permanent determination to respect the treaties, does not exist. Disarmament is not yet realized. To consolidate peace on the continent, greater economic cooperation is necessary. France must have the reparations, and the recent work of the experts is heartily welcomed, for economic and moral reasons.—*Luther H. Evans.*

3281. THIBERT, MARGUERITE. *L'émigration et la paix internationale.* [Emigration and international peace.] *Paix par le Droit.* 39(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 260-272.—Emigration is potentially a menace to world peace. Discrimination against immigrants on the basis of nationality and race constitutes one source of international trouble. Another source is the conflicting regulations of a country seeking to retain emigrant nationals and a country anxious to assimilate its immigrants. Among the means of safeguarding peace in this connection are bilateral treaties between interested states, and the investment of foreign funds in poor countries. The international conferences held at Rome and in Cuba, under the auspices of the League and the International Labour Bureau, were without tangible results because of lack of cooperation between emigrant and immigrant countries.—*M. Daugherty.*

3282. WILLIAMS, ORLO. England, Europe, and America. *Edinburgh Rev.* 250 (509) Jul. 1929: 19-33.—Discussions on England's relations with Europe assume many forms, and there is much warning, reproach, pleading, and admonition which never penetrates the consciousness of the average Englishman. The refusal of the Englishman to deal with questions abstractly until he is compelled to deal with them concretely, and the slow crystallization of English public opinion are puzzling and exasperating to foreigners. Various attitudes have been assumed relative to what should be England's relations with the continent and Europe's relations with America: (1) André Siegfried regards England as the entrepôt for goods and the liaison for ideas in the relations of the continent with the rest of

the world, and claims that England must belong to Europe; (2) in the book entitled *Britain and Germany*, edited by Gardiner and Rocholl, Gardiner takes the view that England is decadent and that Germany is Europe's bulwark against Americanism and Bolshevism; (3) in the same book Herr von Rheinbaben says that the reorganization of the Empire in 1926 shows that Britain has reserve power as adequate for the future as for the past; (4) Bacchelli's *La Città degli Amanti* and Lewis' *Dodsworth* make use of the old weapon of satire to show the cultural inferiority of America as compared to Europe, and by implication the need of preserving

Europe from American domination; (5) Mowrer's *This American World* draws a line of distinction between the essence of Americanism, a compound of English liberty, Puritanism, and Democracy, and the American economic adventure of mass production. It is the latter that will overcome Europe, if anything American does, but not the former. The author thinks this American estimate is nearest the facts. England must face in two directions, towards the continent on the one hand and the British Empire on the other, but she can best serve Europe by remaining English.—*Luther H. Evans.*

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 2293, 2632, 3042, 3294, 3300, 3315, 3327, 3354, 3358, 3386, 3389)

3283. BROTHERSTON, BRUCE WALLACE. The conception of responsibility. *International J. Ethics.* 39 (4) Jul. 1929: 469-480.—The conception of individual responsibility presents persistent difficulties for ethical theory. Aristotle, who first defined the field of ethics by this conception, found it difficult to distinguish what the individual does of his own volition from what he does by psychic coercion from his social milieu. Light is gained on the nature of this difficulty by the consideration of its origins. By the early Greek writers, individual responsibility was not clearly distinguished from social responsibility; the individual was seen as the locus, rather than the agent, of a superindividual power or powers, of good and of evil. Socrates defined ethical non-freedom as a form of ignorance; goodness could be attained by the superior individual on the basis of an attainable knowledge of the universal form of the good, but in his view, the determining force behind conduct remains superindividual. Aristotle removes the superindividual element entirely by making individual responsibility the criterion of the ethical. In the development of Hebrew tradition, goodness is identified throughout the history of the people with a superindividual responsibility—in fact a social value. In the history of both Greek and Hebrew thought, the idea recurs that the good of the group is a matter of concern to the individual by his nature, or instinctively. Responsibility should be conceived as a social and political passion that sees a whole social situation as avoidable wrong, without placing passionate measures of responsibility upon individuals and groups.—*F. N. House.*

3284. DUNKMANN, KARL. Die Realität der Gruppen. [The reality of groups.] *Arch. f. Angewandte Soziol.* 1 (4-5) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 1-8.—Human groups are often assumed to exist where none really are, just as the ancients identified constellations of stars which are really not associated; on the other hand, it is no more true that no human groups have real existence than it is true, in the light of present scientific knowledge, that stars are in no case associated in systems. It has been alleged that the unity of social groups depends solely upon "representations," and that therefore it exists only in the minds of the members. This view of the matter fails to touch the real question as to the nature and reality of group unity. The representations which men have of common objects toward which their activities are directed may be pure illusions, but they may also be true, a reflection of the actual realities of the case. Where a group is held together by an illusion, discovery of the illusion de-

stroys the group, but where the idea of a common objective or a common situation reflects the actuality, better knowledge may strengthen the group. It is the task of sociology to describe the bases of group life, in general, and in particular cases. In this it has a contribution to make that is distinct from that of philosophy and psychology.—*F. N. House.*

3285. FURFEY, PAUL HANLY. Psychoanalysis, behaviorism and the Gestalt. *Thought.* 4 (2) Sep. 1929: 237-253.—For the most part psychologists have been more interested in experiment than in theory. However, three noteworthy attempts at generalization have been made; psychoanalysis, behaviorism, and the Gestalt. The first is built around the concept of the unconscious. The techniques which have been developed by this school for getting at the underlying causes of behavior have been of great assistance to psychiatry. This practical success led the psychoanalysts to erect a philosophy of life, many of the elements of which went far beyond what their concrete data could reasonably justify. Behaviorism developed as a reaction against the method of introspective psychology and the mysticism of psychoanalytic interpretation. It concerned itself with observable behavior. The basic principle of its system was the conditioned reflex. The sense of certainty and objectivity which its method inspired led its proponents to ignore or deny the problem of consciousness. Observable behavior, according to them, provided data adequate to explain all aspects of human psychology. The Gestalt school arose partly as a protest against the atomistic approach of behaviorism. The Gestalt psychologists contended that neither a stimulus nor a response could be looked upon as the sum of its elements. The problem of how a stimulus or a response becomes more than the sum of its elements re-introduces consciousness as the central fact of mental life.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

3286. HORTON, WALTER M. The psychological approach to theology. *J. Relig.* 9 (3) Jul. 1929: 337-356.—All the analysis which science and psychology can provide must be frankly accepted by theology. There still remain the ultimate metaphysical questions outside their realm, which form the ultimate foundation problems for theology. The borderland, where metaphysical inferences are drawn from a sort of synthetic intuition which views things in their wholeness, requires great caution in the sifting of objective and subjective elements.—*M. T. Price.*

3287. MACBRIDE, E. W. The herd instinct in animals: its bearing on the bases of human society. *Eugenics Rev.* 21 (2) Jul. 1929: 97-108.—*R. E. Baber.*

3288. PLATE, L. Vitalismus und Mechanismus in einer neuen biologischen Auffassung. [Vitalism and mechanism from a new biological point of view.] *Scientia.* 46 (107-7) Jul. 1929: 13-20.—*H. R. Hosea.*

3289. RIGNANO, E. Nè vitalismo nè meccanicismo. Replica al Prof. Plate. [Neither vitalism nor

mechanism. A reply to Professor Plate.] *Scientia*. 46 (107-7) Jul. 1929: 21-34.—*H. R. Hosea*.

3290. SOROKIN, PITIRIM A. Some contrasts of contemporary European and American sociology. *Soc. Forces*. 8(1) Sep. 1929: 57-62.—Attempts to make sharp contrasts between European and American sociology are likely to be misleading, but in general we may say: (1) European sociology developed and largely flourishes outside the universities, while in America it grew up within them; (2) European works on sociology are usually monographs, while Americans tend toward the text-book; (3) Europeans have been handicapped by lack of institutes and similar provisions for research, whereas Americans have had abundant resources for research purposes; (4) Europeans tend to think and write with great logical accuracy, but with scanty data, while Americans have enormous masses of data which they do not know how to handle; (5) European sociological works show a better knowledge of history in general and of the history of social thought in particular, and the historical method is used to a greater extent and with more skill than in the work of American sociologists; (6) the American situation is more hopeful than the European if the faults mentioned above can be corrected.—*Howard Becker*.

3291. WALLIS, WILSON D. Contemporary society as a culture phenomenon. *Sociol. & Soc. Research*. 14(1) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 17-24.—A suggestion of the fruitfulness of applying the culture approach to the study of contemporary society and contemporary civilization. A new trait may influence all others and thus modify the culture pattern, as happened when industry was mechanized.—*W. D. Wallis*.

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 2090, 2091, 2092, 3285, 3333, 3411)

3292. EWERT, P. H. Cutaneous and kinaesthetic space. *Psychol. Bull.* 26(9) Sep. 1929: 570-581.—Discussion of the psychological literature on this topic for the last four years. The author discusses the perception of length and distance, movement and speed, perception and localization of various kinds of tactual stimuli, illusions, and theoretical discussions. (Bibliography of 41 titles).—*Samuel W. Fernberger*.

3293. McCURE, W. E. and GOLDBERG, BRONETT. Intelligence of unmarried mothers. *Psychol. Clinic*. 18(3-4) May-Jun. 1929: 119-127.—Eighty-seven girls from a home for unmarried mothers were referred for mental tests. Of this selected group, 19 per cent were normal mentally, the other below normal. The median I.Q. was 76, the mean age 18.37 years. Only 13 per cent were above 21 years of age. When the tests were analyzed by mental traits it was found that out of fourteen traits, the average score of the group was "poor" on 11 traits. This score indicates from 2½ to 4 years retardation. No traits common to the group were noted.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

3294. MAHAN, W. B. Psychology and hedonism. *Internat. J. Ethics*. 39(4) Jul. 1929: 408-423.—Hedonism is not, as is so frequently alleged, refuted by the "fact" of modern psychology. Although hedonism cannot be proven, it does have just as sound a basis in the current systems of psychology as any other

theory. A value is conceivable only in terms of a desire, and this value then becomes an object of attention and a symbol for the satisfaction of the desire. Pleasure is always referential to individual experience and not a universal, although it is in the confusion of these that the anti-hedonist claims to see the vulnerable point of hedonism.—*John H. Mueller*.

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 2255, 3359, 3373, 3395, 3416, 3421, 3433, 3437, 3439, 3441)

3295. CHAUNCEY, MARLIN R. The relation of the home factor to achievement and intelligence test scores. *J. Educ. Research*. 20(2) Sep. 1929: 88-90.—The Sims Score Card was used to measure the "home factor" of 113 eighth grade and 130 ninth grade pupils. These same pupils were then given the Stanford Achievement Test and the McCall Multimental Scale. Rather high correlation was discovered between the home factor and school achievement. The correlation between mental level and the home factor was not high enough to be significant.—*Asael T. Hansen*.

3296. GESELL, ARNOLD. Maturation and infant behavior pattern. *Psychol. Rev.* 36(4) Jul. 1929: 307-319.—*H. R. Hosea*.

3297. KEMPF, GROVER A. and COLLINS, SELWYN D. A study of the relation between the mental and physical status of children in two counties of Illinois. *Pub. Health Reports*. 44(29) Jul. 19, 1929: 1743-1784.—The subject is considered as follows: (1) relation of I.Q. to school progress and other similar factors, (2) variations in I.Q. in different groups, (3) relation of I.Q. to physical defects, (4) relation of I.Q. to physical growth. Summarizing, it is stated (among other conclusions) that the I.Q. tends to increase as the average number of physical defects decreases—a tendency independent of race, language, etc. Defective hearing seems to be the only physical defect having a specific rather than a general relation to I.Q.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

3298. McDONOGH, SISTER M. ROSA. The empirical study of character. *Studies in Psychol. & Psychiat.* (Catholic Univ. Amer.) 2(3) May 1929: pp. 144.—Methods which have been used to study character and character traits are reviewed under the following headings: rating scales, questionnaires, experiments, performance tests and observation, pencil and paper tests, and combined methods. The bibliography which follows this section contains 456 references. This review of methods is followed by a report of a study of fifty children, mean age 155.88 months, average I.Q., 103.7. A rating scale was used by the teachers. Three general sets of related traits were discovered: will-cheerfulness, sociability, and emotionality set. Will-cheerfulness and sthenic-emotionality are not found as strong reactions in the same individual. These three types correspond to reactions which are inhibited, sociable and uninhibited, respectively.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

3299. POPONOE, PAUL. The foster child. *Sci. Monthly*. 28 Sep. 1929: 243-248.—The three classes of children usually available for adoption, namely, those of illegitimate birth, those abandoned by their parents, and those taken away from their parents by the courts, are obviously likely to be of inferior heredity. Several studies suggest that those of illegitimate birth may be superior to the others. Recent studies are cited indicating that while the best possible surroundings may greatly improve a child's behavior, they can not be depended on to increase his intellect. It is undesirable from the child's own point of view that a child be taken into a home too much above his own background, as he can not meet the expectations; an in-

feriority complex may result. The facts of his own ancestry should be established and should not be concealed from him. Studies of success on adoption stress the importance of taking the child young.—*Paul Popenoe*.

PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 3356, 3410, 3444)

3300. NICOLE, J. ERNEST. The concept of the ego in psychiatry, with special reference to psychoanalysis. *J. Mental Sci.* 75 (310) Jul. 1929: 427-439.—This is a summary of the point of view of various schools of philosophy and psychology with regard to the concept of the ego. The author traces the development and modifications of the concept by Freud, and indicates how various psycho-neuroses may be viewed as conflicts between different aspects of the ego.—*Asael T. Hansen*.

3301. O'MALLEY, MARY. Significance of narcissism in the psychoses. *Psychoanal. Rev.* 16 (3) Jul. 1929: 241-271.—A certain amount of narcissism is normal in the development of personality. A lessening of narcissism tends toward regression to homosexual or auto-erotic levels, while an increase leads to over-compensation for inferiorities. In psychotic patients, there is usually a loss of narcissistic attitudes, which indicates that there has been a failure to reach the ego-ideal. Passivity, retreat, and regression to lower levels result. Narcissism or the pre-occupation with self makes the treatment of psychoses by psychoanalysis difficult, since it prevents the fixation of love-attitudes on another person and hence prevents a transference. The psychoanalyst in a mental hospital has both to build up the ego and effect a transference—a contradiction in processes. In the development of narcissistic attitudes, they pertain first to the body, but later include the ego-ideal. In psychoses there is a reversal, interest in the ego-ideal is lost and interest centers on the body or on some part of the body. A review of nine cases of psychoses leads to the conclusion that the above statements are correct.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

THE FAMILY

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See also Entries 2008, 2024, 2230, 2458)

3302. BROMLEY, DOROTHY DUNBAR. This maternal instinct. *Harpers Mag.* 159 (952) Sep. 1929: 423-433.—McDougall, Thorndike, and Briffault notwithstanding, there is little support for the maternal instinct in the data of recent psychology and anthropology. In custom, habit, and imitation is the explanation of motherly behavior to be found. Results of questionnaires among girls of England, Sweden, Germany, and the United States reveal other ambitions than maternity as preponderant. There is no instinct which drives women to have children "in the sense that the instinct for self-preservation can be counted on to impel human beings to defend themselves . . . There is evidence, however, that maternal love develops into a complex emotion which derives its intensity from the possessive instinct."—*L. M. Brooks*.

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 1045, 1912, 1985, 3186, 3191, 3338, 3340, 3395)

3303. FETSCHER, R. Ehe- und Sexualberatung. [Consultation regarding marriage and sex.] *Soz.*

Medizin. (5) 1929: pp. 8.—An historical survey of the development of marital advice in Germany and an account of the German department for marital advice, in Dresden. The adviser in marital matters must have training in social hygiene, the psychology of sex, and the biology of heredity, if his work is to be profitable. The cost of such bureaus must be met by public welfare boards. If proper biological marriage is to become prevalent in the near future the bureau must remain a place which offers advice on sex matters freely and willingly.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

3304. HINDUS, MAURICE. Marriage as it is to be. *Asia (N. Y.)* 29 (7) Jul. 1929: 548-555.—The ruling powers of Russia look upon the family at this stage of readjustment as necessary to the maintenance of social stability, in spite of anti-family revolutionaries who are without authority. The family, however, is not to be preserved just for its own sake; a voluntary matter, it must hold together by virtue of its inner vitality. In the villages the traditional family holds; and Russia is a nation of villages. The divorce rate in cities like Moscow is enormous. Stabilizing forces such as tradition, economic need, the emotional and gregarious nature of the Russian, and his love of children, are opposed by such factors as the decay of religious sanctions, efforts to abolish private property, the new sex-released woman, socialization of former elemental home functions, and emphasis on individual sex responsibility. There are no adultery and illegitimacy in the legal code. Present rigid laws regarding children are only temporary; the state ultimately will care for all children. No ceremony or registration is required for marriage but if it has been booked a divorce is easily achieved merely by "writing themselves off" in the registry. Consent of husband or wife is unnecessary. The child of separated parents usually goes under the custody of the mother with the father paying one-third of his salary until the child is eighteen. Abuses of sex freedom, marrying for alimony, and infanticide are common, but the family in Russia as a whole is holding together for the present, at least. (Illustrated).—*L. M. Brooks*.

3305. LENZ, F. Die Hauptursache des Rückgangs der Verwandtenehen. [The fundamental facts regarding the failure of marriages in which the spouses are related.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 21 (3) 1929: 319-320.—The fundamental facts which emerge from a study of the marriages of kin during the last ten years are that the smaller the families the closer the degree of relationship between spouses, and the two phenomena are interrelated.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

3306. SCHEUMANN, F. H. Neuerungen in der Eheberatungspraxis. [New tendencies in the practice of consultation regarding marriage.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 22 (1) 1929: 54-56.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

3307. SPENCER, ANNA GARLIN. The social education of women in relation to family life. *Jour. Soc. Hygiene.* 15 (5) May 1929: 257-276.—*L. M. Brooks*.

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 2210, 2363, 2568, 2604, 2932, 2934, 2941, 3281, 3390)

3308. LADAS, CONSTANTINE P. Immigration studies in the Connecticut Valley. *Eugenics.* 2 (7) Jul. 1929: 21-27.—The immigrant woman does not get fair play on the average, because she must devote almost all of her time to farming, to the neglect of house-

keeping and care of children. Some of the families with the highest birth rate have the lowest standard of living, but large families are not necessarily associated with poverty. Rearing of large families has been encouraged by the Polish church, with no discrimination as to good or poor immigrant stock. The average size of the family is 5.3. Americanization has proceeded very slowly.—*R. E. Baber.*

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 2156, 2438, 2490, 2558, 2563, 2571, 3090, 3128)

3309. **UNSIGNED.** Western money and the Chinese church. IX. What is spiritual vitality? *Chinese Recorder*. 60 (6) Jun. 1929: 364-370.—Spiritual vitality is rooted less in money or in organization than in personal response to God in Christ. The missionary in providing the money has often attempted to dictate the nature of that response. The three conditions which are necessary to spiritual vitality are autonomy and self direction, responsibility, and a comprehension by the Chinese of the tasks to be performed.—*R. T. Pollard.*

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CULTURAL GROUPS

(See Entries 2012, 2211, 2217, 2224, 3282, 3349)

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 2484, 3107, 3350)

3310. **ARTUR, JULES.** Le sort des classes moyennes dans l'état social actuel. [The condition of the middle classes in the present social state.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 37 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 401-410.—I. Does the middle class exist or is it an abstraction of publicists? A voluminous literature would seem to indicate its actual being. Those who belong to this class are characterized by an economic leisure midway between the insecurity of the daily wage status and the ease of plutocracy; they are further known by their mores grounded upon family responsibility, duty to the state and patriotism. II. Those in this class before the war comprised the various professions, people who now are being engulfed by a barbaric materialism. The severity of the struggle for existence is tending to break up the professional classes by making it impossible for them to give their children an education that will sustain them in their natal class. One of the marks of this poverty is inability to renew subscriptions to monthly journals and magazines. III. The middle classes are necessary for social health, for it is within these classes that thought, initiative, and inventions occur. Their mores are the bulwark of the state. IV. They must be saved by reconstruction in present-day French social forces through adequate fiscal measures. The author is alarmed at the change coming in the French family. If the family goes, the state will go with it.—*E. D. Harvey.*

3311. **HAY, LADY GRACE DRUMMOND.** Das Geheimnis Indiens. [India's mystery.] *Nord. u. Süd.* 52 (3) Mar. 1929: 229-240.—A journalistic survey of the caste system and the status of women, marriage, and morals in India.—*M. W. Graham.*

3312. **LYTTON, VICTOR ALEXANDER GEORGE ROBERT; GANDHI, MAHATMA M. K.; ALTEKAR, M. D.; and LALA LAJPAT RAI.** Social problems of

India. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 145 (Pt. II) Sep. 1929: 175-195.—One critical social problem is due to the fact that Hindus and Mohammedans are found in every province, but never unite. The Hindus are more numerous and have adopted English education to some extent. The Mohammedans hold the mountain strongholds and are more warlike. The greatest conflict concerns religious beliefs and practices. Each group attempts to annoy the other. Recent political reforms in India have increased the conflict by giving rise to rivalry for local power. The leaders of the two groups have learned to work in harmony, but their followers are still antagonistic. Altekari, in discussing the caste system, calls it a religious institution of rigid character. There are more than one hundred castes, a situation which leads to social disintegration. Caste is tied to the economic system, as each caste has a special vocation. This leads to efficiency but inelasticity. There is, however, a gradual breakdown in the vocational system. Caste is largely a matter of status. Groups which in the past violated some convention or offended the upper classes were reduced to a low caste. Lala Lajpat Rai states that India has had a well developed culture, industry, art, religion, political and social system, and has little to learn from Europe in religion. The status of women and the educational system are being changed under European influence. English influence has caused some backward changes, however, as in industrial art.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 2134, 2221, 2226, 2301, 2341, 2362, 2416, 2456, 2563, 2598, 3040, 3042, 3074, 3092, 3097, 3102, 3115, 3237, 3242, 3246, 3262, 3281, 3308, 3315, 3343, 3365, 3368, 3397)

3313. **BLACKMAR, FRANK WILSON.** The social assimilation of the American Indian. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3 (1) Sep. 1929: 7-19.—This study is an evaluation and an interpretation of the cultural relations between Indians and Euro-Americans within the territory of the United States from the sociological viewpoint. The differentiation of Indian life into varieties of language, religion, customs and modes of life makes the problem of interpretation complex. The Government recognized tribal autonomy and made treaties with each tribe or federation out of necessity for peace and protection. The reservation system finally forced the Indian into a state of pauperization and dependence. The present governmental policy is one of attempting to educate the Indian into making use of the White Man's civilization. One of the fundamental difficulties of social assimilation has been the contrast between tribal government and individual democracy. The tribe is the social unit of control, and is a closely organized political-social group. At present, there are all stages of tribal organization, some of which are slowly yielding to American institutions. The Christian missionary represents a continuous effort to substitute the White Man's culture for that of the Indian. The religious orders in Latin America have been successful with the Indians up to the point of teaching the arts of life and discipline to the routine of life, but they have failed in giving them independent initiative in caring for themselves. Education at Hampton, Carlisle and Haskell has been a combination of academic and vocational preparation, with economic independence as a fundamental idea. All of the native industries should be perpetuated for certain classes. Language, domestic science, family improvement, and religious life should all be emphasized in the preparation for independent life.—*O. D. Duncan.*

3314. **BOGARDUS, EMORY S.** American attitudes towards Filipinos. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.*

14 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 59-69.—Ninety different persons, a small sample of residents of the major sections of the United States, report experiences revealing three types of attitude toward Filipinos. Favorable attitudes are reported because of sympathy for an oppressed people, approval of the courtesy and neatness of persons met, personal experience with individual employees, approval of ambition and objection to American discrimination. Unfavorable attitudes seemed rooted in seeing savage Igorotes at the St. Louis Exposition, economic competition, difficulties with labor gangs, desire of individual Filipinos to dominate and annoying attentions to American girls. Some informants recognized that Filipinos are to be judged as individuals.—*E. L. Clarke.*

3315. HELMSCHMIED, FRITZ. *Kontinentalbewusstsein als soziologisches Problem.* [Continental consciousness as a sociological problem.] *Arch. f. Angewandte Soziol.* 1 (4-5) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 54-63.—If Europe is to become a self-conscious unit, it must be as a political unit, and this development can take place only according to the conditions governing the emergence of political entities. The development of political group-consciousness is connected with the sense of security, and of danger to security; political group-consciousness is based on a sense of common destiny. Such a feeling appears only under increasing difficulties the larger the circle becomes; the attitude was natural to the inhabitants of a city, but less so for the people of a great national state. As the unit increases, class-consciousness and group consciousness in the social stratum tend to emerge and interfere with the development of the highest degree of unity and group consciousness in the whole. The problem has a psychological as well as an economic aspect; the obviousness of the continental group interest which follows the emancipation of non-European States from economic dependence on European nations does not mean that the corresponding sentiments will arise. Continental consciousness in Europe can be attained only through a reformation of standards of living, proportioned to the altered economic situation.—*F. N. House.*

3316. VILLARD, OSWALD GARRISON. *The crumbling color line.* *Harpers Mag.* 159 (950) Jul. 1929: 156-167.—High class southern whites are leading new movements to treat the Negro as a man. Among these developments are teaching and research in colleges, the social practices of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and the Student Volunteers. In ten years the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has organized influential biracial groups, which are focusing the attention of the entire South upon the need of changed practices. Important factors in the change of attitude are: a new interpretation of the teachings of Jesus; the favorable achievements of individual Negroes like Roland Hayes; and the insistence of Negro leaders upon full justice.—*E. L. Clarke.*

3317. WERTENBAKER, PEYTON G. *A white man in the South.* *Amer. Mercury.* 17 (67) Jul. 1929: 257-262.—The South, which was the first section of the country to develop socially, was the last to develop economically, and the change from a feudal to a mercantile outlook has brought acute conflicts, the worst of which is the so-called Negro problem. The subject is still ignored in most discussions because the white man's attitude is taken for granted. This attitude, in the upper classes, at least, is kind but lacks sympathy and respect, which the Negroes most want. There is rough treatment both in the North and South, but of far greater importance to the Negro, is the fact that, in the South, his color shuts him off from all of the things which are associated with civilization. A few white Southerners appreciate this and would like to see conditions changed, but to act would mean martyrdom and this has no glamor. After all there is

very little to do. Writing fails to reach those whose opinions most need to be changed. Education makes for restlessness rather than happiness. It is easier to justify prejudices than question them. Eventually the Negroes like the Indians will disappear through economic need, or become adjusted to the slave psychology, or keep struggling up until they reach a point where they can genuinely challenge the racial mastery of the whites.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICAL DOCTRINES

(See Entries 1895, 3114, 3120)

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND SECTS

(See Entries 2447, 2557, 2569, 2571, 2579, 2604, 2614, 2620, 3117)

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 2095, 2100, 2105, 2143, 2154, 2157, 2162, 2167, 2640, 2941, 2987, 3301, 3347, 3393, 3400, 3402, 3453, 3461)

3318. ARNER, GEORGE B. L. *Nativity and disease susceptibility.* *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 19 (9) Sep. 1929: 1005-1008.—From surface indications it would appear that mortality rates from diseases of advanced life in the United States are higher among the foreign born than among the native born and that this tendency is especially pronounced in case of the Irish and German born. Beginning with the rather obvious fact that the foreign born are on the average older than the native born and by considering rise and decline in various immigration rates, etc., the conclusion is reached that there is no difference in rates from cancer and heart disease in the national groups which cannot be accounted for by differences in age composition.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3319. CHEN, WARREN. *Recent population statistics.* *China Critic.* 2 (16) Apr. 18, 1929: 313-315.—After citing wide discrepancies in Chinese population estimates, Chen outlines the general results of the census that was taken in the latter part of 1928 in certain provinces and cities by the Bureau of Statistics of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government.—*H. B. Elliston.*

3320. FISK, EUGENE LYMAN. *Possible extension of the human life cycle.* *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 145 (234) Sep. 1929: 153-201.—The human life cycle is being gradually lengthened. Irving Fisher's tables and computations show that human life was lengthening at the rate of four years per century during the eighteenth century; at the rate of nine years during the first three quarters of the nineteenth century. The last quarter of that century showed some remarkable facts in this connection; in Massachusetts, for example, life was lengthened by fourteen years, in Europe generally by seventeen; and, in Prussia by twenty-seven years per century. The human germ-plasm is plastic and therefore further probabilities of lengthening the span of human life are in sight. This extension of life need not be correlative with an increment of its miseries but rather with increased vigor and with the enjoyment of health and usefulness. Fourteen interesting summations conclude the mono-

graph among which are the following: Mankind is yet in the infancy of its species; man is a plastic organism molded by past forces and to be molded by billions of factors in heredity and environment; hence, the life-cycle is controlled by evolution and not by edict; age is not a function of time but is a physical state; no one knows the possible extension of human life because the possible extension of knowledge is unknown; the life-cycle has been extended by human society and by human science.—*E. D. Harvey.*

3321. GARGAS, S. Das Verhältnis der Geschlechter in den Niederlanden. [The ratio of the sexes in the Netherlands.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 53 (5) 1929: 729-771.—The question of the ratio of the sexes can be considered only in connection with birth and death rates and ratios. The Dutch statistics confirm the fact of the excess of male births. With the 23rd year of life a fundamental change takes place in the ratio of the sexes; the females are increasingly in excess, especially after the 70th year. This excess is explained by the different activities of the two sexes which has, as a consequence, a greater death rate for males. With the new tendency for the conditions of the life of women to approach those of men, a diminution of the excess is noticeable. It leads to approximate equality of the sexes. The concentration of the population in large cities has tended to produce an excess of females in the Netherlands as well as in other western European countries. The migration of women to the large cities is greater than that of men. In country districts and in small cities there is no excess of women at all. Further investigations will study the reasons for the difference in the sex ratio in the newborn.—*H. Jecht.*

3322. HUNTINGTON, ELLSWORTH. A geographer's idea of mountaineers. *Mountain Life & Work.* 4 (3) Oct. 1928: 2-5.—The mountain environment means poverty, hardship, and isolation for those who cultivate the soil. A selective population process has been going on so that certain able types of people with special talents are not well represented among the mountaineers. They are not attracted to the environment and, if born in it, leave it. This process cannot fail to lower the general intellectual average of the population from generation to generation. Moreover, in the western migratory movement, the more intelligent, better informed, more prosperous farmers pressed on to better soil on the other side of the mountains. Even though the mountaineers are racially identical with the lowlanders, temperamentally and perhaps intellectually they are different. To the question whether these differences will continue, no conclusive answer can be given. Mountain families average larger. In spite of higher mortality, the number surviving for parenthood is much greater per family than in other environments. The falling off in size of the better mountain families is nowhere near as great as in the cities. This stock is therefore saved from that much deterioration. The genetic, social, and particularly the harsh environmental conditions retard economic prosperity, the development of educational facilities and social advance in general.—*N. E. Himes.*

3323. LENZ, FRITZ. Die bevölkerungspolitische Lage und das Gebot der Stunde. [The social-political situation and the demands of the hour.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 21 (3) 1929: 241-253.—A refutation of Burgerdörfer's claims regarding the birth rate and the death rate in Germany.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

3324. OGBURN, W. F. and TIBBITTS, CLARK. Birth rates and social classes. *Soc. Forces.* 8 (1) Sep. 1929: 1-10.—Given the number of children born to mothers of 1925 according to occupations of their husbands, the authors set out to find whether or not these figures can be taken as an index of the fertility of these occupational classes. Satisfying themselves

through statistical procedure that this can be done, they posit the following: (1) The most fertile occupational classes in order named are mining, agriculture, transportation, public service, domestic and personal service (last three the same) trade, professional service and clerical service. (2) The most fertile social class is the agricultural. The laboring class has a higher rate of increase than the semi-skilled, which in turn has a higher rate than the skilled and white collared workers. The lowest rates appear among the managers, capitalists and professions, the last named being lowest. (3) Using the intelligence rating according to Alpha tests for drafted men classified according to occupation, the authors found also that the classes with highest scores for general intelligence were those with lowest birth rates. (4) Corollaries are: age does not appear to be a barrier to the spread of birth control within the limits of child bearing age; classes with greatest use of contraceptives concentrate child bearing within the age period 20-29 years.—*H. G. Duncan.*

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 2213, 3322, 3411)

3325. BOND, C. J. Hemilateral asymmetry. *Eugenics Rev.* 21 (2) Jul. 1929: 109-113.—The study of hemilateral asymmetry offers a wide field for the collection of data regarding the influence of previous cross-breeding on individual development, and also on the mode of action of the hereditary influences which control it.—*R. E. Baber.*

3326. BORRIES, KARA von. Zur Frage der biologischen Wirkungen des Fraustudiums. [An inquiry concerning the biological effect of study upon women.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 22 (1) 1929: 51-54.—Stieve has indicated that over-exertion in a vocation tends to induce sterility in women, and this is especially apparent in university study. To test this conclusion Borries collected data from a group of women students, taking account of previous disturbances in health which eventuated in no permanent impairment, particularly interruptions of menstruation, and found no confirmation of Stieve's conclusion. The effect of study upon women must be sought elsewhere, namely in its tendency to deter from marriage and pregnancy.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

3327. CARVER, THOMAS NIXON. The economic test of fitness. *Eugenics.* 2 (7) Jul. 1929: 3-7.—Who are the fit? From the social point of view they are those who, through their own survival, contribute most to the survival of the group. But what kind of individuals contribute most to group survival? It depends on time and circumstance. In war time it would be fighters; in peace time, workers. On the whole it would be those who can do something which the community wants done badly enough to be willing to pay well for it. On the average these grade higher, both economically and eugenically, than those who are not able to do anything which anybody is willing to pay for. One test of social control is the extent to which it changes survival values.—*R. E. Baber.*

3328. DAHLBERG, GUNNAR. Inbreeding in man. *Genetics.* 14 (5) Sep. 1929: 421-454.—Here are given mathematical calculations of the probabilities of the inheritance of recessive characters, mainly defects, on various assumptions. The conclusion is reached that, on the whole, consanguinity has negligible effects on the composition of the population. It may be highly important, however, for certain individuals. Since homozygous combinations of hereditary factors for a recessive trait lead to its manifestation and thus to its more ready eradication, consanguineous marriages of persons carrying recessive defects may result in more speedy elimination of a trait than would panmixia.

This is especially true for an increasing population, but in a decreasing population seems less desirable.—*F. H. Hankins.*

3329. FORD, E. B. The physiology of genetics: recent work and its bearing on human problems. *Eugenics Rev.* 21 (2) Jul. 1929: 114-116.—*R. E. Baber.*

3330. KELLER, HEINRICH. Über die Beziehungen zwischen Begabung und Fortpflanzung. [The relation between ability and fertility.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 22 (1) 1929: 36-49.—Keller studied the entire school population of Gross-Winter, Switzerland, and observed a progressive decrease in the number of children from the children of low mental ability placed in special classes to those who were capable only of completing the seventh and eighth class in the primary school, to those who failed to complete the secondary school, to those who completed matriculation leading to the canton school. These results agree throughout with those found by Fürst and Lenz for Munich, and by Kurz for Bremen. There is a positive correlation between small number of children per family and inferior mental ability. No relation was found between birth rate and home environment. Switzerland, following the example of Western countries, has achieved a decrease in the birth rate, and this is seen also in the common people. The motives associated with the fall of the birth rate play an important role as moral factors.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

3331. LOTKA, ALFRED J. The spread of generations. *Human Biol.* 1 (3) Sep. 1929: 305-320.—This article is a mathematical treatment of a biological problem. The purpose is to show that although a considerable number of generations may be existing together, only a few of these are actually represented in considerable proportions: the others contribute but little to the total. (Charts, graphs, and statistical material.)—*E. B. Reuter.*

3332. MACKLIN, MADGE THURLOW. The exhaustion theory and Mongolian idiocy. *Eugenics.* 2 (7) Jul. 1929: 13-14.—Statistics show that reproductive exhaustion of any kind, due to too many pregnancies or to too advanced age, plays no part in the production of Mongolian imbeciles. Further, there is no evidence whatever that a degenerate ovum is capable of being fertilized, or if fertilized, of developing into a foetus.—*R. E. Baber.*

3333. POPENOE, PAUL. The inheritance of artistic talents. *J. Heredity.* 20 (9) Sep. 1929: 415-423.—Musical ability is generally admitted to be inborn, and appears earlier than any other special ability, although not quite so early as general intelligence. That it is also inherited is indicated by (1) almost universal finding of the same talent in the ancestry of gifted musicians; (2) various types of mating resulting in about the distribution of talent that one would expect from the theory of heredity; (3) specific capacities, little subject to training, being correlated about like other qualities known to be inherited, in relatives. Many of the finer discriminations, while inborn, are probably not inherited but are due to peculiarities of development. Talent in drawing, painting and sculpture has been less studied, but seems largely to be inborn and genetic; some capacities, as in the case of musicians, are by-products of the fine adjustments of growth, hence not inheritable. Rhythmic expression and histrionic ability likewise run in families and seem to be closely associated with inherited qualities; acting is largely independent of intelligence. Little can be said about literary talent, because of the difficulty of separating inherent capacities from the effects of education.—*Paul Popenoe.*

3334. ROLLINS, WELD A. Fertility of college graduates. *J. Heredity.* 20 (9) Sep. 1929: 425-427.—By studying genealogies of 22 American pioneer families which originally settled in New England and the Middle

Atlantic States, Crum ascertained that the fertility of wives of Colonial stock averaged for the most part in fifty-year periods. Due to the researches of G. Stanley Hall and Dr. John C. Phillips, it is possible to state the average number of children born to the graduates of certain colleges over periods tolerably comparable with Crum's figures above mentioned. The college graduates constantly averaged substantially fewer children than the wives of the Colonial stock—about one-fifth less. The graduates have had many more childless marriages than the Colonial wives. Whatever may be the true explanation of this condition, forces common to both the Colonial wives and the college graduates and tending toward the gradual extinction of the stock of each seem to have been at work. Moreover, there is not much in the figures to suggest that the differential between the two groups is likely to correct itself.—*E. B. Reuter.*

3335. RÜDIN, ERNST. Über die Vorhersage von Geistesstörung in der Nachkommenschaft. [Predictions of mental derangement in future generations.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 20 (4) 1928: 394-407.—Contrasting views of the layman regarding the importance of actual inheritable defects are reflected in the attempts of eugenicists to come to a common conclusion regarding the inheritable qualities of the apparently sick and the apparently well. In the children of manic-depressive parents, symptoms of ill-health appear in about 33%, and in the children of schizophrenics or of epileptics, in about 10% of the cases.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

EUGENICS

(See also Entries 3190, 3303)

3336. DRYSDALE, C. V. The birth control movement after a century's agitation. *Current Hist.* 30 (3) Jun. 1929: 381-386.—Although most social movements have had a strong emotional origin, and although emotional thinking is still associated with birth control, the movement is essentially scientific in origin. Malthus' *Essay* cleared the way for a new approach. From his remedy of moral restraint, the early Utilitarians (James Mill, Francis Place) reacted, proposing contraception. In 1826 Richard Carlile's *Every Woman's Book* appeared, and in 1830 Robert Dale Owen's *Moral Physiology*. In 1832 Dr. Charles Knowlton's *Fruits of Philosophy* was first published (N. Y.). By 1854, Dr. George Drysdale's *Elements of Social Science*, which antedated much modern sex psychology, took up the neo-Malthusian position. This ran through 35 English editions and at least 10 foreign translations. The events of the Bradlaugh-Besant trial are briefly recounted here as well as its effects upon the birth rate. Himes estimates that from the time of the trial (1877) to 1891 not less than two million pamphlets and books furnishing contraceptive information were sold to the British public. The trial also led to the organization of the Malthusian league with its journal, and ultimately to wider interest which made international conferences possible. Dr. Aletta Jacobs and later Dr. and Mme. Rutgers led the movement in Holland. In 1898 Paul Robin began his propaganda in France. The movement in America is briefly treated, including the work of Moses Harmon, Dr. W. J. Robinson, Margaret Sanger, and Mary Ware Dennett. In 1921 Dr. Marie Stopes opened her clinic in London and a few months later Mrs. Drysdale began a clinic which is now known as the Walworth Centre and which has since been taken over by the Society for the Provision of Birth Control Clinics.—*Norman E. Himes.*

3337. FETSCHER, R. Bericht über die Ehe- und Sexualberatungsstelle Dresden für 1927. [A note

on the Department for Consultation in marital and sex matters, in Dresden, for the year 1927.] *Arch. f. Rassen.- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 21(1) 1928: 94-95.—The 572 cases of consultation during the previous year indicate that the success of this bureau is assured.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

3338. FETSCHER, R. Der gegenwärtige Stand der Ehe- und Sexualberatung. [The present position of advising regarding marital and sex problems.] *Z. f. Induktive Abstammungs- u. Vererbungslehre.* 48 1928: 325-344.—The author summarizes the development of advising in matters of marriage and sex, in Germany, which is important as a sociological movement and from the point of view of eugenics. It is the function of qualified physicians, who are determining the possibilities of its future development. The advice must be without cost, and must be given with a view to all the significant social implications, especially the legal ones. In view of the present status of the law, it raises the question of the desirability of free advice in legal matters.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

3339. GSCHWENDTER, L. Die neuen Schulgesetze Österreichs vom rassenhygienischen Standpunkt aus betrachtet. [Referat über einen Vortrag von Herrn Staatsrat a. D. und Landtagsabgeordneten Max Pauli in der oberösterreichischen Gesellschaft für Rassenhygiene am 18. November 1927.] ["The new Educational Act of Austria considered from the standpoint of race hygiene." Report of an exposition by the Councillor of State and member of the Legislative Assembly, Max Pauli, at the Upper Austrian Society for Race Hygiene, on November 18, 1927.] *Arch. f. Rassen.- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 21(1) 1928: 122-126.—Austria possesses the most modern Educational Act in Europe. The Intermediate School Act prescribes a shortening of the period of study and removes the foreign language requirement. The High School and the Intermediate School Act provides for a more emphatic distinction in the treatment of students of unusual ability. These provisions should aid us to answer the question of heredity and race hygiene.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

3340. SCHUBART, LEIPZIGER Tagung de Eheberatungstellen. [The Leipzig establishment for consultation in marital problems.] *Arch. f. Rassen.- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 21(2) 1928: 230-232.—Grotjahn inquires whether and in how far, in a selected number of cases, birth control is accomplished by physicians privately. He comes to the conclusion, so far as the major portion of his cases are concerned, that this is not accomplished through the community institute for consultation on marital problems, but is accomplished by medical advice.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

3341. UNSIGNED. The story of Margaret Sanger. *World Tomorrow.* 12(7) Jul. 1929: 296-299.—*H. R. Hosea.*

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 3238, 3367)

3342. CHAFFEE, GRACE E. Control in an integrated social group. *Soc. Forces.* 8(1) Sep. 1929: 91-95.—Sectarian communities approximate the conditions of social control which obtain in primitive social groups. The Amana Community in Iowa is considered from this point of view.—*G. A. Lundberg.*

3343. REID, IRA deA. Negro life on the western front. *Opportunity.* 7(9) Sep. 1929: 275-281.—Sixty per cent of Denver's 7,000 Negroes have homes with modern conveniences. Ten per cent are home owners. Only 31 plants have Negro employees, 312 in all, and only 8 employ more than 10 workers. Few skilled positions are held. Pullman porters number 209, and 175 Negroes are in public service, largely as janitors, watchmen and charwomen. The average wage for Negro

male workers is \$21.40. There are about 100 Negro business concerns in Denver, mostly very small. Since 1924 deaths have far exceeded births, largely because of health-seekers who die of respiratory diseases. Negroes are generally excluded from sanatoria by rule or by prohibitive fees. Negroes have far more than their share of arrests, though "investigation" and "vagrancy" are the chief charges. School attendance is increasing, in spite of its apparent vocational futility. Recreational facilities are restricted. The 12 churches, with 3,396 members, are all in debt.—*E. L. Clarke.*

3344. UNSIGNED. Ergebnisse der Reichswohnungszählung vom 16 Mai 1927. [Census of houses and apartments in Germany, May 16, 1927.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts.* 68(1-2) 1929: 252-264.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 2651, 2665, 2667, 2668, 3322, 3342, 3352, 3360, 3379, 3391, 3458)

3345. IPSEN, GUNTHER. Das Dorf als Beispiel einer echten Gruppe. [The village as an example of a real group.] *Arch. f. Angewandte Soziol.* 1(4-5) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 22-41.—It has been commonly asserted that the peasant and the peasant village are timeless forms, lying untouched by the changes of history. This is untrue; the peasant type of life did not appear until a relatively advanced stage of European history, and it has been affected by historic changes—first by the replacement of the original communal form of village organization by feudalism, and later by the lapse of feudalism. The movement of industry to the cities has completed the destruction of the early peasant village life. To understand the potentialities of the village, therefore, we must examine it as it was at an earlier period. The village consists of peasants, and nothing else; unlike the state, which lives on by virtue of its law and government, if the peasants disappear, the village also soon ceases to exist. This homogeneity of composition involves a combination of the principles of likeness and equality, on the one hand, and separateness and individualism, on the other hand. The structure of the village as a social form is best comprehended when it is seen as a threefold affair. In the village proper (*Ortschaft*), the principle of separateness and independence predominates. The peasant is lord of his own farm (*Hof*). The tilled fields of the village, in their arrangement and cultivation, display something of the principle of separate ownership, but on account of the system of division into strips, and cultivation according to a common plan, they also involve the interdependence of the peasants. The forests around the village are still held in common; in them the unity of the community is manifest.—*F. N. House.*

3346. NELSON, L. The Utah farm village of Ephriam. *Brigham Young Univ. Studies* #2. 1928: pp. 41.—The Utah farm village is a dwelling place of *bona fide* and active farmers. The villages are usually incorporated, but the fields are not included in the corporate limits. Whether or not the Mormon farmer will continue to dwell in a village, or will, in the future, move his residence to his farm is a question of much interest. For those who have settled in villages, there is an attachment which they are slow to break. The Mormon Colony of Ephriam was founded in 1854. By 1856, fifty of the eighty families living in the fort were Danish. The rest were Americans, English, and Welsh. From the beginning, fusion of cultures among the various nationalities in the settlement was apparent. At the present time names are about the only source of detection of Scandinavian culture in the community. The first settlers were all members of the Mormon church. Other religious bodies attempted to gain a

foothold in the village, but their efforts were not successful. The early Mormon settlers were possessed of a passion for equality. Communitistic organization often existed. The initial allotments of land were in 20-acre lots. Meadow and pasture lands have been kept much in common, and farm tenancy has always been very low; 43 per cent of the farm owners reported indebtedness at the time of the survey. The distance of farms from the village varies from eight miles downward, the majority being less than four miles distant. Cattle and sheep are the chief sources of farm income. With the increase of population, the point of diminishing returns in agriculture, which is the main enterprise of the village, has been reached. The surplus population migrates, leaving an unduly large percentage of elderly people in the village population. This emigration has led to a decline in the birthrate, a relative increase in the death rate in comparison with Utah as a whole, and an excess of males over females that is higher than that of the state. Occupations are either agricultural or immediately related to and dependent upon agriculture for the most part. The marriage rate is high, and a larger percentage of females than of males are married. A very small proportion over the age of 24 has failed to marry. In the matter of household conveniences, the homes of farmers on the whole seem to fare best, although the greatest difference is between farmers and non-farm laborers. Education of family heads bears a distinct relation to living standards; it also seems to increase the tendency to go into debt. There are 21 statistical tables accompanied by 5 graphs or charts.—O. D. Duncan.

3347. SMICK, A. A.; and YODER, F. R. A study of farm migration in selected communities in the State of Washington. *Washington Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #233. 1929: pp. 41.—This is a study of 1996 persons, 347 of whom had migrated from the farm to the city. The percentage of males migrating was 16.0, and that of females 18.9. Most of the migrations occur before the age of 30. The larger percentage of migrants enter either the professional or the laboring classes. This is taken as an indication that it is the upper and lower extremes of farmers who migrate most often. Economic reasons constitute the most frequent cause of migration. Males who leave the farm are more often at a slight disadvantage in various phases of farm life than were those who remained on the farm. Boys who leave the farm begin working full time for themselves earlier than those who remain on the farms. The persons leaving the farm show a higher percentage of attendance at church and social activities than those who remain on the farm. In general, those who left the farm have more modern conveniences, more ways of amusement, and continue in school longer than those who remained. However, the average grades made in school were slightly higher for those who did not migrate than for those who left the farm. The data for this study do not justify the popular fear that the migration from farms is taking the mentally alert and leaving the dullards. The farm communities have a sufficiently large number of mentally superior to more than supply their own needs for a progressive and virile community life. The social problem of the rural community is not to try to keep more people on the farm, but to provide richer opportunities for growth and development of the young people who do remain on farms.—O. D. Duncan.

3348. WILLSON, E. A. Social organizations and agencies in North Dakota. *North Dakota Agric. Exper. Sta., Bull.* #221. 1928: pp. 79.—This study, published in cooperation with the U. S. Bur. Agric. Econ., Division of Farm Population & Rural Life, is an inventory of what North Dakota affords of rural social organizations and agencies. It is also an appraisal of how adequate and accessible these organiza-

tions, agencies, and institutions are to the farm population of the state. It does not lay claim to completeness or mathematical correctness, but sets forth with much detail the number of agencies, grouping these under four major categories: (1) Intellectual, comprising educational institutions, agricultural extension service and experiment stations, libraries, fairs, chautauquas, and lyceums, and newspapers; (2) health agencies; (3) religious agencies, comprising churches, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A. and W.C.T.U.; (4) social and recreational agencies, including secret fraternal societies, war veteran organizations, class and occupational associations (further subdivided as to age, sex, and occupational grouping); community organizations, parks and recreation centers, and commercialized agencies. The distribution of these agencies and organizations throughout the state is shown by a large number of dot and cross-hatch figure-maps of the state. Some data denote progress, showing, for example, the marked improvement in recent years in the high school enrollment of farm children, or the extension of the net of highways removing the isolation which formerly characterized farm life. Numerous other data point to the inadequacy of the principal agencies of social life, particularly as regards the educational situation of the one-room schools in the counties populated by certain recent immigrant nationalities. The health agencies tend to concentrate in the counties having the larger cities and towns, while thirty of the 53 counties are without a hospital, and in the counties west of the Missouri River there are only 48 doctors, one for each 2,230 of the population, and Cass County, with the city of Fargo, has by way of contrast, one doctor for each 658 of the population. The library service shows a similar state of inadequacy, from the standpoint of the rural population. Only 20% of the population is provided with library service, whereas 68 and 97% respectively of the people in Wisconsin and California have library service. Churches are not lacking in point of number in North Dakota, but they do show a lack of efficient organization. Organizations and agencies designed to provide recreation and a social life are many and varied, but most of them are located in the center of the towns and cities. Farm people patronize the commercialized agencies: moving picture shows, pool halls, and dance halls extensively; but relatively few participate in the activities of the social clubs and societies.—John Johansen.

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

(See also Entries 2497, 2603, 3312)

3349. DILLON, E. J. Impressions of Soviet Russia. *Contemp. Rev.* 136 (763) Jul. 1929: 27-39.—A comparison of Russia under the Soviet with the old Russia reveals that today buildings are unrepaired, there are fewer beggars and prostitutes, many bookshops, that the police and soldiers are more warmly clad, and the people in general more aggressive and energetic. The revolution was more than a change of government—it was a complete change in social organization and fundamental attitudes. At first, all regulations were abolished and there was chaos. It was difficult to mold into a Marxian union the diverse groups in Russia. The peasants, on the whole, were resigned, and what they wanted was individual holdings of land. The Soviet leaders through education

have sought to instill new attitudes and are gradually achieving a homogeneous group.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

3350. DUTT, CLEMENS. The class struggle in India. *Labour Monthly*. 11 (7) Jul. 1929: 405-416.—The Meerut trial of 31 Indian working-class leaders and the strike movement in India are signs of the shift of the anti-imperialist struggle from the bourgeois nationalist movement to the proletariat. British imperialism already sees this and is making its main offensive against these active leaders of the working-class rather than against the bourgeois nationalists, who are on the decline. The Indian National Congress is losing ground and a class cleavage threatens it from within. The nationalists and the reformers wish to have industrial peace and are allying themselves with British imperialists to fight the working-class cut. The workers' and peasants' movements are thus fighting against heavy odds, but, once combined, they will eventually become irresistible.—*E. C. Hughes.*

3351. TAYLOR, G. R. STIRLING. The car mind. *Fortnightly Rev.* 126 (753) Sep. 1, 1929: 318-328.—The real danger in the excessive use of motor cars is not in accidents or traffic problems, but in the enormous waste of time which is consumed in going long distances for simple pleasures formerly enjoyed at home. The success of a trip is popularly measured by the mileage covered rather than by the things seen and done.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

THE PRIMARY GROUP

3352. PETROFF, LOUIS. Peasant primary groups in Bulgaria. *Sociol. & Soc. Research*. 13 (6) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 557-565.—Bulgarian peasants were formerly grouped in *zadruga*, or kinship units, though these have now nearly disappeared. They survive, however, in mitigated form in groupings of brothers and their families, all of whom may live in the father's house. The village, too, is a primary group, and even in the larger ones, comprising upwards of a thousand houses, everyone knows everyone else. Frequently the village is divided into sections, by a stream, road, or hill, and this section, the *mahla*, constitutes a social group. In the larger villages there may be fifteen or more of such *mahla*. The children form natural, as well as artificial play groups.—*W. D. Wallis.*

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 2482, 2586, 3127, 3129, 3188)

3353. BORNSTEINOWA, JADWIGA. Czasopisma w Polsce (1925-1927). [Poland's press in 1925-1927.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny*. 5 (4) 1928: 1591-1615.—The first Polish periodical was a hand written paper "Relacje" (Relations) relating events of the country and foreign news edited by the Jesuits. Later on the irregular "News" and "Advices" appeared. Polish kings availed themselves of printing to spread news of their victories over the country. They form a transition from a "Chronical" to a newspaper. The first regular journal, published in 1661 was "Merkurjusz Polski" (The Polish Mercury), a weekly edited in Cracow and later in Warsaw. It was the first journal issued in a Slavonic language. In the 18th century the name of Gazette was adopted. Reviews, monthly and quarterly, brought critical surveys of politics, social events, literature, and science and were also published in foreign languages. The press was greatly influenced by the Jesuits. A hundred years after the first regular paper there were only 8 journals. In 1830 there were 77. After Poland's dismemberment, the most favorable soil for the Polish press was the former Austrian part of Poland. In 1914 there were 400 periodicals published in Poland. Statistics on

periodicals are now regularly drawn up (the first in 1922) and published in "The Statistical Annuary of the Polish Republic." The increase of journals in the last two years is progressing with great regularity—a result of economic and political stability. In 1927, there were 1975 periodicals (periodicals according to the Polish law are publications issued at least once in 3 months) and are published in 188 towns and 21 villages. Thirty per cent of the total number are published in Warsaw. About 80% of the periodicals are in Polish. There are 179 daily papers, and 638 monthly publications. (The article contains 20 tables grouping the Polish journals from different points of view with titles also given in French.)—*O. Eisenberg.*

3354. PETERS, ALFRED. Zur Präzisierung des Gegenstandes und Gebietes der Zeitungswissenschaft. [On the exact definition of the subject-matter and field of the scientific study of the newspaper.] *Arch. f. Angewandte Soziol.* 1 (3) Nov. 1928: 29-39.—The scientific study of the newspaper, which has recently attracted renewed attention, presents certain difficulties and needs as regards the logical determination of its object and scope. The formal principle which offers itself as the basis for the interpretation of literary publications is the relation of the written word to public life. A principle of differentiation is found in the "tempo" of the influencing of which the printed page is the instrument. If human relationships and their forms (*Gebilde*) are taken to be the essential objects of study in sociology, then the study of the newspaper is a peculiar and marginal case, since the reciprocal relations are never direct; the editor does not come into personal contact with his "public," and, furthermore, the motive of private profit comes in on the part of the publisher to modify the interaction. Something is gained, therefore, for the definition of the field and problems, if we contrast the function of the newspaper with that of written history, and if we consider other forms of literary publication as well as the newspaper. The modern novel has certain qualities in common with the newspaper, among them the fact that it must deal, not only with those matters which are felt to be important in the interpretation of the continuity of happenings, but with that which will appeal to the public as interesting because in some sense typical. The newspaper deals with the here and now, with the "latest." But the "here" must be that which is here for us, that which is not far removed from us in social distance, that which seems to us to typify our own lives and expectations. Repetition is a basic principle in the selection of news to be printed in the newspaper.—*F. N. House.*

3355. ROWLANDS, JOHN J. Science and the front page. *Technology Rev.* 32 (2) Dec. 1929: 82-85, 116, 118.—The author discusses the way in which the newspaper has been transformed as the result of scientific inventions, with particular attention to the influence of the telegraph, telephone, wood pulp paper, the cable, high speed presses, stereotyping and wireless. As a result of these, newspaper habits have been transformed, as well as methods of gathering news.—*Malcolm M. Willey.*

3356. WHEELER, DAVID, and JORDAN, HOWARD. Changes of individual opinion to accord with group opinion. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24 (2) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 203-211.—The purpose of this investigation was to discover the extent to which the opinion of individual college students is influenced by majority or group opinion. A questionnaire of fifty questions was given in 26 subjects to which the students were asked to answer "yes" or "no." After a week the same questions were answered again in order to obtain the amount of change in opinion due to chance. Then the two groups of answers were compared. The questions which showed a two-thirds majority of

answer "yes" or "no" were selected to be given again. There were 27 questions. In giving the questions the third time the subjects were told the majority opinion on each question, although not in such a way as to lead them to expect that their answers should be influenced by majority opinion. After comparing the amount of change in opinion due to chance and that due to the influence of group opinion, the following results appear: (1) group opinion facilitates agreeing individual opinion to an extent almost three times chance; (2) group opinion inhibits disagreeing individual opinion to almost one-half chance; (3) a greater number of positive than negative opportunities are accepted even by chance.—*C. T. Pihlblad.*

SOCIOLOGY OF GOVERNMENT

(See Entries 3037, 3040, 3082, 3097, 3180, 3206)

LEADERSHIP

(See also Entries 1:10951, 3341)

3357. ADOLF, HELENE. Selma Lagerlof. *Zeitschr. f. Religionspsychol.* 1 (4) 1929: 60-83.—*H. R. Hosea.*

3358. SPILLER, G. The dynamics of greatness. *Sociol. Rev.* 21 (3) Jul. 1929: 218-232.—A critical analysis of the biography of the so-called great men seems to suggest that one is not warranted in stating that innate superiority and natural aptitude is an influence of any consequence in determining greatness. "In effect, if a sweeping survey of the field of human progress were made, perhaps ninety-five percent of the advance would be found unconnected in the great men." The "great man" appears at a critically important advancement of a socially valued cause and is characterized by a devotion to the cause, profiting to the limit by the innumerable contributions previously made. "One cannot be both truly great and truly a pioneer. Almost innumerable instances could be cited of noted 'original' thinkers being primarily only favorably situated popularizers, e.g. Adam Smith, Jenner, Von Baer, Lyell, and Weismann." The data of this study were taken from the biographical and historical facts and criticisms on the lives and works of "great men" in every field of activity.—*John H. Mueller.*

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 2090, 2093, 2436, 2984, 3102, 3155, 3295, 3297, 3307, 3326, 3339, 3455)

3359. BRUERE, ROBERT W. Records that come alive. *Survey.* 62 (11) Sep. 1, 1929: 552-556, 582-583.—Through a careful system of records, the Providence, Rhode Island, public schools keep information on each child. The system developed as part of the placement bureau which began its work in response to the need for helping children who left school at an early age. The work has been extended to all children. Courses of study and school activities are now adapted to the needs of the individual child; scholarships have been provided to aid promising children to remain in school; and a follow-up system provides for contacts with the child, one, three, and five years after he leaves school, in order to assist him in any desired readjustment.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

3360. COOPER, WM. JOHN. Educating the farmer's children. *School & Soc.* 30 (767) Sep. 7, 1929: 309-312.—Farmers are not always poor in the real meaning of the word "poverty," but ready cash, even for the payment of taxes, is not always available to them. Until recently, farming has been a way of life as well as a means of making a living. Rapid inven-

tions have changed the farmer's way of life in many ways, but his school system has not changed sufficiently to serve his new needs. Country schools have longer terms now than formerly, but their curricula carry little that really helps the present day farmer. There is also the factor of sparseness of population with its corollary of long distances to be overcome. To some extent this chasm may be bridged by correspondence courses for children in remote areas. Closer state and federal supervision is needed. Rural education can be supplemented by the radio as an aid in reducing distance and costs.—*O. D. Duncan.*

3361. DRIGGS, FRANK M. Progress in the education of the deaf. *Amer. Ann. of the Deaf.* 74 (4) Sep. 1929: 351-373.—A history of attitudes and methods used from the time of Aristotle to the present. A chart shows the growth in education of the deaf in America from 1879-1929. Letters from eight educators of the deaf indicate the forward steps from the past, and for the future.—*Alice L. Berry.*

3362. HEFFERNAN, MARY W. My attempt to interpret some of the Negro poets to my class. *Opportunity.* 7 (7) Jul. 1929: 219-220.—*E. L. Clarke.*

3363. HENMON, V. A. C. Educational psychology. *Psychol. Bull.* 26 (7) Jul. 1929: 455-456.—A survey of the literature of this topic during the year is here given. Bibliography of 217 titles.—*Samuel W. Fernberger.*

3364. HIBBARD, ADDISON. The revolution in college educational methods in America. *Current Hist.* 30 (3) Jun. 1929: 387-395.—The experimental reorganizations of higher education in the United States have three objectives: (1) recognizing the student as partner with the professor in the educational process; (2) substituting larger units of subject matter for the department; and (3) interpreting democracy in education to mean not common achievement and effort levels, but the effort of each student at his own level and in competition with his equals. These trends are illustrated by the student reports on curricula and teaching (Harvard, Dartmouth), optional class attendance, honors courses (Swarthmore), tutorial plans (Harvard, Princeton), individualization (Reed), the workshop plan (Rollins), reading periods (Harvard), "correlation courses" (Columbia, Chicago, Minnesota), and the "experimental college within a college" (Wisconsin).—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

3365. JACOBS, EMMA S. Pioneering in home economics among the Negroes of Virginia. *Southern Workman.* 58 (7) Jul. 1929: 320-321.—A pioneer enterprise in home economics was started among Negroes in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1895 by the Slater Trust Fund. It proved successful in community influence, extending into seven counties, breaking down prejudices against industrial instruction, and enlisting the strong interest of adults as well as youth. The whole project was eventually taken over by the state, made a part of the public school system, and served as a basis for similar work in other states.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

3366. JORDAN, FLOYD. A study of personal and social traits in relation to high school teaching. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3 (1) Sep. 1929: 27-43.—The qualifications of an individual engaged in teaching may be classified under three heads: (1) knowledge of subject matter; (2) facility in the technique of presenting subject matter; and (3) conditioning personal and social traits. Emphasis upon teacher training has developed in the order of what should a teacher know? what should a teacher do? and what should a teacher be? This paper is a statistical analysis and evaluation of the problem of what shall the teacher be. Five tables of judgments and comparisons of judgments are given.—*O. D. Duncan.*

3367. KRETZSCHMAR, JOHANNES. Die Schulklasse als Kulturgemeinschaft. [The school class as a culture-community.] *Arch. f. Angewandte Soziol.* 1(3) Nov. 1928: 20-28.—Before the sociological point of view had affected pedagogical research, the teacher usually regarded the class in school as a mere aggregate of children brought together for the purpose of instruction. This view was to some extent justified; school children do not as a rule know each other when they first come together in the school-room, and they are likely to separate immediately after they are dismissed for the day. This individualistic point of view, however, began to be enlarged, as soon as the beginnings of social science were visible in Germany. At first the problem of education was approached from the point of view afforded by the philosophy of culture. Education was defined by Paulsen as the transmission of the cultural heritage, and others expressed similar views. More recently, beginnings have been made in the study of the school class as a true community. There are three fundamental facts to be considered by the one who undertakes researches in this field: the group of children manifests the characteristics of the crowd as such (*Masse*); it can be studied as a segment, a spatially delimited sample of the national evolution; and, finally, the school class must be examined as an independent cultural community, one which evolves to some extent its own cultural traits.—*F. N. House.*

3368. KUHNE, THEO. Impressions of education among American Negroes. *Southern Workman.* 58(7) Jul. 1929: 301-304.—A student of African problems who was encouraged by the Swiss Mission to visit Negro educational institutions in America, reports favorable impressions, a new understanding of the Negro, and respect for the method of education observed.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

3369. MADARIAGA, SALVADOR de. New life in Spain. *Yale Rev.* 19(1) Sep. 1929: 67-84.—Due to the influence of two educational leaders, the Spanish educational system was greatly strengthened several decades ago and students were sent abroad to study. Thus, at present, Spain has an alert group of educational, cultural, and political leaders. There is within this group some conflict regarding the extent to which European culture should be allowed to supercede Spanish cultural values.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

3370. NORLIN, GEORGE. The teacher again. *School & Soc.* 30(768) Sep. 14, 1929: 351-358.—There was little criticism of the college a third of a century ago, but now with vastly improved equipment, teaching, and curriculum, slamming the college has become general. Society has increasingly appropriated the college. The college, battling with its back against the wall, resists the demand that it should be as responsive to public taste as, say, the front page of the modern newspaper. The problems most affecting teaching are the mounting numbers of the student body, the requirement of narrow specialization in graduate schools for its teachers, and the research and publication basis of promotion.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

3371. PATERSON, DONALD G. Problems in the education of the deaf. *Amer. Ann. of the Deaf.* 74(4) Sep. 1929: 373-385.—Psychological studies show that modern industrial training should become the most important and outstanding feature in education of the deaf, yet provision for the exceptional child should be made.—*Alice L. Berry.*

3372. PAULL, HERMANN. Körper-Konstitution und Begabung. [Body constitution and talent.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 22(1) 1929: 21-36.—A correlation of body weight and body size with scholastic standing among boys and girls in the public schools of Karlsruhe is presented.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

3373. REED, MARY N. The beginnings of the social science curriculum. *Teachers College Rec.* 30(7) Apr. 1929: 661-669.—On the nursery-kindergarten-primary level, the problem of content is to discover social science material in childrens' interests, and compare its value with the traditional content. This means displacing other content and eliminating the program of social conduct built on fear and repression as now found in day nurseries. The teacher must help the child both to see the need for social adjustment and to make the social laws which will control his conduct and that of others. Children often quarrel for the same reason that nations fight, namely that they have at present no adequate social conduct to meet these controversies. Good teacher guidance must get the child to see his rights in relation to others, and to see the need of rules or laws to maintain both the rights of the individual and of the group. Adult patterns must not be imposed. Teachers in the more favorably situated schools must work out curricula suggesting the method of obtaining content, many clear and concrete illustrations of curricula in the making, and an evaluation of the outcomes, in order to affect general practice by the ordinary teacher and administrator.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

3374. SÁENZ, MOISÉS. Newer aspects of education in Mexico. *Bull. Pan-Am. Union.* 63(9) Sep. 1929: 861-877.—Public schools are new in Mexico. They are without traditions and are moved by a revolutionary spirit which welcomes new methods. In 1923 an order from the Department of Education decreed that all schools should become schools of action. As there was at first no background for this, the order was interpreted as doing something with the hands. Now, a background of theory has been attained. Normal school training of the traditional type has not been found essential; people who do not know pedagogy but who know life run schools. There are many rural schools for Indians and peasants, usually one-room schools, with adult groups at night. Open air schools for all children have also been tried. The art work of the Mexican children, stimulated to expression under the new régime, has received international attention.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

3375. SNEDDEN, DAVID. Sociology applied to curriculum making. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3(1) Sep. 1929: 20-26.—Many educators are still very reluctant to face one of the conditions which will presently prove indispensable to scientific education of any description,—namely, the studying of values of objectives, and values of methods of realizing them as absolutely separate things. Educators have too long taken values of school objectives on faith, or as given by tradition or custom. All teachers have been concerned for many centuries with methods of teaching and how particular educations may be achieved, and not at all with the values of the goal which shall be sought. It is mother-education, neighborhood-boy-education, fellow-workman-education, courtship-education, and hero-education that chiefly socialize us to the primary group social relations of every day life.—*O. D. Duncan.*

3376. UNSIGNED. The international organization of students. *Cooperation Intellectuelle.* 1(7) Jul. 15, 1929. 409-442.—In an introductory article, G. de Reynold, president of the Committee of International Associations of Students, gives a short account of the foundation and development of this Committee, established in 1925 at the suggestion of the League of Nations Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, for the purpose of facilitating exchanges of students between different countries and of encouraging cooperation through the representatives of the international students' associations. The Committee, consisting of delegates of seven organizations, held annual sessions in 1926 and 1927 at Geneva, and in 1928 and 1929

at Paris. At first, distrust existed among the representatives of the different organizations which, however, was soon overcome, and the Committee became a useful instrument for the international *rapprochement* of the academic youth. Reynold's introduction is followed by articles on the history and progress of the seven associations which compose the international Committee, namely, the International Students' Confederation; the International Student Service; the International Federation of University Women; the International University Federation for the League of Nations; Pax Romana; the World's Student Christian Federation; and the World Union of Jewish Students. Although the aims and purposes of these organizations differ in many respects, their programs also show points of agreement on which common action appears possible.—*H. Fehlinger.*

3377. WILKER, KARL. New educational experiments in Germany. *School & Soc.* 30 (768) Sep. 14, 1929: 358-363.—The new educational movements are not a result of the war and the deflation of the old political system, but these gave an opportunity to try what had been discussed and asked for during the years before the war. Out of the rigid pre-war system, the youth movement appeared about 1904. During the same period, private schools based on the newer ideas were organized and Hamburg led the movement for more freedom for teacher and child, and for creative expression of childhood. The private schools are boarding schools in the country, some being co-educational. In 1918 Hamburg developed new elementary schools (*volkschule*) called fellowship schools, without set curricula, schedules, rules of discipline, or final examinations. The idea spread in spite of difficulties; there are now four experimental schools and two hundred ordinary elementary schools in Hamburg. One secondary school in Hamburg and a few in other places are working along the same lines. Through their influence, a change has been made in the regulations for the last two years of the Prussian secondary schools, permitting the dropping of some subjects in which the student is less interested and he is permitted to specialize in favorite subjects instead. Particularly good work (sometimes of research character) may compensate for deficiencies in other subjects in the matriculation examinations. Work in subjects such as creative art, history of art, or astronomy, not offered in the official school program, may be done. *Jordan T. Cavan.*

by presenting his faith in terms of life rather than theology and by personal work with individuals. For the latter function it is essential that the minister first understand his own personality problems. Much of the personal work must be done through interviews. Interviewing requires that the interviewer be a good listener, be able to stimulate the "client" to creative effort, and that he understands the psychology of personality. In effecting readjustments, the minister must be thoroughly familiar with the human and social resources of his community.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

3379. HAMILTON, C. H., and GARNETT, W. E. The role of the country church in rural community life in Virginia. *Virginia Agric. Exper. Station., Bulletin #267.* Jun. 1929: pp. 191.—This study represents the results of an investigation by Hamilton which was used for a Ph. D. thesis at the University of North Carolina. It is the second of the organization series to be completed in Virginia under the direction of Garnett. Besides an introduction, there are twelve major divisions. The theme of the study is an analysis of the test of church membership, size and distribution of rural churches, financial support of the rural church, aims and methods of religious education, religious education tests, church relations of rural young people, leaders and leadership training, the rural minister, community relations of the rural church, church problems in typical rural communities, the Negro rural church, and a church policy and program for Virginia. In the presentation of the materials, there are 49 statistical tables and 61 maps, diagrams, charts, and photographs, and a bibliography of almost 100 selected titles. In addition to statistical data, the author includes a series of religious education and attitude tests. Among the aims of religious education are: care and proper use of the body, respect for one's own personality, preparation for group relationships, and preparation for various social relationships pertaining to family, economic, and political life. The position of the rural minister is strategic; he may be a constructive or a destructive influence in community life. The distribution of white ministers is 16 per 100,000 population in rural Virginia as against 11 per 100,000 population in the cities. The corresponding figures for Negroes are 23 and 8 ministers per 100,000. A pertinent problem for study is the function, or the proper place, of the church in the modern rural community. Rural Virginia is characterized by a need for a definite, unified plan of rural church development as a prerequisite to the solution of any of the problems presented in this study.—*O. D. Duncan.*

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SOCIAL ORIGINS

(See also Entries 2142, 2206, 2208, 2209, 2211, 2216, 2220, 2222, 2223, 2227, 2233, 2235, 2240)

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 2230, 3097, 3291, 3369, 3389)

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 2209, 2447, 2474, 3116, 3286, 3309)

3378. BARNES, C. RANKIN. Is there a technique for the cure of souls? *Relig. Educ.* 24(7) Sep. 1929: 619-623.—The minister may help in the "cure of souls"

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 3163, 3202, 3420, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426)

3380. ABBOTT, GRACE. Case work responsibility of juvenile courts. *Soc. Service Rev.* 3(3) Sep. 1929: 395-404.—The question is not should the juvenile court do a case-work job with children, but what the difficulties are which the juvenile court faces in maintaining a high standard of case-work for children, and how they are to be enabled to maintain such a standard. The juvenile court is still handicapped in some sections, because it is a court and therefore bound by traditions that have developed through centuries. At the present time, there are not enough psychiatrists or psychologists who are specializing in conduct problems of children in the United States to serve the juvenile courts adequately. Many judges are dependent on an untrained staff appointed for political reasons. Salaries paid are inadequate to attract well trained persons. Some judges are using pretty adequate resources as window dressing—found in the records but not utilized for treatment. Social workers

are responsible for having added to the burden of courts already inadequately equipped to handle children's cases, jurisdiction over dependency, non-support, etc. Judges, as well as teachers, parents, and social workers need to be much more intelligent as to the prevention and treatment of conduct problems.—*L. A. Merrill.*

3381. ADDAMS, JANE. Efforts to humanize justice. *Survey-Graphic*. 63(5) Dec. 1, 1929: 275-278, 309.—Three modern movements for the humanizing of justice have been rooted in the activities of Hull House. The clinic for the psychiatric study of delinquent children, where William Healy and Augusta F. Bronner began their important services for juvenile courts, and its successor the Institute of Juvenile Research, are typical of modern efforts to arrive at more intelligent methods of dealing with criminals. Miss Addams analyzes the conflict of "dual philosophies in the treatment of crime" resulting from the survival of a disposition to punish the crime according to a well-established code, rather than to profit by these modern studies of personal and social factors which have been responsible for the production of the criminal, and to utilize this knowledge for his reclamation. A second effort to humanize justice has uncovered the evils of the white slave traffic and commercial prostitution and led to more vigorous and intelligent efforts to deal with the personal degradation and political corruption which they have fostered. Investigations of Immigration and Vice Commissions revealed the iniquities of the traffic in immigrant women and the graft and blackmail which were inevitable accompaniments of commercial prostitution. These efforts culminated, in 1927, in the report on the white slave traffic by the body of experts acting for the League of Nations.—*Lucile Eaves.*

3382. DORR, RHETA CHILDE. The other prohibition country. *Harpers Mag.* 159(952) Sep. 1929: 495-504.—Finland has had national prohibition since the World War. Propaganda for prohibition dates back to 1865 and led to prohibition of distilling liquor at home, the organization of temperance societies popular in the churches, and finally local prohibition until, in 1914, 85% of the population lived under local prohibition. National prohibition came in 1919. Finland lacks many of the American problems. There are no immigrants, illiteracy is unknown, religious influence is strong, women are influential in politics. Yet prohibition is a failure. Under the guise of beer, all kinds of drinks are sold in the cafés. Some are stronger than before the war, since they are imported brands. It is impossible to control the importation of liquor, because of the hundreds of small coastal islands. There is more drinking on the part of women than formerly, more arrests of drunken women, more lawlessness in general, and more crimes of violence—the latter, according to the police, due to the stronger liquor now used. The failure is due to the inability of a nation to enforce a law against the opposition of a strong minority. Prohibition was established by people who were struggling against Russia for their freedom and as a protest against the drinking of Russian soldiers. The younger generation lacks this fervor for reform. Moreover, all young men serve in the army and young people attend the movies; they are breaking away from the old provincial customs. There is some sentiment in favor of submitting the law to a referendum, but no definite steps have been taken.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

3383. OVERHOLSER, WINFRED. Psychiatry and the Massachusetts courts as now related. *Soc. Forces*. 8(1) Sep. 1929: 77-87.—Massachusetts has been one of the leaders in the practical application of psychiatry to the penal machinery. Since 1849 a succession of provisions has made it possible and in-

creasingly easy for the courts to secure reports as to the mental condition and responsibility of indicted persons, and to commit such individuals as are found insane at the time of trial or before trial to a state hospital, or to hold such persons under observation commitment. For a certain limited group examination is required. Massachusetts (1911) was the first state to recognize the group of defective delinquents legally, and to provide for commitment to the Department for Defective Delinquents or those who, although not of sufficiently low mentality to classify as "insane," in the eyes of the law they are of limited responsibility and call for special penal treatment. The results of such a program have almost entirely eliminated the "battle of experts"; the usefulness of psychiatry in court procedure has been demonstrated; the expense of numerous long drawn out trials has been avoided by the early examination, and many persons coming before the courts have at once been sent to the special institution where they belonged.—*L. A. Merrill.*

3384. OVERHOLSER, WINFRED. The role of psychiatry in the administration of criminal justice. *J. Amer. Med. Assn.* 93(11) Sep. 14, 1929: 830-834.—Psychiatry has been applied effectively in determining triability, responsibility, and disposition. It promises to solve many of the problems of punishment and of social justice which are now considered from a purely legal point of view.—*H. A. Phelps.*

SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 2414, 2497, 3354)

3385. COLLINGWOOD, R. G. Form and content in art. *J. Philos. Studies*. 4(15) Jul. 1929: 332-345.—Classicism and romanticism have usually been defined as antithetical concepts. But if one defines classicism as fidelity to form, and romanticism as emphasizing content, it must be clear that a given work of art may partake of both. In fact the two aspects, form and content, are absolutely essential to any work of art. Much that is termed "romantic" is merely a protest against contemporary forms, not against form in general.—*John H. Mueller.*

3386. MIKHAILOV, A. МИХАЙЛОВ, А. Некоторые вопросы марксистского искусства. [Some questions of art from a Marxian standpoint.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии* 29(5) 1928: 239-269.—The substance of the Marxian conception of art consists in setting aside the formal or technical consideration of art and the breach between form and content. Art is unity of form and content, which ought to be studied as a social function in its practical role in the social sphere. Art is determined within a society by class struggle and class interests. The artistic process becomes, thus, a special manifestation of the whole social process and its development advances on the lines of contradiction.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

3387. SABANEEV, LEONID. The Jewish national school in music. *Musical Quart.* 15(3) Jul. 1929: 448-468.—The authentic type of the Jewish folk *melos* are the *tropes*, the church tunes and melodies to which the Bible is read. The predominant characteristics of these *melos* is a rich melodic ornamentation marked with a specific rhythm, a passionate dynamic quality in the tune, and a certain tenseness of the melodic profile. The Jewish *melos* is homophonus. Polyphony is alien to the Jew. Though the Jews are an ancient people, Jewish cultured music, not folk songs, are of recent origin. It can be readily traced to the emergence in Russia at the end of last century of a Jewish intelligentsia imbued with national aspirations. Such Russian composers as Glinka, Mussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakow, and others were among the first

to focus attention on the specific attributes of the Jewish *melos*. Many Jewish musicians have since been engaged both in the work of collecting the Jewish folk songs as well as in their "culturization." Among those who have excelled on this field are J. Engel, who created the music to the "Hadibuk," Alexander and Grigori Krein, Mikhail Gnassin, Mikhail Milner, J. Aisberg, A. Zhitomirsky, L. Saminsky, and others.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 2212, 3310, 3322, 3355, 3386)

3388. RANDALL, JOHN HERMAN, Jr. The forces that are destroying traditional beliefs. *Current Hist.* 30(3) Jun. 1929: 355-366.—The decay of traditions persists, although the war is ten years past; hence the explanation is being sought in industrialization and the progress of science. The adjustment of moral standards and social organization to changing material conditions is not new, however, and even some of the elements of our new science and industrialism are of long standing. For two centuries conservatives and radicals have struggled over the problem of adaptation of old values to new conditions, and mediators have always succeeded in reconstructing old ideals without entirely replacing them by novel ones. The present conflict of religious faith with science is no longer a conflict with a scientific explanation of the world, but with a scientific explanation of religion. Religion has come to be seen as a human enterprise and a social bond. Industrialism and city life are more subversive of traditional religious beliefs than scientific theories. Religious feelings and needs persist; the question is that of the quality of the religion that will exist in the future.—*F. N. House*.

3389. SCHNEIDER, WILHELM. Sprachkultur und Sprachzivilisation. [Culture and civilization, as applied to stages in the development of language.] *Z. f. Deutschkunde.* (9) 1929: 562-572.—Spengler in his *Untergang des Abendlandes* has popularized the distinction between civilization and culture. These labels for the exteriors—reason, scientific and technical aspects on the one hand, and the spiritual, emotional and artistic natures on the other hand, are also applicable to language. The language of poetry and science manifest the same contrasts. Language is continually passing through the two stages of culture and civilization. Words and phrases possessing the attributes of culture are coined by the linguistic élite, and these then sink to the masses who utilize the words as prosaic mediums of exchange. To the "cultured," such as poets, every word has an intrinsic meaning. The civilized speak merely in conventional terms and linguistic formulae.—*John H. Mueller*.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 3183, 3187, 3308, 3310, 3416)

3390. BACOURT, de. The need for international case work for migrants. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 13.—National points of view on immigration are determined solely by economic necessity. Any study of immigration must consider the family as the unit, if the causes for the present problems are to be discovered. There seem to be two main types

of problems—first the purely technical ones of passports, health, and literary tests, etc., and second, the social problems including family separation, adjustment in the new country, etc. A few countries have realized the social hardships created by strict adherence to the law and are attempting to work with social agencies to whose attention these situations come in an effort to alleviate the suffering. There is perhaps no field which shows so much need of international understandings and since the complications are so varied, a highly specialized agency to deal with them is desirable.—*A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry*.

3391. ESTABROOK, ARTHUR H. Country slums. *Eugenics.* 2(7) Jul. 1929: 8-12.—Many rural sections in the United States are economically and socially at a very low level. These country slums are due mainly to definite factors of biological selection—namely, that the more capable and energetic have migrated, leaving the less capable behind. In the older settled sections of the United States, the people in the more unproductive regions have a much lower intellectual level than those in the more favored regions. Some are merely subnormal; others are feeble-minded. They are a social and economic liability to the country. Even though their environment could be bettered and their economic opportunities increased, their low intellectual level precludes that they could be trained into citizens of social and genetic value to the nation.—*R. E. Baber*.

3392. McCLAUGHRY, F. Medical social problems of follow-up as presented by service groups. *U. S. Naval Medic. Bull.* 27(3-4) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 644-654.—Emphasis is placed on the necessity of careful study of personal, family, and community contributions to the characters of handicapped men who must be assisted in social and economic readjustments following discharge from a naval hospital. Four detailed case histories show the processes of investigation and of enlistment of local cooperation, and also reveal what factors have contributed to success and failure of the men whom the social workers sought to guide to self-supporting and respected places in their communities.—*Lucile Eaves*.

3393. METTRICK, EDWARD F. Population, poverty, and ethical competence. *Internat. J. Ethics.* 39(4) Jul. 1929: 445-455.—*E. B. Reuter*.

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 2123, 2414, 3056, 3157, 3158, 3161, 3163, 3167, 3198, 3218, 3235, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3430)

3394. BROWN, FREDERICK W. Recent statistics of alcoholic mental disease. *Mental Hygiene.* 13(3) Jul. 1929: 591-614.—Cases admitted to hospitals with alcoholic mental disease have increased slightly between 1922 and 1925, with a slight decrease in 1926. The nine states that were "wet" before prohibition contributed more than 90% of all cases of alcoholic insanity in 1922, 1925, and 1926. The following characteristics were noted among the cases of alcoholic insanity in the hospitals in 19 states: alcoholic insanity is a disorder of middle age, 75% of the cases entering between the ages of 30 and 55; the degree of illiteracy is higher than for the general population of the United States; more than 80% come from urban environments; over 60% have been in marginal or dependent circumstances prior to commitment; more than one-half of the patients are married and more than one-third are single.—*Ruth Shontle Cavan*.

3395. CROSBY, SARAH B. A study of Alameda county delinquent boys, with special emphasis upon the group coming from broken homes. *J. Juvenile Research.* 13(3) Jul. 1929: 220-230.—This paper is

based on material prepared for a master's thesis at the University of California. A study was made of the case histories of 314 boys who appeared before the Alameda, California, Juvenile Court in the year 1926. Of these boys 50.6% were from complete homes, 45.5% from broken homes and in 3.8% of the cases there was no report of the conditions of the home. Their educational and employment status, the charges against the boys, and the disposition of the case by the court are discussed. The data indicate that among charges most frequently brought against boys from complete homes were crimes against property, "disturbing the peace," and violation of the state motor vehicle acts and ordinances. A lack of personal self-control was evidenced more frequently in boys from broken homes. Such charges included incorrigibility, rape, truancy, and "danger of leading an idle, dissolute and immoral life." The data indicate that in the school histories of these boys there is little if any correlation between parental conditions and amount of formal education.—*Walter W. Pettit.*

3396. FIGUEROA ROMÁN, MIGUEL. *Organización carcelaria—la penitenciaría de Tucumán.* [Prison organization—the penitentiary at Tucumán.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat., y Medic. Legal.* 16(92) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 169-205.—Although the experience and penal theory of other countries are important for the province of Tucumán, in order to secure a practical prison and an intelligent administration, the first need is to study local conditions and needs. Crimes against persons have risen to 52% of the total in Tucumán province, due to (1) alcoholism, (2) the rural cult of courage persisting there, and (3) the practice of carrying arms, especially the knife, used constantly in labor. Crimes against property have fallen to 19% of the total, thus reversing Garraud's law of the evolution of criminality from violence to fraud. On the other hand, and unlike conditions in Buenos Aires and other large cities, there are few professional criminals and premeditated crimes. The control of alcoholism would do much to lessen crimes of violence. A prison system involving a proper classification according to conduct, dangerousness, application to labor, separation of those awaiting trial from the convicted, a well-organized reformatory labor system, teaching the prisoners self-supporting occupations, and an intelligent administration, would go far toward solving the prison problem in Tucumán. At present the prison labor pays only 2% of the expenses. (Detailed proposals for administration and organization. Illustrations.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

3397. KASTLER, NORMAN M. The control of race relations in the community. *Opportunity.* 7(7) Jul. 1929: 207-209. In the period 1922-1927, 67% of all Negro lynchings occurred in or near towns of not over 3,000 population, and 44% in towns of 1,000 or less. In 1923 less than 5,000 persons were confined as feeble-minded in 16 states of the south. Of these only 71 were Negroes. "The freedom of large numbers of subnormals, either Negro or white, constitutes a standing menace to improved race relations."—*E. L. Clarke.*

3398. MILLER, JUSTIN. Social aspects of crime. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 13(6) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 526-535.—*H. A. Phelps.*

3399. ST. JOHN, ARTHUR. A new way with criminals. *Sociol. Rev.* 21(3) Jul. 1929: 233-240.—The new trend in criminology is an approach to the problems of crime and away from a theoretical concept of justice which is dependent upon fear, coercion, and deterrence. It conceives the two opposed goals of penology, namely the treatment of criminals and the protection of society, to be aspects of one social policy requiring new developments in the administration of law based upon the discoveries of science.—*H. A. Phelps.*

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 3318, 3453, 3457)

3400. DEPORTE, J. V. Extent to which residence influences the recorded death rates from cancer in the State of New York. *Amer. J. Hygiene.* 10(1) Jul. 1929: 201-228.—The allocation, according to residence, of deaths from cancer recorded in the State of New York during the two years 1926 and 1927 did not affect the rates of New York City and of the rest of the state. Among the minor divisions, the allocation in general diminished the rates of urban communities and increased the rates of rural districts. The main results of the analysis are to be seen in the comparative rates of the entire urban and rural upstate territories. While the recorded urban rate, 125.8 per 100,000 population, was higher than the rural rate, 116.7, the resident urban rate, 119.4, was lower, than the corresponding rate of rural New York, 132.0. Since, however, cancer is a disease primarily of middle life and old age, its death rates are directly related to the age composition of the population. When this fact is given due weight, we find that the resident mortality in the rural area is not higher, but probably somewhat lower than in the urban part of the state.—*E. B. Reuter.*

3401. FITZGERALD, ALICE. Leprosy in Siam and the Philippines. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(7) Jul. 1929: 368-370.—There are about 10,000 recorded cases of leprosy in the Philippine Islands and Siam. Strict segregation is maintained in the Philippine Islands, but not in Siam. In Siam people report themselves without fear of being detained against their wishes, and often a very early diagnosis is the result. Patients come of their own free will to clinics and hospitals, and colonies are maintained for lepers in Bangkok and Chiangmai. However, patients in the Philippine Islands, where segregation is legally enforced, must often be forcibly removed from their family circle. Because of the fear of being taken away people suffering from the disease do not report themselves. When they are found, their disease has progressed beyond the incipient stage. Recorded cures somewhat lessen the utter hopelessness of the situation, but the mode of transmission is still unknown.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3402. HOFFMAN, FREDERICK L. Some final results of the San Francisco cancer survey. *Amer. Medic. Assn., Convention.* Jul. 1929: pp. 25.—The author summarizes some of the final results of the San Francisco cancer survey extending over a period of eight years, 1920 to 1927 inclusive, taken from some 50,000 original cancer death certificates from this country and Canada, and from 3,000 to 4,000 questionnaires concerning living cancer patients. The trend of the cancer death rate has continued upward, increasing from 81 per 100,000 in 1916 to 96 in 1927. Certain forms of cancer, especially gastric cancer, cancer of the intestines, of the female generative organs and breast, cancer of the lungs, of the larynx, of the pancreas, and of the prostate, are more common in San Francisco than in the country at large. Of the cancer death certificates, 45% show that the patient had been operated upon previous to death. The proportion of cancer deaths in hospitals shows the figure of 78% the last four years under review, against 76% during the previous four years. The known duration of the disease previous to death in San Francisco for males was 15.8 months for the first four years and 15.7 months for the last four years; for female cases, it was 20.4 and 21.5 months respectively. The average age at death for male patients for San Francisco increased from 58.3 years during the first four-year period to 59 years during the second; for female patients, the

rates were 56.9 and 58.0 years for the two four-year periods respectively. In 95,504 cancer deaths, 35,967 were subject to more or less important disease complications.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3403. NICOLL, MATTHIAS, Jr., Maternity as a public health problem. *Amer. J. Pub. Health* 19(9) Sep. 1929: 961-968.—In the 40 states and the District of Columbia, comprising the registration area for 1927, 13,827 women died from causes directly connected with childbirth. At any given time there are more than 2,000,000 pregnant mothers in the United States. Preliminary analysis of 696 replies from a questionnaire sent to the physicians in New York State in whose practices deaths had occurred in 1925 showed, among other things, that 74% had been hospitalized, only 1/3 had reached full term, 75% were American born, 5% were illegitimate births, while in 60% the physician had seen the case but a week or less before delivery, and but 16 had been delivered by a mid-wife. A contrast is shown with the study made by The Commonwealth Fund in Clark County, Ga., and Rutherford County, Tenn., where a large group of mothers not under official supervision had a mortality rate of 11.2 and those under maternity care but 3.9 per thousand births. The study in New York shows that the death rate due to accidents of pregnancy is increasing on the average of 2.4% annually, and the mortality of infants from injuries at birth has risen on an average of 3.6% annually, over a 10 year period, 1915-1925. However, the trend of maternal mortality in this country since the beginning of the campaign is definitely downward.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3404. PRICE, R. M. The incidence of bovine tuberculosis in children. *Pub. Health J. (Canada)* 20(7) Jul. 1929: 323-330.—In a study on the nature of tubercle bacilli isolated from 168 children, all under 14 years of age, 190 strains recovered from both medical and surgical cases were identified, 160 of which proved to be of the human, and 30 of the bovine variety.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3405. WENGER, O. C. A Wassermann survey of the Negroes of a cotton plantation in Mississippi. *Venereal Disease Infor.* 10(7) Jul. 1929: 281-288.—In a survey of a cotton plantation having a population of 2,509, of which all but 50 were Negroes, 2,204 Wassermann tests were made. Of the group, 544 or 23.6% were positive. The male positives were 24.3% and female, 22.8%. The age groups from 20 to 40 showed the greater incidence of disease. The data collected indicate that syphilis may be a much more important public health problem in the southern states than malaria, pellagra, or hookworm.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

MENTAL DISEASE

(See also Entries 3158, 3301, 3332, 3335, 3394, 3431, 3436)

3406. BRUSH, ARTHUR CONKLIN. Anxiety psychosis. *Long Island Medic. J.* 23(7) Jul. 1929: 404-406.—*H. R. Hosea.*

3407. FONTECILLA, O. Bases para una clasificación de los asilados en nuestros Manicomios y Clinicas psiquiátricas. [Fundamentals for a classification of inmates of asylums and psychiatric clinics.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat., y Medic. Legal.* 16(92) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 147-160.—Present classifications are extremely chaotic, not only as among the various countries, but even within any one country, due to (1) the lack of definite knowledge of the etiology of many nervous disorders, (2) differences in programs of treatment, and (3) the various purposes of classification. The purposes of the present classification are (1) etiological, (2) to give a basis for the orderly discussion of the phenomena, and thus to serve as a stimulus to

the elevation of the subject of mental pathology to the level of a science (every science must begin with classification as a means to organization and criticism), and (3) to provide a scheme for the collection of statistics which may be utilized by the sociologists in incorporating these data into the subject of social pathology. There are four classes of the mentally maladjusted: (1) congenital and constitutional or hereditary (13 groups, including paranoia, manic-depressive, dipsomania, sexual perversion, traumatic neurosis, epileptoid character, etc.), (2) acquired affections and states (17 groups, including lues, chronic hallucination, schizophrenia, epilepsy, senile dementia, etc.), (3) doubtful cases, (4) falsely diagnosed cases and those who suffer from some organic difficulty producing temporary or apparent mental aberration (included merely for statistical purposes.) (Classifications used in the Casa de Orates of Santiago, Chile, in the Psychiatric Clinic of Buenos Aires (by Jose T. Borda), and Professor Wever's classification all included in tabular form.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

3408. GROVES, ERNEST R. Mental hygiene in the college and university. *Soc. Forces.* 8(1) Sep. 1929: 37-50.—Mental breakdowns are rare but costly experiences in higher institutions. The stress of leaving home and entering a highly competitive atmosphere brings out any tendency which was latent in the easy atmosphere of the high school. Re-education implies that the prior education was faulty. In a study of a college class twenty years out of college, 40% of those traced showed signs of mental difficulties, including breakdown and suicide. The more successful in college seemed very frequently involved. The strains of leaving home for the first time, the unaccustomed degree of self direction, competition with its danger to self esteem, in scholarship, athletics, fraternity, and "dating" activities, sudden growth, and the incidence of sex tendencies produce stresses. The mental hygiene program must deal with admissions to college, lectures, personal conferences, reference of cases, must work through the faculty and outside lecturers, must attack the problems of students, especially those rooted in sex or self-esteem, and is involved in such problems as suicide, vocational guidance, and discipline.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

3409. LANGFELD, HERBERT S. Synesthesia. *Psychol. Bull.* 26(9) Sep. 1929: 582-585.—A discussion on the psychological texts which have appeared on this topic during the last five years. Bibliography of 10 titles.—*Samuel W. Fernberger.*

3410. MENNINGER, KARL. The isolation type of personality. *U. S. Naval Medic. Bull.* 27(3-4) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 609-620.—This type of personality develops in situations which do not allow the individual to have numerous and natural contacts with his fellows. The obstacles to such contacts may be either geographical or social. Such a person is timid and ill at ease in the presence of other people. He often appears proud and restrained, but is usually lonely and dissatisfied with himself and the world.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

3411. MOORE, ELDON. Our national burden: a survey of the report on mental deficiency. *Eugenics Rev.* 21(2) Jul. 1929: 117-126.—Parts 1, 2, and 4 of the Report of the Mental Deficiency Committee, the result of 2 1/2 years of investigation, deal largely with amnesia. Six areas, of approximately 100,000 population each, were chosen as being as nearly as possible representative of the geographical, social, and industrial conditions of the country as a whole. Careful methods, including group and individual tests, were used. Some of the chief findings were: (1) the mean incidence of mental deficiency (not including the insane, epileptic, general neuropathic, and subnormal) in England and Wales is about 8 per 1000 population, i.e., 1 in every 125, or 314,000 in the whole country; (2) the figures

seem to show that aments have increased in the last 20 years, not only absolutely but relatively to the general population; this is due probably to a larger proportion of defectives surviving rather than to a larger proportion being born; (3) amentia is more prevalent in rural than in urban areas, the rates being 10.49 and 6.71 respectively, per 1,000 population (causes for this are shown); (4) while the amount of amentia is discouraging, it is encouraging to find that it is concentrated rather than diffused; a few thousand defective family stocks are breeding in and through, but not very much with the normal population, hence very little of the poison is escaping into the main stream of the nations' blood; (5) the "carriers" of mental deficiency are more numerous than the feeble-minded themselves—about 2 to 1; (6) in both town and country the mental defectives herded together, being found mostly in "pockets", i.e., geographical foci of mental deficiency; (7) idiots and imbeciles are relatively as common in good as in bad homes, and seldom have family histories of mental disease, while the feeble-minded, who usually have bad pedigrees, are by far the most common in the poorest homes; (8) counting 314,000 aments, twice that many "carriers", and 134,000 known insane (but omitting all epileptics, their number being wholly unknown), the conservative total of mental defectives in the country is 1,706,000, over 2% of the population, or about 1 in every 40 persons.—*R. E. Baber.*

3412. PATTERSON, HAROLD A. Some observations on the intelligence quotient in epileptics. *Psychiat. Quart.* 2(4) Oct. 1928: 542-548.—*H. R. Hosea.*

enough uniformly prepared data from which to draw conclusions on the techniques used by the psychiatric social worker, although some material in the matter of social treatment is available. At present the function of the psychiatric social worker is both clinical and educational. The time may come when the techniques of psychiatric social work will be practiced in the entire social case-work field. Psychiatric social workers as such would then limit their work entirely to research in technique for the use of practicing case-workers. (Suggested Program for study for groups of the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers included.)—*L. A. Merrill.*

3414. ZEILER, A. Familienbeihilfen durch eine Familienstiftung. [Family service through a family foundation.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 21(1) 1928: 81-93.—The proposal of a common family service organization open to all the people, which would render service for any crisis, seems justified by the fact that the possibilities in family life could thus be brought into relation with future developments.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entries 2067, 2582, 3005, 3378, 3413, 3428, 3437, 3441)

3415. JETER, HELEN R.; and McMILLEN, A. W. Some statistics of family welfare and relief in Chicago—1928. *Soc. Service Rev.* 3(3) Sep. 1929: 448-459.—A report of the attempt of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies through its participation in the Registration of Social Statistics (a research project of the Univ. of Chicago) to collect monthly reports from all local agencies concerned with the treatment of cases of dependency, delinquency, and illness during the year 1928. Of the total reports 55.8% were collected. Total relief given was \$2,689,786. Of this relief 2.35% was administered by the public agencies. The private agencies while disbursing only 36.3% of the relief, handled 72,290 of the cases. The peak of relief was reached in February—the lowest ebb in July. (Charts and detailed analysis of charts.)—*L. A. Merrill.*

3416. TYSON, HELEN GLENN. The education of clients' children. *Survey.* 62(12) Sep. 1929: 607-608.—The need of intelligent services to growing children in dependent families, in order to safeguard society from future economic breakdowns, is emphasized by summaries of two reports of investigations of the amount of schooling provided for children between 14 and 16 years of age. One agency claimed that but few of its clients' children of these ages were obliged to leave school for gainful employment, but investigation proved that one in three, compared with one in ten of the general population, were gainfully employed at this critical adolescent period, and of 103 found at work 88 had been taken from school when they were exactly 14 years old. In contrast to this situation, the Jewish Family Welfare Association of Pittsburgh is pursuing a liberal policy in promoting the training of children in families which require prolonged assistance and supervision. A recent study of 260 children of school ages in 103 families showed that 30% were accelerated compared with the usual four to five per cent. The proportion of retarded children (one-fifth) was 10% smaller than that shown in Federal studies; and nearly all of these could be trained for self-support. Two feeble minded, 5 border line, and 15 dull-normal children were probable future liabilities.—*Lucile Eaves.*

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 2255, 3303, 3306, 3340, 3361, 3371, 3380, 3383, 3384, 3418)

3413. MYRICK, HELEN I. Psychiatric social work, its nurture and nature. *Mental Hygiene.* 13(3) Jul. 1929: 505-513.—The practice and definition of psychiatric social work varies according to the school of psychiatry in which the psychiatric social worker is working. There are, in spite of differences of approach, essential basic similarities which differentiate this form of social case work from other forms. The approach to the individual is that of mental hygiene. The worker considers and deals with social adjustments always in the light of the individual's behavior and his apparent potentialities for mental health. Her special technique consists of her form of study of social behavior and her methods of dealing with personality, environmental factors, and persons in the individual's milieu in such a way as to create understanding of causes and motive of behavior and to assist her client's psychological adjustment with his social life. The psychiatric social worker has the point of view of mental hygiene which is the non-condemning objective approach to all behavior, attitudes, and human relationships. Family case workers and others may say that they consider all these basic elements in their work. The fact remains that the majority of social workers are not equipped to practice case work from this angle, even though they may have enough training to discuss it. The present approach of the average non-psychiatric social worker is primarily an economic, legal, or health approach. There are not yet

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 2984, 3081, 3085, 3187, 3238, 3390¹
3393, 3455)

3417. BOYTON, PERCY H. Two practical idealists. *Soc. Service Rev.* 3(3) Sep. 1929: 405-411.—Mary E. McDowell, neighbor, and Robert A. Woods, champion of democracy, both born and bred on the banks of the Ohio, both allied with non-conformist Protestantism, both startled at some of the things they saw as they reached maturity with the close of the 19th century, both sought for reasons, both looked for remedies, both joined a movement which made them both neighbors and both champions of democracy. Starting as individuals they supplied the impulse to a broad humanitarian movement. Their activities were educative as well as agitative. They shared a feeling for scientific technology that applies itself to social life as well as to material things. Mr. Wood laid emphasis on the social philosophy to which they both subscribed. Both had two duties which are not shared in any such degree by their successors—that of developing a technique while they were carrying on the work, and that of “selling” the settlement idea to the public.—*L. A. Merrill.*

3418. BRECKINRIDGE, S. P. Social work in the United States. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris*. Jul. 1928: pp. 38.—Placing value on the human being, doing service with good will, and using the scientific method are three prerequisites for inclusion of an activity as social work. In describing work in the United States, it is necessary to keep in mind: (1) the size and variety of the country, (2) the effect of immigration and migration in narrowing natural relationships, (3) the effect of prohibition, (4) lack of organization in industry to prevent waste, (5) wide spread of education, and (6) the support of many enterprises by public money so that they may be enjoyed by all the people. In a study of public welfare one must keep in mind (1) its highly localized character and (2) the impotence of state and federal bodies to exercise supervision over local agencies. Hence there is great unevenness in work in different communities. Partly because of weaknesses, local private agencies have developed, leading in turn, to nationwide associations for the exchange of ideas and for improvement in methods of work. Furthermore the inadequacies of outdoor relief administration brought about the development of other governmental bodies to administer newer forms of public relief, notably mother's pensions. For groups needing specialized care such as the insane, the criminal, the feeble minded, state responsibility has developed, though this is by no means uniform. The Federal government, with the notable exception of the Children's Bureau, has done little social work. Private agencies have had their greatest development in city communities where large amounts of money are collected and spent for many varieties of social work, including that under sectarian auspices of Jews, Catholics, and Lutherans, and to a less extent of some other groups. The National Conference of Social Work, meeting annually for the purpose of exchanging ideas of social work practice and theory, and the American Association of Social Workers, a professional organization of workers similar to the American Medical Association, are important influences. The Association of Training Schools for Social Work is likewise important because of the means it affords of training people for social work.—*A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.*

3419. CAMERON, ANNA M. Evaluation of committee organization in rural communities. *Soc.*

Forces. 8(1) Sep. 1929: 95-98.—The function of committees on rural social welfare has not been thoroughly decided. Replies to questionnaires returned in Nebraska frequently suggest that they be formalized into County Welfare Boards.—*O. D. Duncan.*

3420. COBB, W. BRUCE; HAY, MARGARET B.; and NORTON, WILLIAM J. The legal-social field in practice. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 145 (234) Sep. 1929: 130-152.—Through administrative separation, many social agencies have neglected to use legal aid resources in the treatment of social problems. This separation is being broken down through undifferentiated social work in rural districts. The problems of supporting legal aid work is ever present, resembling the financial problems of any form of philanthropy, but with greater capacity to expand on earnings from clients.—*H. A. Phelps.*

3421. DICKSON, VIRGIL E. The Berkeley Coördinating Council. *Mental Hygiene.* 13(3) Jul. 1929: 514-519.—The Assistant Superintendent of Schools of Berkeley describes a council formed in 1924 to coordinate the activities of agencies dealing with problems of child welfare. Its membership includes the following workers: the city health officer, the superintendent of social service of the health center, the executive secretary of the Welfare Society, the agent of the Charity Commission, the visiting teacher, the director of elementary education, the chief executive of the Boy Scouts, the policewoman, the chief of police, and the director of the Bureau of Research and Guidance of the city schools. At weekly meetings, problem cases are discussed and agency responsibility for their treatment assigned. A clearing house list for problem cases has been developed, and cumulative case-histories compiled for many of the children. Spot maps have been made, revealing centers of infection or contagion for juvenile delinquency. Special attention is given to children two or more years retarded; and teachers are asked annually to submit a report on children, (1) who are serious problems in school, or (2) who have special abilities, interests, or aptitudes. These reports are made the basis of a follow-up study by a traveling psychiatrist who visits each school. The plan is reported as working successfully, and to be recommended to other communities, larger cities being subdivided into manageable units for this purpose.—*J. C. Colcord.*

3422. FALK, HOWARD T. Social work in Canada. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris*. Jul. 1928: pp. 25.—Although the term “social work” is accepted to cover those activities concerned with (1) the adjustment of individuals to society, and (2) the adjustment of social and economic conditions to meet the needs of individuals, so that they may meet the requirements of normal living, the methods in different localities in Canada vary greatly. In general, the Federal government assumes responsibility in matters of quarantine and spread of epidemics from one province to another, the control of narcotics and patent medicines, food, adulteration, and pollution of inland waters. The Provincial governments care for the insane, the delinquent, and the tubercular. The Municipalities provide for the destitute individual or family and for hospitalization. The Municipalities leave as much of this work to private agencies as the latter are willing to assume. These divisions are by no means exclusive. In fact, the Dominion government has already aided in (1) the support of provincial labor bureaus, (2) unemployment relief, (3) old age pensions, and (4) grants to nationwide private agencies. Federations of agencies in order better to coordinate the work, and trained professional workers as well as volunteers, are increasing in numbers. Five voluntary national agencies dealing respectively with home nursing, tuberculosis, mental diseases, social diseases, and children are doing research and conducting educational

campaigns. The Women's Institute movement has given great impetus to social work, especially that centering around the home and the child. Public agencies have been peculiarly free from corruption, and this in a large measure accounts for the people's willingness to entrust much of their social welfare program to public agencies.—A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.

3423. KELSO, ROBERT W.; OVERHOLSER, WINFRED and JOHNSON, FRED R. The growth of the field of legal-social problems. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 145 (234) Sep. 1929: 17-36.—Basic to the cooperative movement of law and social work are the problems shared by both. There are already several concrete illustrations of this development in juvenile courts, labor legislation, and the like. In the field of commercial law, the most recent innovation is psychiatric service to furnish data for the settlement of legal-social problems and for the disposition of offenders. This integrating movement has broken down artificial divisions between different types of social work and is gradually constructing uniform standards in social service administration. (A brief summary of public welfare work is included.)—H. A. Phelps.

3424. KIRCHWEY, GEORGE W.; MURPHY, J. PRENTICE; ZUNSER, CHARLES; and WALDO, ALICE. Contributions to the field made from the social work side. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 145 (234) Sep. 1929: 74-113.—Social work's outstanding contribution to the development of law is on the side of treatment. These efforts penetrate many administrative systems of the law in prison reform, correction, parole, probation, and socialized courts. Evidence to date shows that the juvenile court is not meeting either the legal or social problems which come before it, and that preventive treatment may require some other procedure. This is due primarily to pressure of work, flexibility of court practices, use of detention homes and reformatories, variability in juvenile court law, and the failure to introduce techniques proved to be valid in social work experience. (Bibliography appended on the juvenile court). Desertion cases handled by social agencies represent another problem which the law has been unable to control. In all legal-social problems, social work technique of investigation and diagnosis are being proved of inestimable value in determining treatment procedures.—H. A. Phelps.

3425. LINDSEY, EDWARD; HUNTER, JOEL D. and WARDWELL, ALLEN. The field occupied jointly by law and social work. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 145 (234) Sep. 1929: 1-16.—Law and social work, though specialized, are constantly related, especially in the treatment of problems of social work. The law represents general social policy. In social work these policies are adapted to the needs of special cases. Ordinarily the legal problems of social work require the interpretation of the lawyer, plus modifications which come from the social workers' interpretation of a social situation. Public welfare and effective disposition of special cases demand this mutual aid. Legal aid is one instance of this relationship. It was established to insure justice for people who cannot afford legal services. Since legal aid is concerned only with legal problems, professional ethics of bar associations must be observed. Consequently legal aid societies have not always functioned in close harmony with social agencies. This separatism is being removed when a legal aid case has important social problems, or is already on the books of a social agency.—H. A. Phelps.

3426. MILLER, JUSTIN; PRAY, KENNETH L. N. and GILLIN, JOHN LEWIS. Efforts to reach a better understanding of the legal-social field. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 145 (234) Sep. 1929:

114-129.—These efforts are demonstrated in the rising standards of pre-legal education, in the changing curriculum of law schools, especially in adapting materials from the social sciences and in special investigative work and research, as well as in the organization of legal clinics to afford an internship for the young lawyer. From the point of view of social work, closer relationship is being effected with the law by introducing courses which will merge the resources of law and social work. Sociology and law are also cooperating more fully in pre-legal or graduate study, because of their mutual interests in common problems.—H. A. Phelps.

3427. PARKER, IDA R. Three methods of studying agency inter-relationship. *Soc. Forces.* 8(1) Sep. 1929: 87-90.—A description is here given of the methods used by the Social Service Department of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital in studying the problem of the inter-relationship of social agencies. Method A is an experimental method of studying a case in process of being diagnosed and treated, while it was the joint responsibility of two agencies working closely together. Method B is an incomplete experiment in the exchange of experience through the exchange of workers. Method C is a research experiment to discover through the intensive analysis of selected cases which showed both good and poor coordination, why coordination was good, and why it was poor.—L. A. Merrill.

3428. UNSIGNED. Training for social work. *Catholic Charities Rev.* 13(7) Sep. 1929: 217-224.—Opinions are presented by representative Catholic social workers concerning the effect on Catholic social work of the elevation of standards for admission to the American Association of Social Workers.—Alice L. Berry.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See Entries 2855, 2856, 2857, 2860, 2861, 2864, 2866, 3054, 3131, 3146, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3188, 3222, 3399)

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 3396, 3434, 3459)

3429. GRIFFIN, STANLEY C. The care of the aged and infirm in Ohio. *Ohio Welfare Bull.* 6(1) Jul. 1929: pp. 66.—An introduction to this monograph gives a brief history and survey of the subject and the rapid advances of recent years. Suggested minimum standards for homes for aged and infirm of Ohio are noted in detail. Special findings regarding county homes as prepared from answers to a questionnaire of December, 1928, are listed. A list of private homes for the aged in Ohio is also given. Other chapters have reference to special sections of the General Code, Building Code, etc. applicable to the care of the aged and infirm.—E. R. Hayhurst.

3430. JIMÉNEZ DE ASÚA, LUIS. La maravillosa penitenciaría de San Paulo. [The model penitentiary of San Paulo.] *Rev. de Criminol. Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 16(91) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 67-70.—The new prison, taking the place of an old one begun in 1838, was built between 1911 and 1924, when it was opened. It cost \$2,500,000 and had 852 inmates in 1927. Prisoners work 10 hours, are in cells 10 hours, and give the remainder of their time to meals, school, (2 hours daily) and recreation. On Sunday they receive visitors, take outdoor recreation for three hours, have an excellent dinner, and are allowed to read in their cells. Diet is carefully regulated. The cells and shops are modern (descriptions) and the hospital is a model of its kind. The Irish system of discipline is used and each person is studied individually. The success of the management is due mainly to an expert director (Franklin de Toledo)

who commands the loyalty of the prisoners, and once when the prison was in danger of being attacked by revolutionists in order to liberate the prisoners, the latter offered to fight in defense of the prison.—*L. L. Bernard.*

3431. WERTHAM, F. I. Discharges against advice from a psychiatric hospital with only voluntary admissions. *Mental Hygiene.* 13(3) Jul. 1929: 564-590.—During an eight year period 6.54% of the patients admitted were discharged against the advice of the psychiatrist. Cases of depression and of general paresis were especially common among the group so discharged. By far the most important factor in these discharges is the family of the patient, with the patient himself demanding discharge as the second most important factor. Out of 165 cases upon which a later check was made, 64 made a satisfactory adjustment outside the hospital, 73 had to be readmitted, in some cases following suicidal or homicidal attempts, while smaller numbers remained unimproved at home, committed suicide, or died. Families have little realization of the seriousness of mental disease or of its symptoms. Psychiatrists have a duty, not yet satisfactorily fulfilled, of making clear to the families wherein the seriousness of the case lies and ways in which hospital treatment will aid the case. With the increase in numbers of voluntary hospitals, it is especially necessary that there should be a greater public understanding of mental disorders.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 3300, 3383, 3407, 3408, 3413, 3421, 3431)

3432. BAINBRIDGE, WILLIAM SEAMAN. The inter-relationship of psychiatry and surgery. *Psychiat. Quart.* 2(4) Oct. 1928: 476-493.—*H. R. Hosea.*

3433. BLANCHARD, PHYLLIS. Attitudes and educational disabilities. *Mental Hygiene.* 13(3) Jul. 1929: 550-563.—Disabilities in specific school subjects in children of normal intelligence may be due to emotional attitudes. In all such cases, an important part of the remedial work lies in changing the attitudes of the parents, as well as in building up in the children new types of associations with the subject disliked.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

3434. BREWSTER, GEORGE F. Physical features, administration and work of a U. S. Veterans' psychiatric Hospital. *Psychiat. Quart.* 3(1) Jan. 1929: 40-48.—The Veterans' Bureau is now operating 49 hospitals, (1) those for general medical and surgical cases, (2) for the tuberculous, and (3) for neuropsychiatric patients. At the end of the fiscal year, 1928, the Bureau had 25,899 patients under hospitalization, 50% neuropsychiatric, 26% general, 24% tuberculous. Of the total under hospitalization 69% are now in Bureau hospitals. Those in the state institutions are almost exclusively in the psychiatric group. During the past nine years, a total of 707,384 patients have been admitted to the hospitals by the Bureau. During 1928 admissions totalled 73,270. The increase in recent years has been in neuropsychiatric admissions. Claims for death or disability have been filed for 20% of men in armed forces. Gross expenditures of Veterans Bureau hospitals in 1928 was over thirty million. The per diem cost for neuropsychiatric patients is \$2.92. At the Northport hospital there is a plant of 24 buildings. Balcony grills on the outside of windows have been introduced to do away with the barred effect while this secures the same results. Non-shatterable glass is used in part of the building for disturbed patients, and sound-deadening material is placed in the walls. Baseboard lighting has been found desirable. There is a hydrotherapy room in every ward of the infirmary building and one

in every building occupied by patients. There is also a swimming pool. In the building for the acutely disturbed there is a large room with eight prolonged bath tubs with arrangements to record temperature and alarm signals for undesired changes. An occupational therapy building is to be erected. There is 1 medical officer to about 58 patients, and one attendant to about 6 patients. The majority of the nurses have had previous psychiatric training, and all are graduate nurses. There are two social service workers. "The medical work here is carried on under the direction of the medical director of the bureau whose office is in Washington and who happens to be a psychiatrist."—*Lorine Pruelle.*

3435. CAMPBELL, C. MACFIE. Personal factors in relation to the health of the individual worker. *Mental Hygiene.* 13(3) Jul. 1929: 483-495.—"Even simple physical symptoms may turn out to be the expression of emotional tension in a person's life, and we can neither understand nor treat the symptoms adequately unless we understand and treat the patient himself and perhaps modify the situation to which he has to react." The principle here stated was developed in the treatment of nervous and mental disorders, but is profoundly influencing the development of general medicine, and new concepts in this field are being seized upon eagerly in the fields of education, of jurisprudence, and finally of industry. In order to be utilized in the latter field, the information from the medical field has to be definite and precisely formulated, pointing to special changes in procedure or to well-organized activity. Many illustrations are given to show how improvement in the health of workers—coincident with improvements in their efficiency, contentment, mutual adaptability, acceptance of discipline, self-confidence, and initiative—may be brought about through a complete study of the individual's development, environment, and personality. Similar difficulties, which do not express themselves in physical symptoms, do not come to the physician's attention and are problems of management alone. In so far as there is a real interest in the fundamental welfare of the individual worker, the methods and the discoveries of mental medicine will be helpful in workshop adjustments. "The driving forces of human nature are the same, from the worker at the machine to the president in his office."—*J. C. Colcord.*

3436. FARNELL, FREDERIC J. Psycho-analytic principles and society. *J. Mental Sci.* 75(310) Jul. 1929: 440-448.—The tendencies in modern society toward greater industrialization, more learning, and more freedom, especially for women, are likely to increase mental instability. Only the principles and technique of psycho-analysis give us any clue as to the way this situation is to be met.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

3437. FOSTER, SYBIL. Problems presented and results of treatment in 150 cases seen at the habit clinic for pre-school children in Boston. *Mental Hygiene.* 13(3) Jul. 1929: 529-541.—The most prevalent problems were faulty food habits, enuresis, temper tantrums, disturbances of sleep, disobedience, disturbances of speech, masturbation, thumb sucking, pugnacity, and hyperactivity. When the cases were checked, from two to five years after first contact, it was found that with some types of difficulty, every case had adjusted, while with others only a half or even fewer had adjusted. Temper tantrums, pugnacity, and hyperactivity were adjusted in less than half the cases. Certain difficulties, such as enuresis and disturbances of sleep, which are a matter of trouble or embarrassment to the parents showed a higher percentage of improved cases. The number of cases adjusted corresponds very closely with the number of parents who were cooperative. There are many difficulties in adjustment, due to the complexity of some types of difficulty, the limitations

of environment, the attitudes of neighbors toward certain types of treatment (such as permitting a child to scream throughout a temper tantrum without attention), and lack of parental cooperation.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

3438. GARVIN, WM. C. Some modern conceptions in psychiatric practice. *Psychiat. Quart.* 2(3) Jul. 1928: 355-363.—*H. R. Hosea.*

3439. LOWREY, LAWSON G. Psychiatric methods and technique for meeting mental-hygiene problems in children of pre-school age. *Mental Hygiene.* 13(3) Jul. 1929: 473-482.—Mental-hygiene problems of young children arise from (1) mental disorders, such as feeble-mindedness or epilepsy, and (2) behavior which disturbs people around them. In this second group there are four major types of problems: faulty habits, as thumb sucking, enuresis, stubbornness, oversubmissiveness; personality reactions, as seclusiveness, selfishness, overactivity, sullenness; difficulties in social relationships, as fighting, stealing, unpopularity; and improper development of emotions and integration of personality. The aim of preventive work is to give the individual satisfactions personally satisfying and socially approved and thus to give success and happiness. Training parents should involve making parents see their emotional reactions to their children, and providing the means for meeting the needs of the child. The latter is difficult because of the diversity of needs found in individual children. In treating problems already developed it is necessary to study the child in his social relationships. In treating the child himself, various methods have been tried: Adler's method of relieving feelings of inferiority (thought of as the basis of misconduct) by providing for a sense of importance; psychoanalysis, which is not adapted to young children; the "staged show" in which the child is talked to before parents, teachers, etc., a method which does not protect the child's feeling of self-respect; the tendency to treat all problems as the result of a physical defect. In the author's experience the real difficulty here is not in the limitation imposed by the defect, but in the centering of attention on the physically handicapped child or in conflicts between what he can do and what he sees other children do. The transfer, or emotional attachment of the child to the psychiatrist, is also used by many people. With older children, an intellectual analysis of the problem can be made with the child. The regulation of the home and relations of the parents to each other and to the child are especially important in dealing with young children. The conditions of the modern home have led to the establishment of many independent agencies to care for different phases of the child's life.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

3440. MARCUSE, HARRY. Die energetische Psychologie und ihre Bedeutung für die Psychiatrie. [Dynamic psychology and its significance in psychiatry.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat.* 90(6-8) Jul. 1929: 419-438.—*H. R. Hosea.*

3441. MENNINGER, WILLIAM C. The mental-hygiene aspect of the boy-scout movement. *Mental Hygiene.* 13(3) Jul. 1929: 496-504.—The program of the Boy Scouts of America is one of the most effective programs in aiding the boy's mental development. The boy is made aware of himself, his ego is appealed to, the troop becomes a substitute for the gang, and he becomes one of a closely integrated group; a broad program of useful and interesting activities is presented which may have vocational, and does have avocational value, and lastly the scoutmaster is in a position to secure a transference by the boy to himself. At this point the scoutmaster's technique is weakest. He may not appreciate the necessity of obtaining this transference, or know how to obtain it. Moreover he may fail in using it after securing it. Scouting, therefore, depends to a great extent on the personnel of

its volunteer leaders. The specific opportunities for mental hygiene work are given as development of life interests, dexterity in masculine accomplishments, socialization, group enforcement of standards, and emulation of the leader.—*Walter W. Pettit.*

3442. MEYER, ADOLF. The "complaint" as the center of genetic-dynamic and nosological teaching in psychiatry. *New Engl. J. Medic.* 199(8) Aug. 23, 1928: 360-370.—*H. R. Hosea.*

3443. PETERS, HEINRICH. Rhythmische gymnastik als Hilfsmittel bei der Beschäftigungstherapie weiblicher Patienten. [Calisthenics as a means of occupational rehabilitation in female patients.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat.* 90(6-8) Jul. 1929: 337-350.—*H. R. Hosea.*

3444. PLANT, J. S. Social factors involved in personality integration. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 9(1) Jul. 1929: 113-120.—The psychiatrist claims to be interested in the integration of personality, and has joined in the public's criticism of the specialist who so completely analyzes the patient that he cannot view him as a personality. Both the theory and method of psychiatry is directed toward the individual as a whole or as a unit. In attempting to maintain this principle the psychiatrist often ignores the analytical nature of the whole social structure, and the characteristic "specialization" of all social institutions. Thus the family has withdrawn from a functional relationship to other institutions. The school, with its insistence on academic education, is, with the exception of some recent tendencies in the other direction, unrelated to the home and industry. Industry has specialized for the care of the earning and productive capacities of the worker, but it correspondingly has failed to meet the needs of the total personality. This can be observed in the failure of automatic machine processes to provide any form of emotional satisfaction, in the shortening of hours with opportunities to find satisfactions elsewhere, and in the development of impersonal combines in business organization which have no room for the individual. All this means that the psychiatrist is trying to integrate personality when the total conditions of social life are essentially analytical. The psychiatrist must cease busying himself with individuals who have failed, and turn his attention to the integration of the social environment. He must find and support the future synthesizing institution. He must become a social psychiatrist.—*C. T. Pihlblad.*

3445. SACHS, B. The prevention of mental and nervous diseases. *Psychiat. Quart.* 2(3) Jul. 1928: 273-288.—*H. R. Hosea.*

3446. STECKEL, HARRY A. Outline of a comprehensive course in mental hygiene. *Psychiat. Quart.* 2(3) Jul. 1928: 342-354.—*H. R. Hosea.*

3447. WARNER, GEORGE L. Malarial inoculation in cases of dementia praecox. *Psychiat. Quart.* 2(4) Oct. 1928: 494-505.—*H. R. Hosea.*

3448. WITZEL, AUGUST E. Treatment of the manic-depressive psychoses. *Psychiat. Quart.* 2(4) Oct. 1928: 405-421.—*H. R. Hosea.*

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 2423, 2961, 3090, 3091, 3181)

3449. BOUDREAU, FRANK G. International health. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 19(8) Aug. 1929: 863-879.—International health work and organization is presented historically, leading from the first international sanitary conference called by the French government in 1851 to the creation of the International Public Health Office in 1908. The World War which created numerous and acute international health problems, eventuated a situation necessitating the creation of the Health Organization of the League of Nations.

The health organization of the League, Advisory Council, Permanent Secretariat, and Health Committee, their functions and personnel, are noted in detail. Interrelations with other League organs, also with the International Labour Office at Geneva and the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague are also discussed. The major portion of the article is given over to the work of the Health Organization, completed, in progress, or planned. International standards (serums, biological standardized therapeutics, etc.), the commission on sleeping sickness, inquiries into infant mortality and postgraduate instruction (especially the "interchange" system of instruction) are among topics emphasized. The author closes with a consideration of governmental health insurance as it exists in Europe.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3450. BOVOLINI, NIKICA. Public health nursing in Yugoslavia. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21 (7) Jul. 1929: 360-361.—Public health work in Yugoslavia is entirely in the hands of the State Department of Health. The country is divided into 33 districts with a public health center in each. The population is 12 million and since there are only 269 nurses in the country, it is impossible to give adequate nursing service to the entire country. Every nurse has her station and 10 to 12 villages in charge. The health centers in Yugoslavia have become centers of enlightenment in which the duty of the nurse is to teach what is necessary for hygienic living. The nurse teaches in the public and secondary schools, and through the Red Cross, gives instruction in home care of the sick to women who will act as nurses' helpers.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3451. BYCHOVSKI, Z. Epilepsy and social Fürsorge. [Epilepsy and social work.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat.* 90 (6-8) Jul. 1929: 439-445.—Provision for the social adjustment of epileptics applies less to the acute sufferer than to the chronic, able to remain in the community but handicapped by his seizures. It is important, however, that all suspected cases be hospitalized and thoroughly studied at the first sign of the disorder. If it is true epilepsy, the patient should receive every possible anti-epileptic treatment and his tolerance toward bromine and toward a salt-free diet should be ascertained. The physician should talk with the patient and with his relatives, and give them an insight into the seriousness of the disease and the prolonged treatment necessary. In view of the tendency on the part of the patients and families to relax their efforts as the treatment is prolonged all epileptics ought to be registered and placed under the care of special social workers, who should supervise their adjustments in industry and in school, see that they observe dietary instructions, if necessary furnishing such articles as milk, vegetables, and fruit, and make sure that the medical treatment recommended by the physician is carried out. Since the cost of medication in epilepsy is a serious addition to the workingman's budget, the community should provide a dispensary where prescriptions could be filled free or at a negligible cost. Freedom from excitement and anxiety counts for as much as medication in the treatment of epilepsy, and it should be the social worker's duty to try to secure it, and to prevent patients from wilfully seeking dissipation. When the seizures are not too frequent, children should remain in the public schools, and teachers and pupils should be educated to take no notice of attacks. For those more severely affected, there should be special classes. In choosing a vocation, care should be taken to avoid the handling of alcohol, contact with lead, (printing is therefore to be avoided) and all occupations which call for the use of heavy or sharp tools. Again, employers and fellow employees will have to be educated to expect occasional seizures. The writer

deplores the current belief among many physicians and the public that marriage improves the condition of epileptics. In all his practice, he has known but one case, a woman, whose condition was not worse after marriage; and in her case, he believes it was the understanding sympathy shown by the husband, rather than the sex relationship, that caused the improvement. Moreover, there is the possibility of children with damaged inheritance. About 10% of epileptics have epileptics in their immediate ancestry. "Although epilepsy is not directly inherited, yet heredity plays a certain part in its origin, as in the case of many other nervous and psychic disorders of a degenerative nature." For these two reasons every effort should be made to discourage the marriage of epileptics.—*J. C. Colcord.*

3452. CROOKSHANK, FRANCIS GRAHAM. The doctors and the public. *Forum.* 82 (1) Jul. 1929: 22-28.—One cure for the complaint of the middle class, about the high cost of medical care is the retention of a reliable family physician, who will prevent many serious illnesses and recommend a specialist only when needed. One difficulty is that the tendency of people to go to specialists on all occasions and the frequent failure to pay the family doctor is causing doctors to become specialists—the family doctor is disappearing. A solution would be in more hospitals provided by the community, ranging from free hospitals supported by the communities, to hospitals privately supported by groups wishing luxury care. Each hospital should have its own staff paid on sessional rather than a fee basis.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

3453. EMERSON, HAVEN. The League steps out for Greece. *Survey Graphic.* 63 (5) Dec. 1, 1929: 283-286, 308.—In response to an appeal for assistance from Premier Venizelos, a group of doctors, with records of distinguished services in Europe, Australia, and America, studied health conditions in modern Greece and reported their findings to a Committee appointed by the Health Organization of the League of Nations. Emerson, who was a member of the survey committee, summarizes results of investigations in Athens—Piraeus, Salonica, and some 14 prefecture towns and 82 villages. Greece offers an encouraging field for public health cultivation; about 93% of its population is Greek; a sturdy and intelligent people. Two-thirds live in rural communities where they can engage in outdoor activities throughout the year and enjoy the blessings of abundant sunshine. These natural advantages are offset by gross neglect of public health regulations. The vigorous mothers produce their infants with a low maternal and infant mortality, but the run-about children succumb to fly-blown intestinal diseases, prevalent in communities careless of rudimentary requirements for the disposal of human excrements and prevention of contamination of water supplies. From 30 to 90% of the school children show marked malarial infection, 5 to 10% suffer from trachoma, and they are continually exposed to the risk of rabies, because of troupes of unmuzzled curs. Tuberculosis was found to be the most serious menace; the rates in important population centers ran as high as 300 to 400 per 100,000. Leprosy, syphilis and gonorrhea spread with but slight efforts to apply sound modern policies of reporting, treatment, and isolation. Privately supported hospitals and clinics were found which met progressive modern requirements, but everywhere there was evidence of the lack of more general public enforcement of sanitation and health promotion. To meet these needs a picked group of the younger generation of Greek physicians has been organized as a School of Hygiene and Health Center. After six months of training in England and various Western-European cities and rural areas, they will form the nucleus of a permanent Hellenic Health Service. The League of

Nations will supply, during five years, a professor of preventive medicine and director of the school, a chief of a division of malariology, and a sanitary engineer. It is planned to establish a modern public health service in six fields during 1930, to extend the system to eleven prefectures in 1931-1932, and progressively to increase these activities so that the entire country will be covered by 1934-1935. Acceptance by the League of Nations of responsibility for supervision of this humanitarian undertaking, and the exemplification of modern educational policies in the effective combination of the education of health officials with practical services to local communities, are new aspects of the world-wide efforts to enable all mankind to profit by modern scientific knowledge of means for the control and cure of sickness.—*Lucile Eaves.*

3454. EVANS, THOMAS CAREY. Health progress in India. *Asiatic Rev.* 25 (83) Jul. 1929: 433-447.—Health work in India began in order to protect British traders and garrisons. It has spread to the natives and to findings of value to the world. At present each province handles its own sanitary and health matters. Since some of the most severe diseases (cholera, enteritis, and dysentery) involve the water supply, health supervision demands certain standards in water supply. There is a high infant mortality, due in part to child marriages. Religious prejudice has to be combated at times. Lectures and health demonstrations are given in the effort to educate the natives in proper care and preventive measures.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

3455. GREENLEAF, C. A. School health work in a rural county. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3 (1) Sep. 1929: 44-59.—This paper is an account of the first county-wide school health program in rural New York. The organization was set up in Cattaraugus County, New York, in 1923. Outside of cities over an area of 1,343 square miles are scattered 269 rural schools, 232 of which are one-room district schools. The school population in 1923 was 17,948, of which 9,789 were children in rural schools. The administration of these schools is similar to that of other rural district schools, and the usual rural school handicaps prevail. The creation of a county-wide health organization was the first step taken, the two cities of the county being made the units of administration. The program provided for regular physical examinations, nursing service for follow up work, a limited service in dental hygiene, special services for the prevention of certain communicable diseases, and the correction of special defects, and a program of health instruction. The personnel included a part time medical director and a full time county nurse, with the same type of officials in the two cities. The earliest efforts were devoted to discovery and treatment of physical defects from which children were already suffering. Corrective and remedial treatment were applied by private physicians and dentists at the expense of parents. Special emphasis was placed upon dental hygiene and nutrition, with the result that the dental hygiene service became better equipped and organized, and a school lunch program came into being.—*O. D. Duncan.*

3456. MAYO, WILLIAM J. The aims and ideals of the American Medical Association. *Proc. Staff Meet. Mayo Clinic.* 3 (27) Jul. 11, 1928: 205-207.—*H. R. Hosea.*

3457. McEACHERN, JOHN M., and BELL, LENNOX G. Lessons from the poliomyelitis epidemic in Manitoba, 1928. *Pub. Health J. (Canada).* 20 (9) Sep. 1929: 427-430.—Between July 1 and November 15, 1928, 435 cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the Province of Manitoba. The Medical Research Committee of the University of Manitoba prepared con-

valescent serum for use in the treatment of the disease. A series of 161 cases of poliomyelitis were specially studied. In 87 cases receiving no serum, or where serum treatment was instituted after paralysis set in, there were 56% showing residual paralysis and 19.5% deaths. In 57 cases treated in preparalytic stage with intramuscular injection of 25 cc. of convalescent serum, 7% showed residual paralysis and there were no deaths.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3458. MUSTARD, HARRY S., and MOUNTIN, JOSEPH W. Measurements of efficiency and adequacy of rural health service. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 19 (8) Aug. 1929: 887-892.—The difficulties inherent in present units of measurement as relating to evaluation of rural health service are thoroughly discussed, and the impossibility of suddenly completing any satisfactorily adequate instrument admitted. It is advised that present determinations be based upon a study of efficiency of personnel, adequacy of service, and results obtained.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3459. SMITH, EDITH H. Papworth Village settlement. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21 (7) Jul. 1929: 365-367.—The Cambridgeshire Tuberculosis Colony, located on the road that leads from London to York, is a unique establishment for the tuberculous patient who is either too advanced to be admitted into a sanatorium and a source of great danger in the home, or who no longer needs strict sanatorium care, but is a health problem, or a social problem. The colony includes Papworth Hall and a model village with 700-odd patients and residents, a sanatorium, hostels, thriving self-supporting industries, and 350 cultivated acres. From Papworth Hall patients are transferred to one of 80 tiny one-room chalets, the sides and front of which can be raised and lowered. Each shelter is just big enough for a bed, chest of drawers, and a table and chair. Men assigned to these chalets are closely supervised and are allowed to try a little work. They are permitted to study and choose the occupation for which they are fitted and they are paid after a period of probation. The "village" is composed of model cottages, cooperative stores, a home for 30 nurses, hotels, shops, and industries. Self-supporting men who are able to work six hours a day and get along with less medical supervision may leave their chalets to move into a hostel. They also may bring their families to live in the cottages. The industries are unlike other concerns. They are light and airy and work is adjusted to the worker. Each man works to his capacity, receiving union wages; purposeless work is taboo. Homeleigh, the 36-bed unit for tuberculous women has a bungalow-hospital with chalets scattered on a charming garden. A children's hall was built by voluntary labor and funds. A visiting nurse and a clinic promote health work in the village. Not a single child has contracted tuberculosis in the colony and those who have grown up there and left are all physically fit. The family is recognized as a unit. While the life of the bread winner is prolonged under hygienic and economically sound conditions, the family becomes highly resistant to disease.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3460. STEGMAN, HENRY M. Conquering another plague: A concerted warfare on diphtheria. *Good Health.* 64 (5) May, 1929: 12-14.—According to authorities, we possess a more complete knowledge of and power over diphtheria than any other communicable disease. Three doses of toxin-antitoxin produce immunity. Results are immediate. In Syracuse, New York, the death rate of nine, in 1924, was the lowest in the city's history. Yet in 1925 it declined to 2.6 as the direct result of the widespread use of toxin-antitoxin. In 23 cities where the departments of health were active in fighting diphtheria, the death rate fell an average of 10.3% a year. Complete eradica-

tion is merely a matter of arousing public sentiment.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3461. STEINFORTH, THEO. Über das Schicksal frühgeborener Kinder in der ersten und späteren Lebenszeit und über ihre Pflege. [The fate and care of prematurely born infants.] *Z. f. Geburtshilfe u. Gynäkologie.* 94(1) Sep. 28, 1928: 123-150.—Over 50% of prematurely born infants die during the first year. However, should a premature infant pass his first year safely, it has then as good a living chance as the normally born child. Up to the age of 5, the premature has many handicaps to overcome before it reaches the stage of complete and normal development.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3462. UNSIGNED. Mexico's Institute of Hygiene. *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union.* 63(6) Jun. 1929: 568-574.—It was found that vaccines and other preparations needed in combating disease, when manufactured in other countries, were expensive and not always effective against diseases in Mexico. Hence Mexico opened its own Institute of Hygiene to prepare the products needed. Since 1925 there has been a marked expansion in the work of this Institute, with enlarged laboratories.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

3463. UNSIGNED. Volunteer service. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(7) Jul. 1929: 385-386.—The public health nurse is turning more and more of her effort toward arousing the community to a consciousness and understanding of public health. A study of service rendered by volunteers indicates that volunteers are indispensable to effectiveness of a live public health nursing organization.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3464. VAN KOOT, CORNELIA. Public health nursing facts for State Boards of Health. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(9) Sep. 1929: 486-487.—The Wisconsin State Department of Health has worked out a method of securing accurate information on all the public health nursing services in the state. The items in each county include: (1) analysis of the territory and cost per person; (2) the population the nurse serves and the number of nurses needed; (3) disposition of nurses' time; (4) types of regular activities; and (5) special health projects.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3465. YING, ELEANOR. Public health work in Shanghai and Woosung. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(7) Jul. 1929: 355.—Excluding Peking, there are very few public health nurses in China. It is very difficult to get into homes. The inhabitants are fearful and regard all nurses as carriers of disease germs.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

3466. UNSIGNED. Annual report of the Joint Vocational Service. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(7) Jul. 1929: 387-388.—The Joint Vocational Service was organized in January, 1927. It is an agency sponsored by the American Association of Social Workers and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing. During the year, 2,377 positions were handled, 300 more than in 1927. Of the registrants, 795 were public health nurses and 1,582 were social workers. They were from every state except one in the United States. Several were from foreign countries. The salaries offered varied from \$900 to \$6,500. The year's service cost \$36,915, of which \$13,352 came from fees; \$12,130 from employing agencies; \$10,900 from the Rockefeller and Russell Sage Foundations, and \$533 from individual gifts. Further contributions were made by the Sage Foundation and the Women's Educational Industrial Union in the form of housing the central and district offices rent free. The agency does not only place registrants, but also gives advice (through a committee) on individual problems arising for workers or employing agencies.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See Entries 2255, 2856, 2864, 3047, 3081, 3085, 3338, 3381, 3392, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3443, 3444)

REHABILITATION

3467. PLEGER, WERNER. Zur Arbeitstherapie bei Epileptischen. [Occupational therapy with epileptics.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat.* 90(6-8) Jul. 1929: 351-354.—*H. R. Hosea.*

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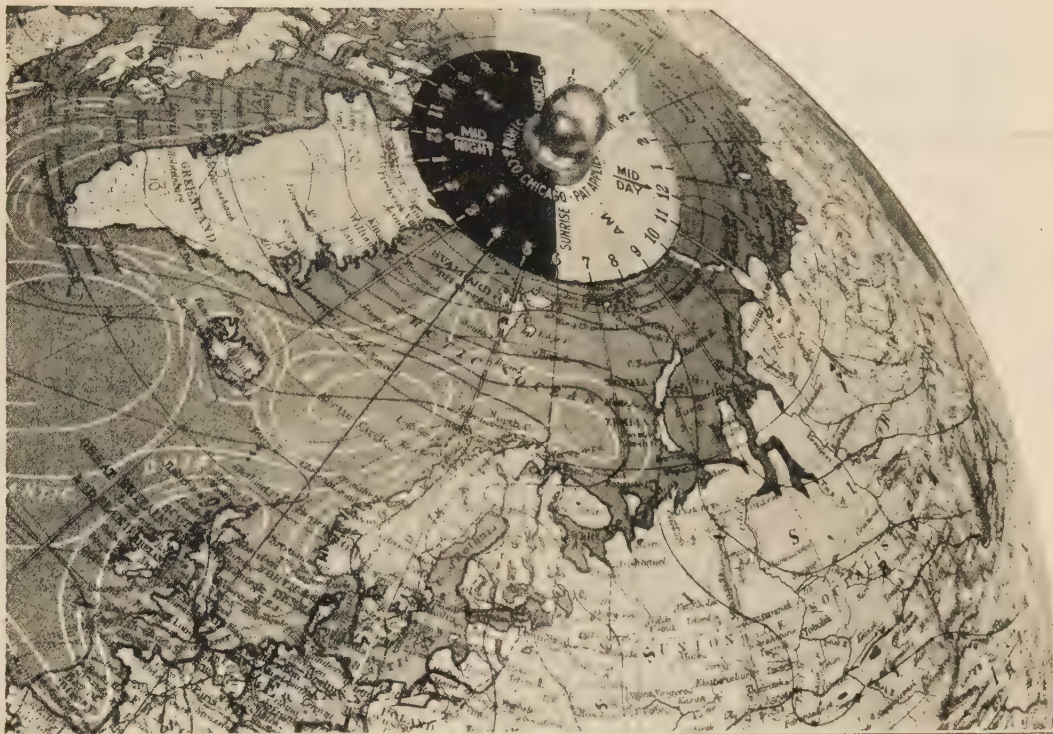
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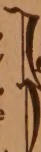
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